

Nature and distribution of known offenses

The data presented in this section describe the nature and extent of criminal activity in the United States. The level of crime is measured through officially recorded data, victimization surveys, and self-reports of criminal involvement. It is well documented that many crimes are not reported to the police. Therefore, surveys of the population and selected subgroups have been used to augment the data provided through official law enforcement records. Two methods have been most commonly used: (1) surveys of household members to determine the rate of criminal victimization and characteristics of victims; and (2) surveys of the general population, or particular subgroups, to determine the proportion and characteristics of persons who have committed criminal offenses. This section incorporates data from all available sources.

The section begins with information from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The NCVS is an annual national probability survey of households in the United States. Information is provided on the extent and nature of completed and attempted crimes, frequency of occurrence, characteristics of victims and offenders, victim-offender relationships, the circumstances surrounding criminal incidents, and reasons for reporting or not reporting these crimes to the police. New tables present data regarding face-to-face contacts between police and the public. This group of tables concludes with data on rates of intimate partner violence from the NCVS and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Supplementary Homicide Reports.

Next, information from the Monitoring the Future Project gathered by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research is presented. This project conducts nationwide surveys of secondary school students' experiences of victimization and involvement in delinquent activity, both at school and elsewhere. These data include student involvement in traffic violations and crashes while under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Also shown are figures on the prevalence and frequency of drug and alcohol use among eighth and tenth graders, high school seniors, college students, and young adults in the United States. Use of marijuana, hashish, inhalants, hallucinogens (LSD, PCP), cocaine and crack, heroin, stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, alcohol, steroids, and cigarettes is examined. This segment incorporates self-report data collected by

PRIDE, Inc. on students' (grades 6 through 12) victimization experiences, involvement with delinquent behavior, and alcohol and drug use. Data from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), are a source of information for high school and alternative high school students' involvement in risk-related behaviors. Reports of violent crime at school, collected by the U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, are detailed by student characteristics. A series of tables present statistics on the prevalence of binge drinking on college campuses, associated violence, and other alcohol-related problems.

Section 3 also covers the prevalence of drug and alcohol use among the Nation's population age 12 and older from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Figures for various types of drugs are presented as well as reported problems associated with drug and alcohol use. Trend data on drug use among military personnel are included. Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) focus on drug abuse-related emergency department episodes. In addition, there are results of public opinion surveys by The Gallup Organization, asking about alcohol use and related problems. Information on alcohol-related driving behavior, including involvement in motor vehicle crashes and associated fatalities completes this segment.

The final part of Section 3 provides many statistics on officially recorded crime. The Federal Bureau of Investigation collects information on crimes known to the police through its ongoing Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. The number and rate of offenses known to police are tabulated by State and for large U.S. cities for the eight Index crimes: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. A ranking of States according to violent crime rates is provided. Also, data are presented for the 50 States on the involvement of firearms and other weapons in violent crime. New tables from the CDC provide data on the number and rate of firearm-related injuries. Tables displaying information on bias-motivated (hate) crimes are included as are offenses occurring in Federal parks. The next set of tables provides details about murder victims and offenders based on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR). Also included are data on homicides occurring in the workplace and rates of suicide for various subgroups of the population.

Trend tables on robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft present over 25 years of UCR data. Information on

financial institution fraud and Federal bank robberies is provided in this section as are numerous tabulations for the number of law enforcement officers assaulted and killed in the United States. These include detailed data on the circumstances of the incidents. The characteristics of felons killed by police in justifiable homicides, as well as officer-felon race combinations, are presented in new tables.

This section concludes with information on bombings and other explosives incidents, arson, dollar losses due to incendiary or suspicious fires, church arsons and bombings, information on terrorist incidents and casualties resulting from terrorism, and the results of airline passenger screening.

Table 3.1

Estimated number, rate, and percent change in rate of personal and property victimizationBy type of crime, United States, 1999 and 2000^a

Type of crime	Number of victimizations (in thousands)		Victimization rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older or per 1,000 households)		
	1999	2000	1999	2000	Percent change 1999 to 2000
All crimes	28,780	25,893	X	X	X
Personal crimes ^b	7,565	6,597	33.7	29.1	-13.6%
Crimes of violence	7,357	6,323	32.8	27.9	-14.9
Completed violence	2,278	2,044	10.1	9.0	-10.9
Attempted/threatened violence	5,079	4,279	22.6	18.9	-16.4
Rape/sexual assault	383	261	1.7	1.2	-29.4
Rape/attempted rape	201	147	0.9	0.6	-33.3
Rape	141	92	0.6	0.4	-33.3
Attempted rape	60	55	0.3	0.2	-33.3
Sexual assault	182	114	0.8	0.5	-37.5
Robbery	810	732	3.6	3.2	-11.1
Completed/property taken	530	520	2.4	2.3	-4.2
With injury	189	160	0.8	0.7	-12.5
Without injury	341	360	1.5	1.6	6.7
Attempted to take property	280	212	1.2	0.9	-25.0
With injury	78	66	0.3	0.3	0.0
Without injury	202	146	0.9	0.6	-33.3
Assault	6,164	5,330	27.4	23.5	-14.2
Aggravated	1,503	1,293	6.7	5.7	-14.9
With injury	449	346	2.0	1.5	-25.0
Threatened with weapon	1,054	946	4.7	4.2	-10.6
Simple	4,660	4,038	20.8	17.8	-14.4
With minor injury	998	989	4.4	4.4	0.0
Without injury	3,662	3,048	16.3	13.4	-17.8
Personal theft ^c	208	274	0.9	1.2	33.3
Property crimes	21,215	19,297	198.0	178.1	-10.1
Household burglary	3,652	3,444	34.1	31.8	-6.7
Completed	3,064	2,909	28.6	26.9	-5.9
Forcible entry	1,175	1,038	11.0	9.6	-12.7
Unlawful entry without force	1,890	1,872	17.6	17.3	-1.7
Attempted forcible entry	587	534	5.5	4.9	-10.9
Motor vehicle theft	1,068	937	10.0	8.6	-14.0
Completed	808	642	7.5	5.9	-21.3
Attempted	260	295	2.4	2.7	12.5
Theft	16,495	14,916	153.9	137.7	-10.5
Completed ^d	15,964	14,300	149.0	132.0	-11.4
Less than \$50	5,700	4,707	53.2	43.4	-18.4
\$50 to \$249	5,789	5,297	54.0	48.9	-9.4
\$250 or more	3,394	3,177	31.7	29.3	-7.6
Attempted	532	616	5.0	5.7	14.0

Note: The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is conducted annually for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Census Bureau. These estimates are based on data derived from a continuous survey of a representative sample of housing units in the United States. For the 1999 survey, approximately 78,000 residents in 43,000 housing units were interviewed. Response rates were 93% of eligible housing units and 89% of individuals in interviewed households. For the 2000 survey, approximately 159,420 residents in 86,800 housing units were interviewed. Response rates were 93% of eligible housing units and 90% of individuals in interviewed households. In 1999, the total U.S. population age 12 and older was 224,568,370; and in 2000, it was 226,804,610. The total number of households in the United States in 1999 was 107,159,550; and in 2000, it was 108,352,960. Readers should note that the NCVS is based on interviews with victims and therefore cannot measure murder. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see [Appendix 7](#).

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bDoes not include murder or manslaughter.

^cIncludes pocket picking, purse snatching, and attempted purse snatching.

^dIncludes thefts with unknown losses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 2000: Changes 1999-2000 with Trends 1993-2000*, Bulletin NCJ 187007 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 2001), p. 3.

Table 3.2

Estimated rate of criminal victimization and percent change in rateBy type of crime, United States, 1993, 1994, 1998-2000^a

Type of crime	Victimization rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older or per 1,000 households)					Percent change ^b			
	1993	1994	1998	1999	2000	1993 to 2000	1994 to 2000	1998 to 2000	1999 to 2000
Personal crimes ^c	52.2	54.1	37.9	33.7	29.1	-44.3%	-46.2%	-23.2%	-13.6%
Crimes of violence	49.9	51.8	36.6	32.8	27.9	-44.1	-46.1	-23.8	-14.9
Completed violence	15.0	15.4	11.6	10.1	9.0	-40.0	-41.6	-22.4	-10.9
Attempted/threatened violence	34.9	36.4	25.0	22.6	18.9	-45.8	-48.1	-24.4	-16.4
Rape/sexual assault	2.5	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.2	-52.0	-42.9	-20.0	-29.4
Rape/attempted rape	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.6	-62.5	-57.1	-33.3	-33.3
Rape	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	-60.0	-42.9	-20.0	-33.3
Attempted rape	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	-71.4	-71.4	-50.0	-33.3
Sexual assault	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	-37.5	-16.7	-16.7	-37.5
Robbery	6.0	6.3	4.0	3.6	3.2	-46.7	-49.2	-20.0	-11.1
Completed/property taken	3.8	4.0	2.7	2.4	2.3	-39.5	-42.5	-14.8	-4.2
With injury	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	-46.2	-50.0	-12.5	-12.5
Without injury	2.5	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.6	-36.0	-38.5	-20.0	6.7
Attempted to take property	2.2	2.3	1.2	1.2	0.9	-59.1	-60.9	-25.0	-25.0
With injury	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	-25.0	-50.0	0.0	0.0
Without injury	1.8	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	-66.7	-64.7	-33.3	-33.3
Assault	41.4	43.3	31.1	27.4	23.5	-43.2	-45.7	-24.4	-14.2
Aggravated	12.0	11.9	7.5	6.7	5.7	-52.5	-52.1	-24.0	-14.9
With injury	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.0	1.5	-55.9	-54.5	-40.0	-25.0
Threatened with weapon	8.6	8.6	5.1	4.7	4.2	-51.2	-51.2	-17.6	-10.6
Simple	29.4	31.5	23.5	20.8	17.8	-39.5	-43.5	-24.3	-14.4
With minor injury	6.1	6.8	5.3	4.4	4.4	-27.9	-35.3	-17.0	0.0
Without injury	23.3	24.7	18.2	16.3	13.4	-42.5	-45.7	-26.4	-17.8
Personal theft ^d	2.3	2.4	1.3	0.9	1.2	-47.8	-50.0	-7.7	33.3
Property crimes	318.9	310.2	217.4	198.0	178.1	-44.2	-42.6	-18.1	-10.1
Household burglary	58.2	56.3	38.5	34.1	31.8	-45.4	-43.5	-17.4	-6.7
Completed	47.2	46.1	32.1	28.6	26.9	-43.0	-41.6	-16.2	-5.9
Forcible entry	18.1	16.9	12.4	11.0	9.6	-47.0	-43.2	-22.6	-12.7
Unlawful entry without force	29.1	29.2	19.7	17.6	17.3	-40.5	-40.8	-12.2	-1.7
Attempted forcible entry	10.9	10.2	6.4	5.5	4.9	-55.0	-52.0	-23.4	-10.9
Motor vehicle theft	19.0	18.8	10.8	10.0	8.6	-54.7	-54.3	-20.4	-14.0
Completed	12.4	12.5	7.8	7.5	5.9	-52.4	-52.8	-24.4	-21.3
Attempted	6.6	6.3	3.0	2.4	2.7	-59.1	-57.1	-10.0	12.5
Theft	241.7	235.1	168.1	153.9	137.7	-43.0	-41.4	-18.1	-10.5
Completed ^e	230.1	224.3	162.1	149.0	132.0	-42.6	-41.2	-18.6	-11.4
Less than \$50	98.7	93.5	58.6	53.2	43.4	-56.0	-53.6	-25.9	-18.4
\$50 to \$249	76.1	77.0	57.8	54.0	48.9	-35.7	-36.5	-15.4	-9.4
\$250 or more	41.6	41.8	35.1	31.7	29.3	-29.6	-29.9	-16.5	-7.6
Attempted	11.6	10.8	6.0	5.0	5.7	-50.9	-47.2	-5.0	14.0

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Victimization rates may differ from those reported previously because the estimates are now based on data collected in each calendar year rather than data about events within a calendar year. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^cDoes not include murder or manslaughter.

^dIncludes pocket picking, purse snatching, and attempted purse snatching.

^eIncludes thefts with unknown losses.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bDifferences in annual rates shown in each column do not take into account any changes that may have occurred during interim years.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Criminal Victimization 2000: Changes 1999-2000 with Trends 1993-2000**, Bulletin NCJ 187007 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 2001), p. 11.

Table 3.3

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of crime and selected characteristics of victim, United States, 2000

Victim characteristics		Type of personal crime						
		Crimes of violence						Personal theft ^b
		All crimes of violence ^a	Rape/sexual assault	Robbery	Total	Aggravated	Simple	
<u>Sex</u>								
Male	109,816,970	32.9	0.1 ^c	4.5	28.3	8.3	19.9	1.0
Female	116,987,650	23.2	2.1	2.0	19.0	3.2	15.8	1.4
<u>Age</u>								
12 to 15 years	16,064,090	60.1	2.1	4.2	53.8	9.9	43.9	1.8
16 to 19 years	16,001,650	64.3	4.3	7.3	52.7	14.3	38.3	3.0
20 to 24 years	18,587,790	49.4	2.1	6.2	41.2	10.9	30.3	1.1 ^c
25 to 34 years	37,757,070	34.8	1.3	3.9	29.5	6.8	22.7	1.5
35 to 49 years	64,927,820	21.8	0.8	2.7	18.4	4.7	13.7	0.9
50 to 64 years	40,764,000	13.7	0.4 ^c	2.1	11.1	2.8	8.4	0.5 ^c
65 years and older	32,702,210	3.7	0.1 ^c	0.7 ^c	2.9	0.9	2.0	1.2
<u>Race</u>								
White	189,308,050	27.1	1.1	2.7	23.3	5.4	17.9	1.1
Black	27,978,180	35.3	1.2	7.2	26.9	7.7	19.2	1.9
Other	9,518,390	20.7	1.1 ^c	2.8	16.7	5.2	11.5	1.8 ^c
<u>Ethnicity</u>								
Hispanic	24,513,290	28.4	0.5 ^c	5.0	23.0	5.6	17.4	2.4
Non-Hispanic	200,294,810	27.7	1.2	3.0	23.5	5.7	17.8	1.1
<u>Household income</u>								
Under \$7,500	9,895,920	60.3	5.2	7.1	48.1	14.7	33.4	2.3 ^c
\$7,500 to \$14,999	17,571,010	37.8	1.7	4.7	31.3	9.5	21.8	2.1
\$15,000 to \$24,999	25,931,570	31.8	1.4	3.2	27.2	6.1	21.2	1.2
\$25,000 to \$34,999	26,183,560	29.8	1.9	4.2	23.7	6.2	17.5	1.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	32,930,980	28.5	0.8	2.3	25.3	6.2	19.2	0.6 ^c
\$50,000 to \$74,999	34,619,880	23.7	1.0	3.6	19.1	3.8	15.3	1.0
\$75,000 and over	38,258,270	22.3	0.2 ^c	2.0	20.2	4.4	15.7	1.2
<u>Marital status</u>								
Never married	71,391,530	51.4	2.6	5.7	43.0	10.7	32.3	2.3
Married	116,032,860	12.8	0.1 ^c	1.8	10.8	2.6	8.2	0.5
Divorced/separated	24,406,470	42.2	2.3	3.8	36.2	7.8	28.3	1.3
Widowed	13,657,920	8.1	0.2 ^c	1.3 ^c	6.6	2.3	4.3	1.3 ^c
<u>Region</u>								
Northeast	43,839,990	23.5	1.5	3.3	18.8	4.0	14.7	2.3
Midwest	53,969,330	30.4	1.1	3.1	26.3	5.4	20.9	1.2
South	80,434,830	24.9	0.9	3.0	21.0	5.7	15.3	0.6
West	48,560,470	33.9	1.4	3.6	28.8	7.4	21.4	1.3
<u>Residence</u>								
Urban	63,598,980	35.1	1.5	6.0	27.6	7.1	20.4	2.3
Suburban	107,684,800	25.8	0.8	2.6	22.4	5.4	17.0	1.0
Rural	55,520,830	23.6	1.4	1.3	20.9	4.6	16.3	0.4 ^c

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aDoes not include murder or manslaughter.

^bIncludes pocket picking, purse snatching, and attempted purse snatching.

^cEstimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 2000: Changes 1999-2000 with Trends 1993-2000*, Bulletin NCJ 187007 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 2001), pp. 6, 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.4

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and sex of victim, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	7,564,680	33.7	4,117,520	37.9	3,447,160	29.7
Crimes of violence	7,357,060	32.8	4,016,580	37.0	3,340,480	28.8
Completed violence	2,278,260	10.1	1,142,550	10.5	1,135,720	9.8
Attempted/threatened violence	5,078,790	22.6	2,874,030	26.5	2,204,760	19.0
Rape/sexual assault	383,170	1.7	39,340	0.4	343,830	3.0
Rape/attempted rape	200,880	0.9	25,490 ^b	0.2 ^b	175,390	1.5
Rape	141,070	0.6	16,340 ^b	0.2 ^b	124,730	1.1
Attempted rape ^c	59,810	0.3	9,150 ^b	0.1 ^b	50,660	0.4
Sexual assault ^d	182,290	0.8	13,850 ^b	0.1 ^b	168,440	1.5
Robbery	810,220	3.6	546,880	5.0	263,330	2.3
Completed/property taken	530,250	2.4	352,390	3.2	177,860	1.5
With injury	189,080	0.8	110,910	1.0	78,170	0.7
Without injury	341,170	1.5	241,490	2.2	99,680	0.9
Attempted to take property	279,970	1.2	194,490	1.8	85,480	0.7
With injury	78,080	0.3	53,080	0.5	25,000 ^b	0.2 ^b
Without injury	201,890	0.9	141,410	1.3	60,470	0.5
Assault	6,163,670	27.4	3,430,360	31.6	2,733,320	23.6
Aggravated	1,503,280	6.7	944,720	8.7	558,550	4.8
With injury	449,160	2.0	295,390	2.7	153,770	1.3
Threatened with weapon	1,054,110	4.7	649,330	6.0	404,780	3.5
Simple	4,660,400	20.8	2,485,630	22.9	2,174,760	18.8
With minor injury	998,310	4.4	464,580	4.3	533,730	4.6
Without injury	3,662,090	16.3	2,021,060	18.6	1,641,030	14.2
Purse snatching/pocket picking	207,630	0.9	100,940	0.9	106,680	0.9
Population age 12 and older	224,568,370	X	108,652,550	X	115,915,820	X

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.^dIncludes threats.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 2 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.5

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and age of victim, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Age of victim (in years)						
	12 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and older
All personal crimes	77.5	78.9	69.5	37.4	25.6	15.0	4.4
Crimes of violence	74.4	77.4	68.5	36.3	25.2	14.4	3.8
Completed violence	24.5	27.2	23.3	10.7	7.2	3.2	0.9
Attempted/threatened violence	49.9	50.2	45.1	25.6	17.9	11.1	2.8
Rape/sexual assault	4.0	6.9	4.3	1.7	0.8	0.2 ^b	0.1 ^b
Rape/attempted rape	1.9	2.6	2.6	1.1	0.6	0.2 ^b	0.0 ^b
Rape	1.6 ^b	1.6 ^b	1.5 ^b	0.8	0.4 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^b
Attempted rape ^c	0.2 ^b	1.0 ^b	1.1 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^b
Sexual assault ^d	2.1	4.4	1.8	0.7 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b
Robbery	6.7	8.2	7.7	4.1	2.8	1.9	0.7 ^b
Completed/property taken	2.6	5.5	6.3	3.1	1.7	1.2	0.3 ^b
With injury	0.3 ^b	2.3	2.1	0.7 ^b	0.9	0.6 ^b	0.1 ^b
Without injury	2.3	3.2	4.2	2.4	0.8	0.6 ^b	0.2 ^b
Attempted to take property	4.1	2.7	1.4 ^b	1.0	1.1	0.7 ^b	0.4 ^b
With injury	1.3 ^b	1.0 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b
Without injury	2.8	1.7 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.8	0.6 ^b	0.3 ^b
Assault	63.7	62.3	56.4	30.5	21.6	12.3	3.0
Aggravated	13.1	16.8	16.7	8.3	4.7	1.8	1.1
With injury	4.9	4.9	5.3	2.0	1.7	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b
Threatened with weapon	8.2	11.9	11.4	6.3	3.0	1.6	0.9
Simple	50.6	45.5	39.7	22.2	16.9	10.5	1.9
With minor injury	13.2	10.9	9.2	4.2	3.2	1.7	0.4 ^b
Without injury	37.4	34.5	30.5	18.0	13.7	8.8	1.5
Purse snatching/pocket picking	3.1	1.5 ^b	1.0 ^b	1.2	0.4 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.6 ^b
Population in each age group	15,920,740	15,925,090	18,067,050	38,470,320	64,329,680	39,371,500	32,483,990

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.^dIncludes threats.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 3 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.6

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimizationBy sex and age of victim, and type of crime, United States, 1999^a

By sex and age of victim, and type of crime, United States, 1999													
Sex and age of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence	Completed violence	Attempted/ threatened violence	Rape/ sexual assault ^b	Robbery			Assault			Purse snatching/ pocket picking	
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra- vated	Simple		
Male													
12 to 15 years	8,117,690	85.0	25.7	59.3	0.6 ^c	11.2	2.5 ^c	8.7	73.2	16.5	56.7	4.6	
16 to 19 years	8,137,900	87.7	28.8	58.9	1.8 ^c	10.8	4.0	6.7	75.2	24.8	50.4	1.8 ^c	
20 to 24 years	8,991,120	74.1	21.9	52.2	0.9 ^c	11.0	3.1 ^c	7.9	62.2	23.4	38.9	0.8 ^c	
25 to 34 years	18,927,710	37.3	10.0	27.3	0.1 ^c	5.3	1.1 ^c	4.2	31.8	10.0	21.9	1.1 ^c	
35 to 49 years	31,778,110	26.5	7.1	19.4	0.2 ^c	3.3	1.2	2.1	23.0	5.0	18.1	0.3 ^c	
50 to 64 years	18,943,080	17.1	3.5	13.6	0.1 ^c	2.6	1.0 ^c	1.6	14.4	1.8	12.6	0.4 ^c	
65 years and older	13,756,940	5.4	1.3 ^c	4.1	0.2 ^c	1.1 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.7 ^c	4.2	1.3 ^c	2.9	0.4 ^c	
Female													
12 to 15 years	7,803,040	63.4	23.2	40.2	7.5	2.0 ^c	0.7 ^c	1.4 ^c	53.9	9.7	44.2	1.6 ^c	
16 to 19 years	7,787,190	66.7	25.5	41.2	12.4	5.5	2.5 ^c	3.0 ^c	48.8	8.5	40.3	1.1 ^c	
20 to 24 years	9,075,930	62.9	24.7	38.2	7.8	4.5	2.1 ^c	2.4 ^c	50.6	10.1	40.6	1.2 ^c	
25 to 34 years	19,542,620	35.3	11.3	24.0	3.3	2.8	0.7 ^c	2.1	29.1	6.7	22.5	1.2 ^c	
35 to 49 years	32,551,570	23.9	7.3	16.6	1.4	2.3	1.1	1.2	20.1	4.4	15.7	0.6 ^c	
50 to 64 years	20,428,420	11.9	3.0	8.8	0.3 ^c	1.2 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.9 ^c	10.3	1.8	8.5	0.8 ^c	
65 years and older	18,727,050	2.5	0.6 ^c	1.9	0.0 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.2 ^c	2.1	0.9 ^c	1.2 ^c	0.8 ^c	

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 4 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.7

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and race of victim, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	White		Black		Other	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	6,138,840	32.7	1,180,190	42.9	245,660	26.0
Crimes of violence	5,980,090	31.9	1,145,680	41.6	231,290	24.5
Completed violence	1,798,970	9.6	399,940	14.5	79,360	8.4
Attempted/threatened violence	4,181,120	22.3	745,750	27.1	151,930	16.1
Rape/sexual assault	295,460	1.6	71,720	2.6	15,990 ^b	1.7 ^b
Rape/attempted rape	167,490	0.9	28,410 ^b	1.0 ^b	4,980 ^b	0.5 ^b
Rape	119,270	0.6	19,480 ^b	0.7 ^b	2,320 ^b	0.2 ^b
Attempted rape ^c	48,220	0.3	8,930 ^b	0.3 ^b	2,660 ^b	0.3 ^b
Sexual assault ^d	127,970	0.7	43,310	1.6	11,010 ^b	1.2 ^b
Robbery	575,440	3.1	211,250	7.7	23,530 ^b	2.5 ^b
Completed/property taken	366,250	2.0	148,110	5.4	15,890 ^b	1.7 ^b
With injury	130,960	0.7	50,290	1.8	7,830 ^b	0.8 ^b
Without injury	235,290	1.3	97,820	3.6	8,060 ^b	0.9 ^b
Attempted to take property	209,190	1.1	63,140	2.3	7,640 ^b	0.8 ^b
With injury	62,870	0.3	15,210 ^b	0.6 ^b	0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	146,320	0.8	47,920	1.7	7,640 ^b	0.8 ^b
Assault	5,109,190	27.2	862,720	31.3	191,760	20.3
Aggravated	1,158,760	6.2	290,950	10.6	53,570	5.7
With injury	365,170	1.9	74,660	2.7	9,340 ^b	1.0 ^b
Threatened with weapon	793,590	4.2	216,300	7.9	44,230	4.7
Simple	3,950,430	21.1	571,770	20.8	138,200	14.6
With minor injury	838,350	4.5	119,160	4.3	40,800	4.3
Without injury	3,112,080	16.6	452,600	16.4	97,400	10.3
Purse snatching/pocket picking	158,750	0.8	34,500	1.3	14,370 ^b	1.5 ^b
Population age 12 and older	187,576,000	X	27,539,830	X	9,452,540	X

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 5 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^dIncludes threats.

Table 3.8

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and ethnicity of victim, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Total ^b		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	7,564,680	33.7	810,370	35.3	6,624,550	33.3
Crimes of violence	7,357,060	32.8	776,540	33.8	6,450,750	32.4
Completed violence	2,278,260	10.1	278,120	12.1	1,962,220	9.9
Attempted/threatened violence	5,078,790	22.6	498,420	21.7	4,488,540	22.5
Rape/sexual assault	383,170	1.7	43,200	1.9	329,820	1.7
Rape/attempted rape	200,880	0.9	10,110 ^c	0.4 ^c	187,780	0.9
Rape	141,070	0.6	7,330 ^c	0.3 ^c	130,760	0.7
Attempted rape ^d	59,810	0.3	2,780 ^c	0.1 ^c	57,030	0.3
Sexual assault ^e	182,290	0.8	33,090	1.4	142,030	0.7
Robbery	810,220	3.6	128,880	5.6	675,830	3.4
Completed/property taken	530,250	2.4	86,150	3.8	444,100	2.2
With injury	189,080	0.8	12,210 ^c	0.5 ^c	176,870	0.9
Without injury	341,170	1.5	73,940	3.2	267,230	1.3
Attempted to take property	279,970	1.2	42,730	1.9	231,730	1.2
With injury	78,080	0.3	16,710 ^c	0.7 ^c	58,820	0.3
Without injury	201,890	0.9	26,020 ^c	1.1 ^c	172,920	0.9
Assault	6,163,670	27.4	604,450	26.3	5,445,110	27.3
Aggravated	1,503,280	6.7	204,510	8.9	1,280,590	6.4
With injury	449,160	2.0	51,550	2.2	388,140	1.9
Threatened with weapon	1,054,110	4.7	152,960	6.7	892,450	4.5
Simple	4,660,400	20.8	399,950	17.4	4,164,510	20.9
With minor injury	998,310	4.4	100,000	4.4	880,010	4.4
Without injury	3,662,090	16.3	299,950	13.1	3,284,500	16.5
Purse snatching/pocket picking	207,630	0.9	33,830	1.5	173,800	0.9
Population age 12 and older	224,568,370	X	22,966,050	X	199,116,660	X

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aIncludes verbal threats of rape.^eIncludes threats.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes data on persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained, which are not shown separately.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 7 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.9

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime, and sex and race of victim, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Male				Female			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	3,484,120	38.1	535,580	42.7	2,654,710	27.6	644,610	43.0
Crimes of violence	3,398,310	37.1	523,220	41.7	2,581,770	26.9	622,470	41.5
Completed violence	937,840	10.2	175,030	14.0	861,130	9.0	224,910	15.0
Attempted/threatened violence	2,460,470	26.9	348,190	27.8	1,720,640	17.9	397,560	26.5
Rape/sexual assault ^b	36,250	0.4	3,090 ^c	0.2 ^c	259,210	2.7	68,620	4.6
Robbery	403,140	4.4	130,630	10.4	172,300	1.8	80,620	5.4
Completed/property taken	247,900	2.7	96,250	7.7	118,350	1.2	51,870	3.5
With injury	78,730	0.9	26,580 ^c	2.1 ^c	52,230	0.5	23,710 ^c	1.6 ^c
Without injury	169,170	1.8	69,670	5.6	66,120	0.7	28,150 ^c	1.9 ^c
Attempted to take property	155,240	1.7	34,380	2.7	53,950	0.6	28,750 ^c	1.9 ^c
With injury	42,100	0.5	10,980 ^c	0.9 ^c	20,760 ^c	0.2 ^c	4,240 ^c	0.3 ^c
Without injury	113,140	1.2	23,410 ^c	1.9 ^c	33,190	0.3	24,520 ^c	1.6 ^c
Assault	2,958,930	32.3	389,500	31.0	2,150,260	22.4	473,220	31.6
Aggravated	765,440	8.4	150,440	12.0	393,320	4.1	140,510	9.4
With injury	247,320	2.7	38,730	3.1	117,850	1.2	35,920	2.4
Threatened with weapon	518,120	5.7	111,710	8.9	275,470	2.9	104,590	7.0
Simple	2,193,490	24.0	239,060	19.1	1,756,930	18.3	332,710	22.2
With minor injury	415,530	4.5	36,960	2.9	422,820	4.4	82,210	5.5
Without injury	1,777,970	19.4	202,100	16.1	1,334,110	13.9	250,500	16.7
Purse snatching/pocket picking	85,810	0.9	12,360 ^c	1.0 ^c	72,940	0.8	22,140 ^c	1.5 ^c
Population age 12 and older	91,518,450	X	12,546,240	X	90,057,550	X	14,993,590	X

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on persons of "other" races. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 6 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.10

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimizationBy race and age of victim, and type of crime, United States, 1999^a

Race and age of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence	Completed violence	Attempted/ threatened violence	Rape/ sexual assault ^b	Robbery			Assault			Purse snatching/ pocket picking	
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra- vated	Simple		
White													
12 to 15 years	12,488,540	68.5	23.2	45.3	3.1	5.9	1.7 ^c	4.2	59.5	11.8	47.7	3.2	
16 to 19 years	12,811,550	77.3	27.2	50.1	7.3	7.9	3.5	4.4	62.1	14.6	47.6	1.1 ^c	
20 to 24 years	14,539,790	70.8	23.0	47.8	4.2	6.5	2.4	4.1	60.1	17.7	42.4	1.2 ^c	
25 to 34 years	31,045,160	36.7	10.1	26.6	1.8	3.4	0.7 ^c	2.6	31.5	8.1	23.4	1.1	
35 to 49 years	53,649,010	25.3	7.1	18.3	0.7	2.2	0.8	1.4	22.4	4.2	18.2	0.4 ^c	
50 to 64 years	34,027,430	14.5	3.1	11.4	0.3 ^c	1.7	0.5 ^c	1.2	12.5	1.6	10.9	0.5 ^c	
65 years and older	29,014,520	3.9	1.0	2.9	0.1 ^c	0.8 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.5 ^c	3.0	1.1	1.9	0.6 ^c	
Black													
12 to 15 years	2,670,650	109.8	34.4	75.4	9.3 ^c	10.7 ^c	1.7 ^c	9.0 ^c	89.8	23.1	66.7	2.7 ^c	
16 to 19 years	2,348,670	88.1	30.6	57.5	5.1 ^c	12.5	3.0 ^c	9.5 ^c	70.4	27.1	43.4	3.9 ^c	
20 to 24 years	2,526,080	65.6	29.3	36.3	3.9 ^c	16.5	4.6 ^c	11.9	45.2	12.2	33.0	0.0 ^c	
25 to 34 years	5,354,230	35.6	13.1	22.6	2.1 ^c	8.3	2.0 ^c	6.3	25.3	10.1	15.2	0.0 ^c	
35 to 49 years	7,939,940	28.3	9.4	18.9	1.8 ^c	7.0	3.0 ^c	4.0	19.6	8.4	11.2	1.0 ^c	
50 to 64 years	3,980,450	14.8	4.5 ^c	10.4	0.0 ^c	3.0 ^c	2.0 ^c	1.0 ^c	11.8	3.7 ^c	8.2	1.8 ^c	
65 years and older	2,719,820	2.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.0 ^c	1.1 ^c	

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on persons of "other" races. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 9 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.11

Average annual victimization rates (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older)

By race and sex, United States, 1993-98 (aggregate)

Type of crime	Total				Male				Female			
	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	White	Black	American Indian	Asian
Crimes of violence	45.4	56.5	118.8	25.5	53.6	62.8	142.2	33.8	37.6	51.3	96.8	17.4
Rape/sexual assault	1.8	2.2	5.8	1.2	0.3	0.3 ^a	3.9 ^a	0.5 ^a	3.1	3.7	7.5 ^a	1.8
Robbery	4.4	10.6	10.8	5.7	5.9	14.7	13.7	9.1	3.1	7.2	8.1	2.4
Aggravated assault	9.4	14.4	28.4	5.7	12.7	17.9	36.3	7.5	6.2	11.5	21.1	3.8
Simple assault	29.9	29.3	73.8	12.9	34.8	29.9	88.3	16.6	25.2	28.8	60.2	9.4
Serious violent crime	15.5	27.2	45.0	12.5	18.9	32.9	53.9	17.1	12.4	22.5	36.7	8.0

Note: These data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The data presented are average annual figures for the period 1993-98. "Serious violent crime" includes rape and sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Violent Victimization and Race, 1993-98*, Special Report NCJ 176354 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 2001), p. 2; p. 3, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aBased on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.12

Average annual victimization rates (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older)

By age and race, United States, 1993-98 (aggregate)

Age group and race	Average annual victimization rates (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older)		
	Crimes of violence	Serious violent crime	Simple assault
<u>12 to 15 years</u>			
White	108.7	30.5	78.2
Black	112.0	42.1	69.9
American Indian	141.1	41.7	99.4
Asian	55.0	21.4	33.5
<u>16 to 19 years</u>			
White	110.8	40.4	70.4
Black	109.4	60.9	48.5
American Indian	207.9	90.3	117.6
Asian	43.3	22.7	20.6
<u>20 to 24 years</u>			
White	84.8	31.7	53.1
Black	92.4	48.2	44.3
American Indian	207.5	109.0	98.5
Asian	40.9	22.1	18.7
<u>25 to 34 years</u>			
White	55.9	19.8	36.1
Black	60.0	28.6	31.4
American Indian	173.5	54.1	119.4
Asian	26.2	12.6	13.7
<u>35 to 49 years</u>			
White	37.1	12.4	24.7
Black	42.5	20.6	21.9
American Indian	72.5	26.6	45.9
Asian	19.9	10.3	9.7
<u>50 to 64 years</u>			
White	16.6	5.5	11.1
Black	15.4	8.4	7.0
American Indian	41.9	10.7 ^a	31.2
Asian	7.4	2.9 ^a	4.5 ^a
<u>65 years and older</u>			
White	4.4	1.8	2.6
Black	9.4	4.6	4.8
American Indian	16.6 ^a	10.8 ^a	5.8 ^a
Asian	4.8 ^a	4.2 ^a	0.6 ^a

Note: See Note, table 3.11. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aBased on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Violent Victimization and Race, 1993-98*, Special Report NCJ 176354 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 2001), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 3.13

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and annual household income of victim, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Annual household income						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 or more
All personal crimes	59.5	45.6	36.1	39.1	30.8	33.7	24.1
Crimes of violence	57.5	44.5	35.3	37.9	30.3	33.3	22.9
Completed violence	20.5	17.5	12.7	9.3	10.6	8.2	5.4
Attempted/threatened violence	37.0	27.0	22.5	28.6	19.7	25.1	17.5
Rape/sexual assault	4.3	1.6	3.2	1.2	1.6	1.5	0.8 ^b
Rape/attempted rape	2.2 ^b	1.1 ^b	1.5	0.7 ^b	0.5 ^b	1.0	0.6 ^b
Rape	1.4 ^b	0.7 ^b	1.0 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.4 ^b
Attempted rape ^c	0.8 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b
Sexual assault ^d	2.1 ^b	0.5 ^b	1.8	0.4 ^b	1.1	0.5 ^b	0.2 ^b
Robbery	8.1	6.9	4.8	3.1	3.5	2.2	1.8
Completed/property taken	5.0	5.3	3.2	1.8	2.6	1.3	0.9
With injury	2.5 ^b	2.0	1.3	0.6 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b
Without injury	2.5 ^b	3.3	2.0	1.2	2.0	0.9	0.6 ^b
Attempted to take property	3.1	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.8 ^b	0.9	0.8 ^b
With injury	1.0 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b
Without injury	2.2 ^b	1.2 ^b	0.8 ^b	1.1	0.8 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.5 ^b
Assault	45.1	35.9	27.2	33.7	25.3	29.7	20.3
Aggravated	14.5	10.0	7.2	6.9	5.5	7.1	4.0
With injury	4.6	4.1	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.3	1.1
Threatened with weapon	9.9	5.8	4.8	5.0	3.3	5.8	2.9
Simple	30.6	26.0	20.1	26.7	19.7	22.6	16.3
With minor injury	7.9	7.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.3	2.7
Without injury	22.8	18.9	15.4	22.0	15.5	18.3	13.6
Purse snatching/pocket picking	1.9 ^b	1.1 ^b	0.8 ^b	1.2	0.5 ^b	0.4 ^b	1.2
Population age 12 and older	10,758,020	19,375,060	28,473,900	27,368,560	33,504,970	33,820,410	32,734,790

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on persons whose family income level was not ascertained. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^dIncludes threats.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 14 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.14

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime, size of population, and locality of residence, United States, 1999^a

Size of population and locality of residence												
Type of crime	All areas	Total		50,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more		
		Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Personal crimes	33.7	41.5	33.7	42.2	32.8	42.1	30.9	43.4	34.9	39.3	36.8	25.1
Crimes of violence	32.8	39.8	32.8	41.2	32.1	40.6	30.1	42.0	33.9	36.9	35.6	24.9
Completed violence	10.1	13.7	9.0	12.2	9.0	14.2	8.5	13.5	9.4	14.8	9.1	8.4
Attempted/threatened violence	22.6	26.2	23.8	29.0	23.1	26.4	21.6	28.6	24.5	22.0	26.5	16.5
Rape/sexual assault ^b	1.7	2.3	1.6	3.4	1.6	1.9 ^c	1.1 ^c	1.4 ^c	1.6	2.0	2.3	1.3
Robbery	3.6	6.7	2.8	2.4	2.1	7.1	3.0	8.8	2.4	8.9	4.1	1.7
Completed/property taken	2.4	4.5	1.7	1.8	0.9	4.7	1.8	5.7	1.9	6.0	2.3	1.3
With injury	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.6 ^c	0.3 ^c	1.5 ^c	0.7 ^c	2.1 ^c	0.7 ^c	1.5	0.9 ^c	0.6
Without injury	1.5	3.1	1.1	1.1 ^c	0.7 ^c	3.2	1.1 ^c	3.6	1.2	4.5	1.4 ^c	0.6
Attempted to take property	1.2	2.2	1.1	0.6 ^c	1.2	2.4 ^c	1.2	3.1	0.5 ^c	2.9	1.8	0.4 ^c
With injury	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0 ^c	0.4 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.3 ^c	1.7 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.7 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.1 ^c
Without injury	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.6 ^c	0.7 ^c	2.1 ^c	0.9 ^c	1.4 ^c	0.4 ^c	2.1	1.5	0.3 ^c
Assault	27.4	30.9	28.4	35.4	28.4	31.6	26.0	31.8	29.9	26.0	29.2	22.0
Aggravated	6.7	8.5	6.6	6.3	6.7	10.7	5.9	9.5	7.0	8.7	6.8	4.8
With injury	2.0	2.9	1.6	2.2	1.4	3.5	1.6	2.7	2.0	3.3	1.3 ^c	1.8
Threatened with weapon	4.7	5.6	5.1	4.1	5.3	7.3	4.3	6.8	5.1	5.4	5.5	3.0
Simple	20.8	22.4	21.7	29.1	21.7	20.8	20.1	22.3	22.9	17.3	22.3	17.1
With minor injury	4.4	4.6	4.6	5.6	5.3	4.1	4.2	3.7	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1
Without injury	16.3	17.8	17.2	23.5	16.4	16.7	15.9	18.5	18.5	12.9	18.3	13.0
Purse snatching/pocket picking	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.0 ^c	0.7 ^c	1.5 ^c	0.8 ^c	1.4 ^c	1.0 ^c	2.4	1.3 ^c	0.2 ^c
Population age 12 and older	224,568,370	62,576,810	105,313,560	18,469,740	31,618,040	9,847,300	25,702,200	13,393,870	27,461,170	20,865,900	20,532,150	56,678,000

Note: See Note, table 3.1. "Urban" denotes central cities; "suburban" denotes outside central cities; "rural" denotes nonmetropolitan areas. The population range categories shown for "urban" and "suburban" are based on the size of the core city of a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and do not reflect the population of the entire MSA. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 52 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.15

Estimated number and percent of violent victimization incidentsBy type of crime and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	All incidents		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Crimes of violence	6,723,930	100%	3,180,520	47.3%	3,543,410	52.7%
Completed violence	2,077,350	100	872,840	42.0	1,204,510	58.0
Attempted/threatened violence	4,646,580	100	2,307,680	49.7	2,338,900	50.3
Rape/sexual assault	381,400	100	129,890	34.1	251,510	65.9
Rape/attempted rape	200,880	100	61,110	30.4	139,770	69.6
Rape	141,070	100	32,900	23.3	108,160	76.7
Attempted rape ^b	59,810	100	28,210 ^c	47.2 ^c	31,600	52.8
Sexual assault ^d	180,530	100	68,780	38.1	111,750	61.9
Robbery	740,890	100	522,880	70.6	218,010	29.4
Completed/property taken	482,340	100	317,040	65.7	165,300	34.3
With injury	173,020	100	94,420	54.6	78,600	45.4
Without injury	309,330	100	222,620	72.0	86,710	28.0
Attempted to take property	258,550	100	205,840	79.6	52,710	20.4
With injury	69,510	100	47,940	69.0	21,570 ^c	31.0 ^c
Without injury	189,040	100	157,910	83.5	31,130	16.5
Assault	5,601,630	100	2,527,750	45.1	3,073,890	54.9
Aggravated	1,290,360	100	669,390	51.9	620,970	48.1
With injury	381,030	100	171,830	45.1	209,200	54.9
Threatened with weapon	909,330	100	497,560	54.7	411,770	45.3
Simple	4,311,270	100	1,858,360	43.1	2,452,920	56.9
With minor injury	915,200	100	289,730	31.7	625,480	68.3
Without injury	3,396,070	100	1,568,630	46.2	1,827,440	53.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^dIncludes threats.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 27 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.16

Estimated percent distribution of violent victimizationBy type of crime and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1999^a

Victim-offender relationship													
Type of crime	Total number of victimizations	Total crimes	Related						Well known ^b	Casual acquaintances	Don't know relationship	Strangers	Don't know number of offenders
			Total	Spouse	Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child	Other relatives					
Crimes of violence	7,357,060	100%	8.9%	2.9%	1.3%	0.6%	0.9%	3.1%	27.3%	15.1%	2.9%	44.4%	1.4%
Completed violence	2,278,260	100	10.9	4.5	1.3	1.3	1.3 ^c	2.7	34.5	10.5	3.4	38.4	2.2
Attempted/threatened violence	5,078,790	100	8.0	2.3	1.3	0.3 ^c	0.8	3.3	24.0	17.2	2.7	47.1	1.0
Rape/sexual assault ^d	383,170	100	10.8	6.1 ^c	1.5 ^c	1.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.0 ^c	35.4	19.9	2.8 ^c	30.4	0.7 ^c
Robbery	810,220	100	5.2	0.4 ^c	2.0 ^c	0.7 ^c	0.3 ^c	1.8 ^c	17.4	6.5	5.0	63.5	2.3 ^c
Completed/property taken	530,250	100	5.7	0.0 ^c	1.5 ^c	1.1 ^c	0.4 ^c	2.7 ^c	21.3	6.8	3.8 ^c	59.9	2.5 ^c
Attempted to take property	279,970	100	4.2 ^c	1.2 ^c	3.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	10.2 ^c	5.9 ^c	7.4 ^c	70.4	1.9 ^c
Assault	6,163,670	100	9.3	3.1	1.2	0.6	1.1	3.4	28.0	16.0	2.6	42.7	1.3
Aggravated	1,503,280	100	7.6	2.7	0.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.6 ^c	3.9	24.1	14.3	3.1	47.9	3.1
Simple	4,660,400	100	9.8	3.2	1.4	0.8	1.2	3.2	29.3	16.5	2.5	41.1	0.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7. Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 34 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes data on offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^dIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 3.17

Victim-offender relationship in violent victimizationBy type of crime, United States, 2000^a

Relationship of victim to offender	Rape/sexual assault									
	Violent crime		Rape/sexual assault		Robbery		Aggravated assault		Simple assault	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All victims, total	6,322,730	100%	260,950	100%	731,780	100%	1,292,510	100%	4,037,500	100%
Nonstranger	3,376,520	53	162,160	62	203,630	28	550,190	43	2,460,530	61
Intimate	655,350	10	45,100	17	38,000	5	66,350	5	505,900	13
Other relative	339,930	5	4,730 ^b	2 ^b	20,650 ^b	3 ^b	67,610	5	246,940	6
Friend/acquaintance	2,381,240	38	112,330	43	144,980	20	416,230	32	1,707,690	42
Stranger	2,829,840	45	89,180	34	507,170	69	720,940	56	1,512,540	38
Relationship unknown	116,380	2	9,600 ^b	4 ^b	20,970 ^b	3 ^b	21,380 ^b	2 ^b	64,420	2
Male victims, total	3,612,390	100	14,770 ^b	100 ^b	494,650	100	915,970	100	2,187,000	100
Nonstranger	1,585,130	44	9,260 ^b	63 ^b	113,430	23	329,190	36	1,133,250	52
Intimate	98,850	3	0 ^b	X	0 ^b	X	18,380 ^b	2 ^b	80,470	4
Other relative	107,970	3	0 ^b	X	2,310 ^b	1 ^b	36,930	4	68,730	3
Friend/acquaintance	1,378,310	38	9,260 ^b	63 ^b	111,110	23	273,870	30	984,060	45
Stranger	1,945,980	54	5,510 ^b	37 ^b	365,730	74	565,410	62	1,009,340	46
Relationship unknown	81,280	2	0 ^b	X	15,500 ^b	3 ^b	21,380 ^b	2 ^b	44,400	2
Female victims, total	2,710,340	100	246,180	100	237,130	100	376,540	100	1,850,500	100
Nonstranger	1,791,390	66	152,900	62	90,210	38	221,010	59	1,327,280	72
Intimate	556,500	21	45,100	18	38,000	16	47,970	13	425,430	23
Other relative	231,960	9	4,730 ^b	2 ^b	18,340 ^b	8 ^b	30,680	8	178,220	10
Friend/acquaintance	1,002,930	37	103,070	42	33,870	14	142,360	38	723,630	39
Stranger	883,860	33	83,680	34	141,450	60	155,530	41	503,200	27
Relationship unknown	35,090	1	9,600 ^b	4 ^b	5,470 ^b	2 ^b	0 ^b	X	20,020 ^b	1 ^b

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 2000: Changes 1999-2000 with Trends 1993-2000*, Bulletin NCJ 187007 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 2001), p. 8, Table 4.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.18

Victim-offender relationship in violent victimizationBy sex and race of victim, United States, 1993-98 (aggregate)^a

Sex of victim and victim-offender relationship	Race of victim			
	White	Black	American Indian	Asian
<u>Male victim</u>				
Nonstranger	40%	41%	42%	27%
Intimate	2	3	3	1 ^b
Other relative	3	3	9	1 ^b
Friend/aquaintance	34	35	30	25
Stranger	58	57	58	71
Relationship unknown	2	2	1 ^b	2 ^b
<u>Female victim</u>				
Nonstranger	66	65	76	53
Intimate	22	22	24	11
Other relative	7	7	5 ^b	6 ^b
Friend/aquaintance	37	36	47	36
Stranger	33	34	24	45
Relationship unknown	1	1	0 ^b	2 ^b
<u>Average annual number of violent victimizations</u>				
Male	4,779,650	749,550	77,820	116,540
Female	3,518,490	731,420	56,640	62,340

Note: See Note, table 3.11. Multiple-offender victimizations are classified by the most intimate relationship between the victim and one of the offenders. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bBased on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Violent Victimization and Race, 1993-98*, Special Report NCJ 176354 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 2001), p. 10, Table 13.

Table 3.19

Estimated percent distribution of violent victimization incidentsBy type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and type of weapon used, United States, 1999^a

All incidents	All incidents		No weapon used	Weapon used										Don't know if weapon present
				Total	Total firearm	Hand- gun	Other gun	Gun type unknown	Knife	Sharp object	Blunt object	Other weapon	Weapon type unknown	
Crimes of violence	6,723,930	100%	68.1%	23.6%	6.8%	6.1%	0.6%	0.1% ^b	6.1%	1.3%	4.2%	4.1%	1.1%	8.3%
Completed violence	2,077,350	100	65.2	27.3	7.6	7.2	0.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	6.1	1.9	6.4	4.4	1.0 ^b	7.5
Attempted/threatened violence	4,646,580	100	69.4	21.9	6.4	5.6	0.7	0.2 ^b	6.1	1.0	3.3	4.0	1.1	8.7
Rape/sexual assault ^c	381,400	100	90.4	5.3 ^b	1.4 ^b	1.4 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.7 ^b	1.8 ^b	4.3 ^b
Robbery	740,890	100	42.1	45.0	21.5	20.2	1.0 ^b	0.3 ^b	11.7	3.5 ^b	4.2	3.2 ^b	0.9 ^b	12.9
Completed/property taken	482,340	100	38.4	47.1	23.2	21.8	1.4 ^b	0.0 ^b	11.6	2.3 ^b	5.5 ^b	3.8 ^b	0.6 ^b	14.6
With injury	173,020	100	42.3	30.7	8.6	8.6	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	7.3 ^b	3.1 ^b	5.7 ^b	6.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	27.0
Without injury	309,330	100	36.2	56.2	31.4	29.2	2.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	14.1	1.8 ^b	5.4 ^b	2.5 ^b	1.0 ^b	7.6 ^b
Attempted to take property	258,550	100	49.0	41.1	18.2	17.2	0.3 ^b	0.7 ^b	11.8	5.7 ^b	1.8 ^b	2.2 ^b	1.4 ^b	9.9 ^b
With injury	69,510	100	52.9	31.8 ^b	10.5 ^b	9.3 ^b	1.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	4.9 ^b	7.3 ^b	2.1 ^b	1.8 ^b	5.2 ^b	15.3 ^b
Without injury	189,040	100	47.6	44.5	21.1	20.1	0.0 ^b	1.0 ^b	14.3 ^b	5.1 ^b	1.7 ^b	2.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	7.8 ^b
Assault	5,601,630	100	70.0	22.0	5.2	4.5	0.6	0.1 ^b	5.7	1.1	4.5	4.5	1.0	8.0
Aggravated	1,290,360	100	4.4	95.5	22.7	19.7	2.6	0.4 ^b	24.9	4.7	19.4	19.3	4.5	0.1 ^b
With injury	381,030	100	14.9	84.6	10.8	10.0	0.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	17.7	7.2 ^b	27.1	18.2	3.6 ^b	0.4 ^b
Threatened with weapon	909,330	100	X	100.0	27.7	23.7	3.4	0.6 ^b	27.9	3.7	16.2	19.8	4.8	0.0 ^b
Simple ^d	4,311,270	100	89.7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10.3
With minor injury	915,200	100	91.7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8.3
Without injury	3,396,070	100	89.1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10.9
Involving strangers														
Crimes of violence	3,180,520	100	58.8	29.9	10.8	10.0	0.7 ^b	0.2 ^b	6.5	1.2	4.8	5.2	1.3	11.4
Rape/sexual assault ^c	129,890	100	84.3	5.7 ^b	2.3 ^b	2.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	3.5 ^b	10.0
Robbery	522,880	100	31.8	55.0	28.7	27.3	1.4 ^b	0.0 ^b	12.5	3.9 ^b	5.0 ^b	4.3 ^b	0.6 ^b	13.2
Aggravated assault	669,390	100	2.2 ^b	97.8	28.5	25.7	2.0 ^b	0.8 ^b	21.2	2.8 ^b	18.9	21.2	5.1	0.0 ^b
Simple assault ^d	1,858,360	100	85.0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	15.0
Involving nonstrangers														
Crimes of violence	3,543,410	100	76.5	17.9	3.2	2.6	0.6 ^b	0.1 ^b	5.7	1.3	3.7	3.1	0.8	5.6
Rape/sexual assault ^c	251,510	100	93.5	5.0 ^b	1.0 ^b	1.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.0 ^b	1.0 ^b	0.9 ^b	1.4 ^b
Robbery	218,010	100	66.9	20.9	4.0 ^b	3.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.9 ^b	9.7 ^b	2.4 ^b	2.4 ^b	0.8 ^b	1.6 ^b	12.2 ^b
Aggravated assault	620,970	100	6.8	93.0	16.4	13.1	3.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	28.8	6.8	19.9	17.3	3.8 ^b	0.2 ^b
Simple assault ^d	2,452,920	100	93.2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	6.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Responses for weapon use are tallied once, based upon a hierarchy. Prior to 1993, multiple responses for weapons were tallied. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables**, NCJ 184938, Table 66 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

^dSimple assault, by definition, does not involve the use of a weapon.

Table 3.20

Estimated percent of violent victimizations in which victim took self-protective measures

By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1999

Type of crime	Victimizations in which self-protective measure was used		
	Total	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	71.4%	69.9%	72.8%
Completed violence	73.1	65.3	79.2
Attempted/threatened violence	70.6	71.6	69.6
Rape/sexual assault ^a	81.4	78.5	82.9
Robbery	64.5	60.1	75.1
Completed/property taken	53.4	44.6	70.8
With injury	57.2	48.9	67.3
Without injury	51.3	42.7	73.9
Attempted to take property	85.5	84.6	89.0
With injury	82.3	81.8	83.4 ^b
Without injury	86.8	85.6	92.5
Assault	71.7	71.4	71.9
Aggravated	74.7	70.7	79.3
With injury	76.8	70.6	82.5
Threatened with weapon	73.8	70.7	77.7
Simple	70.7	71.7	69.9
With minor injury	79.3	79.5	79.2
Without injury	68.3	70.2	66.7

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 68 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.21

Estimated percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims of violent crimeBy sex and race of victim, United States, 1999^a

Self-protective measure	Sex			Race ^b	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Attacked offender with weapon	1.0	1.4	0.6 ^c	1.0	1.3 ^c
Attacked offender without weapon	10.4	12.5	8.1	9.8	14.4
Threatened offender with weapon	1.2	1.7	0.6 ^c	1.3	0.5 ^c
Threatened offender without weapon	2.5	3.5	1.4	2.4	2.6 ^c
Resisted or captured offender	20.2	22.4	17.8	20.0	21.8
Scared or warned offender	9.8	6.9	12.8	10.1	8.0
Persuaded or appeased offender	10.9	11.3	10.5	10.7	11.5
Ran away or hid	15.0	15.5	14.4	15.2	14.1
Got help or gave alarm	11.5	8.4	14.8	11.8	9.0
Screamed from pain or fear	2.3	0.8 ^c	3.9	2.3	2.2 ^c
Took other measures	15.3	15.5	15.0	15.4	14.5

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Some respondents may have reported more than one self-protective measure employed. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bExcludes data on persons of "other" races.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 71 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.22

Estimated percent distribution of violent victimizations in which self-protective measures were employedBy person taking measure, type of crime, and outcome of measure, United States, 1999^a

		Outcome of self-protective measure						
					Both helped and hurt situation	Neither helped nor hurt situation	Don't know	Not available
Person taking measure and type of crime	Number of victimizations	Total	Helped situation	Hurt situation				
<u>Measure taken by victim</u>								
Crimes of violence	5,251,010	100%	63.0%	9.2%	7.4%	11.8%	8.0%	0.5% ^b
Rape/sexual assault ^c	311,930	100	51.9	10.5	6.7 ^b	22.0	8.0 ^b	0.9 ^b
Robbery	522,560	100	59.2	9.8	6.1	13.1	9.4	2.4 ^b
Assault	4,416,520	100	64.3	9.1	7.6	10.9	7.9	0.3 ^b
Aggravated	1,122,640	100	65.9	6.9	7.9	11.0	8.1	0.2 ^b
Simple	3,293,880	100	63.7	9.8	7.5	10.9	7.8	0.3 ^b
<u>Measure taken by others</u>								
Crimes of violence	5,021,320	100	36.3	9.7	3.6	42.4	6.7	1.4
Rape/sexual assault ^c	116,940	100	27.0	11.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	45.4	5.2 ^b	10.9 ^b
Robbery	449,410	100	30.6	10.3	5.6 ^b	43.3	7.3	2.9 ^b
Assault	4,454,980	100	37.1	9.5	3.5	42.2	6.7	1.0
Aggravated	1,075,650	100	37.8	9.2	4.3	42.0	6.2	0.5 ^b
Simple	3,379,330	100	36.9	9.7	3.2	42.3	6.8	1.1

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes victimizations in which no self-protective actions were taken. Of those victimizations in which self-protective measures were employed, the victim and/or someone else may have taken action. Therefore, the above categories are not mutually exclusive. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 72 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 3.23

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization

By type of crime and characteristics of household or head of household, United States, 2000

		Type of property crime			
Characteristics of household or head of household	Number of households	Total	Burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft
Race					
White	90,887,030	173.3	29.4	7.9	136.0
Black	13,537,890	212.2	47.6	13.2	151.4
Other	3,928,040	171.3	32.4	10.4	128.6
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	9,546,830	227.0	41.7	19.7	165.6
Non-Hispanic	98,070,420	173.4	31.0	7.6	134.7
Household income					
Under \$7,500	6,198,560	220.9	61.7	7.9	151.2
\$7,500 to \$14,999	9,966,270	167.1	41.1	9.1	116.8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	13,286,510	193.1	39.3	9.9	143.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12,612,950	192.2	33.3	9.5	149.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14,742,930	192.9	32.0	9.6	151.4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	14,509,310	181.9	24.0	10.0	147.9
\$75,000 and over	15,493,460	197.2	27.7	7.0	162.5
Region					
Northeast	20,906,950	143.7	21.8	7.3	114.6
Midwest	26,132,460	181.9	31.4	9.3	141.2
South	38,866,820	167.8	33.2	6.9	127.8
West	22,446,720	223.4	39.1	12.3	172.0
Residence					
Urban	31,742,790	222.1	40.9	13.1	168.1
Suburban	49,919,960	163.7	27.2	8.1	128.4
Rural	26,690,210	152.6	29.5	4.4	118.7
Home ownership					
Owned	72,660,440	153.4	26.2	6.7	120.6
Rented	35,692,510	228.3	43.2	12.6	172.5

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 2000: Changes 1999-2000 with Trends 1993-2000*, Bulletin NCJ 187007 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 2001), p. 9.

Table 3.24

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimizationBy type of crime and race of head of household, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Race of head of household							
	All races		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Property crimes	21,215,110	198.0	17,108,700	190.0	3,314,840	249.9	791,570	206.3
Household burglary	3,651,580	34.1	2,833,600	31.5	698,410	52.6	119,580	31.2
Completed	3,064,390	28.6	2,394,440	26.6	570,060	43.0	99,890	26.0
Forcible entry	1,174,780	11.0	837,560	9.3	288,540	21.8	48,680	12.7
Unlawful entry without force	1,889,610	17.6	1,556,880	17.3	281,520	21.2	51,210	13.3
Attempted forcible entry	587,190	5.5	439,160	4.9	128,350	9.7	19,690 ^b	5.1 ^b
Motor vehicle theft	1,068,130	10.0	811,020	9.0	212,760	16.0	44,340	11.6
Completed	807,730	7.5	606,860	6.7	163,410	12.3	37,460	9.8
Attempted	260,400	2.4	204,170	2.3	49,350	3.7	6,870 ^b	1.8 ^b
Theft	16,495,400	153.9	13,464,080	149.5	2,403,670	181.2	627,660	163.6
Completed	15,963,770	149.0	12,989,690	144.2	2,366,930	178.4	607,160	158.3
Less than \$50	5,700,280	53.2	4,696,350	52.1	793,420	59.8	210,500	54.9
\$50 to \$249	5,789,210	54.0	4,734,800	52.6	880,000	66.3	174,410	45.5
\$250 or more	3,394,140	31.7	2,731,180	30.3	488,110	36.8	174,850	45.6
Amount not available	1,080,140	10.1	827,360	9.2	205,390	15.5	47,390	12.4
Attempted	531,640	5.0	474,390	5.3	36,740	2.8	20,500 ^b	5.3 ^b
Total number of households	107,159,550	X	90,056,920	X	13,266,110	X	3,836,520	X

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 16 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.25

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimizationBy type of crime and ethnicity of head of household, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Ethnicity of head of household					
	Total ^b		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Property crimes	21,215,110	198.0	2,106,490	232.5	18,950,650	194.6
Household burglary	3,651,580	34.1	336,970	37.2	3,286,270	33.7
Completed	3,064,390	28.6	273,380	30.2	2,764,910	28.4
Forcible entry	1,174,780	11.0	113,810	12.6	1,050,940	10.8
Unlawful entry without force	1,889,610	17.6	159,570	17.6	1,713,960	17.6
Attempted forcible entry	587,190	5.5	63,590	7.0	521,360	5.4
Motor vehicle theft	1,068,130	10.0	156,850	17.3	906,760	9.3
Completed	807,730	7.5	126,460	14.0	678,910	7.0
Attempted	260,400	2.4	30,390	3.4	227,850	2.3
Theft	16,495,400	153.9	1,612,660	178.0	14,757,630	151.5
Completed	15,963,770	149.0	1,546,190	170.7	14,301,350	146.9
Less than \$50	5,700,280	53.2	483,440	53.4	5,182,520	53.2
\$50 to \$249	5,789,210	54.0	604,680	66.7	5,146,660	52.9
\$250 or more	3,394,140	31.7	322,920	35.6	3,036,780	31.2
Amount not available	1,080,140	10.1	135,140	14.9	935,390	9.6
Attempted	531,640	5.0	66,480	7.3	456,280	4.7
Total number of households	107,159,550	X	9,059,250	X	97,380,370	X

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes data on persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained, which are not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 17 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.26

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimizationBy type of crime and annual household income, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Annual household income						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 or more
Property crimes	220.8	200.1	214.9	199.1	207.6	213.6	220.4
Household burglary	67.0	44.2	38.9	37.1	30.9	24.1	23.1
Completed	51.4	37.6	33.4	30.3	26.9	19.5	19.7
Forcible entry	19.6	13.2	13.4	12.2	10.5	6.9	5.4
Unlawful entry without force	31.8	24.4	20.0	18.2	16.4	12.6	14.3
Attempted forcible entry	15.6	6.5	5.4	6.7	4.0	4.7	3.4
Motor vehicle theft	6.2	10.1	11.2	10.4	11.7	10.3	9.7
Completed	4.6	7.4	9.0	8.0	8.7	6.9	7.5
Attempted	1.6 ^b	2.7	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.4	2.2 ^b
Theft	147.6	145.9	164.9	151.7	165.0	179.1	187.7
Completed	140.5	141.9	160.6	145.8	160.4	173.4	180.4
Less than \$50	51.4	56.7	57.3	50.2	57.6	62.3	64.2
\$50 to \$249	54.7	53.4	59.2	53.5	60.2	59.2	63.8
\$250 or more	25.4	22.4	32.3	32.5	33.0	41.8	41.0
Amount not available	9.0	9.4	11.8	9.5	9.6	10.1	11.4
Attempted	7.1	4.0	4.2	5.9	4.6	5.7	7.2
Total number of households	6,704,140	10,870,470	14,399,540	12,942,650	14,977,670	14,039,620	13,170,530

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on families whose income level was not ascertained. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 20 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.27

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimizationBy type of crime, size of population, and locality of residence, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	All areas	Size of population and locality of residence									
		Total		50,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more	
		Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban
Property crimes	198.0	256.3	181.4	238.8	175.5	262.2	172.4	267.0	189.9	261.3	190.3
Household burglary	34.1	46.2	27.1	42.8	29.3	59.2	27.5	48.0	25.5	41.7	25.7
Completed	28.6	38.3	23.0	34.6	26.3	49.1	22.9	42.1	20.9	33.8	21.0
Forcible entry	11.0	15.7	8.4	11.4	8.1	18.4	10.3	20.4	7.4	15.0	7.9
Unlawful entry without force	17.6	22.6	14.6	23.3	18.2	30.7	12.7	21.6	13.6	18.8	13.1
Attempted forcible entry	5.5	7.9	4.1	8.1	3.0	10.1	4.6	6.0	4.6	7.9	4.6
Motor vehicle theft	10.0	15.9	8.5	9.0	6.7	20.9	8.4	19.0	8.4	17.4	11.4
Completed	7.5	11.9	6.2	6.0	5.0	16.6	6.0	13.2	5.5	13.8	9.2
Attempted	2.4	4.0	2.3	3.0 ^b	1.7 ^b	4.3 ^b	2.4	5.7	2.9	3.7	2.3 ^b
Theft	153.9	194.2	145.8	187.1	139.5	182.1	135.5	199.9	156.0	202.2	153.2
Completed	149.0	187.2	141.0	183.3	135.0	175.2	132.4	190.7	150.4	193.9	148.1
Less than \$50	53.2	65.7	51.6	72.4	51.6	64.0	44.9	64.2	55.0	62.0	55.4
\$50 to \$249	54.0	67.2	50.5	62.6	50.2	64.9	47.8	71.4	52.4	69.5	51.6
\$250 or more	31.7	40.5	29.3	38.7	26.3	35.1	30.7	40.8	30.3	44.4	30.5
Amount not available	10.1	13.7	9.6	9.6	7.0	11.2	8.9	14.3	12.6	18.0	10.6
Attempted	5.0	7.0	4.8	3.8	4.5	6.8	4.2	9.3	5.6	8.3	5.1
Total number of households	107,159,550	31,365,180	49,140,830	8,919,180	14,371,530	5,010,440	12,182,020	6,930,630	12,954,030	10,504,930	9,633,260

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.14. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 53 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.28

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimizationBy locality of residence, race of head of household, and type of crime, United States, 1999^a

Locality and race of head of household	Total households	Property crimes	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft
All areas					
White	90,056,920	190.0	31.5	9.0	149.5
Black	13,266,110	249.9	52.6	16.0	181.2
Urban					
White	22,786,640	247.5	41.5	15.1	190.9
Black	6,949,610	299.0	65.1	20.5	213.4
Suburban					
White	43,213,140	177.9	26.2	7.4	144.3
Black	4,082,070	207.1	38.8	15.8	152.5
Rural					
White	24,057,150	157.2	31.5	6.1	119.6
Black	2,234,430	175.0	39.2	2.5 ^b	133.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.14. Table excludes data on persons of "other" races. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 55 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.29

Estimated percent distribution of violent victimizations by lone offendersBy type of crime and perceived age of offender, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Number of lone-offender victimizations	Perceived age of lone offender (in years)								Not known and not available
		Total	Under 12	12 to 20				21 to 29	30 and older	
				Total	12 to 14	15 to 17	18 to 20			
Crimes of violence	5,788,490	100%	1.5%	32.3%	9.5%	12.3%	10.5%	26.0%	36.2%	3.9%
Completed violence	1,723,910	100	2.0	34.7	12.0	9.4	13.3	25.3	32.6	5.4
Attempted/threatened violence	4,064,570	100	1.3	31.3	8.5	13.5	9.3	26.3	37.8	3.3
Rape/sexual assault ^b	357,900	100	1.5 ^c	28.8	5.1 ^c	8.2	15.5	31.9	28.8	9.0
Robbery	465,430	100	0.0 ^c	30.5	5.4 ^c	9.9	15.2	32.0	30.8	6.7
Completed/property taken	313,050	100	0.0 ^c	30.8	4.6 ^c	7.5 ^c	18.7	29.8	31.6	7.8 ^c
With injury	97,010	100	0.0 ^c	29.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	9.8 ^c	19.3 ^c	36.8	24.2 ^c	9.9 ^c
Without injury	216,040	100	0.0 ^c	31.5	6.6 ^c	6.5 ^c	18.4	26.7	34.9	6.9 ^c
Attempted to take property	152,370	100	0.0 ^c	29.8	7.1 ^c	14.8 ^c	7.9 ^c	36.4	29.3	4.5 ^c
With injury	36,020	100	0.0 ^c	55.5 ^c	13.9 ^c	29.4 ^c	12.2 ^c	24.5 ^c	13.0 ^c	7.0 ^c
Without injury	116,340	100	0.0 ^c	21.9 ^c	4.9 ^c	10.4 ^c	6.6 ^c	40.1	34.3	3.7 ^c
Assault	4,965,150	100	1.7	32.8	10.3	12.8	9.7	25.0	37.3	3.3
Aggravated	1,067,910	100	1.6 ^c	34.5	7.5	13.6	13.3	26.6	33.9	3.4
Simple	3,897,240	100	1.7	32.3	11.0	12.6	8.8	24.6	38.2	3.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 39 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.30

Estimated percent distribution of violent victimizations by lone offendersBy type of crime and perceived race of offender, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Number of lone-offender victimizations	Perceived race of lone offender				
		Total	White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	5,788,490	100%	63.8%	24.1%	9.0%	3.1%
Completed violence	1,723,910	100	60.4	27.0	8.7	3.8
Attempted/threatened violence	4,064,570	100	65.2	22.9	9.1	2.9
Rape/sexual assault ^b	357,900	100	61.6	20.7	8.8	9.0
Robbery	465,430	100	42.4	46.5	7.0	4.2 ^c
Completed/property taken	313,050	100	46.2	45.5	4.8 ^c	3.4 ^c
With injury	97,010	100	46.4	44.9	5.2 ^c	3.5 ^c
Without injury	216,040	100	46.2	45.8	4.6 ^c	3.4 ^c
Attempted to take property	152,370	100	34.4	48.4	11.4 ^c	5.7 ^c
With injury	36,020	100	55.2 ^c	31.5 ^c	13.3 ^c	0.0 ^c
Without injury	116,340	100	27.9	53.7	10.8 ^c	7.5 ^c
Assault	4,965,150	100	66.0	22.2	9.2	2.6
Aggravated	1,067,910	100	58.1	28.4	10.4	3.0
Simple	3,897,240	100	68.1	20.6	8.8	2.5

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 40 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.31

Estimated percent distribution of violent victimizations by multiple offendersBy type of crime and perceived age of offenders, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Perceived age of multiple offenders (in years)						Not known and not available
		Total	All under 12	All 12 to 20	All 21 to 29	All 30 and older	Mixed ages	
Crimes of violence	1,465,510	100%	1.0% ^b	40.7%	13.5%	7.4%	29.4%	8.1%
Completed violence	503,300	100	0.0 ^b	36.3	16.8	5.1 ^b	32.5	9.3
Attempted/threatened violence	962,200	100	1.6 ^b	42.9	11.7	8.6	27.7	7.5
Rape/sexual assault ^c	22,510 ^b	100 ^b	0.0 ^b	77.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	10.1 ^b	12.3 ^b
Robbery	325,870	100	0.8 ^b	30.6	22.5	4.3 ^b	27.3	14.5
Completed/property taken	203,690	100	0.0 ^b	32.0	23.8	4.5 ^b	30.7	9.0 ^b
With injury	85,920	100	0.0 ^b	13.3 ^b	23.4 ^b	5.7 ^b	46.1	11.6 ^b
Without injury	117,760	100	0.0 ^b	45.7	24.0 ^b	3.7 ^b	19.5 ^b	7.2 ^b
Attempted to take property	122,170	100	2.2 ^b	28.1	20.5 ^b	4.0 ^b	21.5 ^b	23.6 ^b
With injury	42,050	100	0.0 ^b	9.6 ^b	31.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	39.1 ^b	20.0 ^b
Without injury	80,120	100	3.3 ^b	37.9	14.8 ^b	6.2 ^b	12.3 ^b	25.6 ^b
Assault	1,117,120	100	1.1 ^b	42.9	11.1	8.4	30.4	6.2
Aggravated	389,170	100	0.6 ^b	39.8	14.5	3.1 ^b	36.9	5.1 ^b
Simple	727,950	100	1.4 ^b	44.5	9.3	11.3	26.8	6.7

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 45 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 3.32

Estimated percent distribution of violent victimizations by multiple offendersBy type of crime and perceived race of offenders, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Perceived race of multiple offenders					
		Total	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	1,465,510	100%	41.4%	27.1%	12.8%	13.1%	5.6%
Completed violence	503,300	100	36.4	27.4	14.8	13.6	7.7
Attempted/threatened violence	962,200	100	44.0	27.0	11.8	12.8	4.5
Rape/sexual assault ^b	22,510 ^c	100 ^c	56.3 ^c	17.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	26.7 ^c
Robbery	325,870	100	26.7	38.2	16.5	14.1	4.5 ^c
Completed/property taken	203,690	100	26.2	40.6	18.3	12.1 ^c	2.8 ^c
With injury	85,920	100	29.8 ^c	44.9	10.1 ^c	8.6 ^c	6.6 ^c
Without injury	117,760	100	23.6 ^c	37.5	24.2 ^c	14.7 ^c	0.0 ^c
Attempted to take property	122,170	100	27.5	34.2	13.5 ^c	17.4 ^c	7.4 ^c
With injury	42,050	100	39.7 ^c	46.4 ^c	5.7 ^c	8.2 ^c	0.0 ^c
Without injury	80,120	100	21.1 ^c	27.8 ^c	17.5 ^c	22.3 ^c	11.4 ^c
Assault	1,117,120	100	45.4	24.1	12.0	13.0	5.5
Aggravated	389,170	100	39.9	27.7	15.3	12.5	4.6 ^c
Simple	727,950	100	48.3	22.2	10.3	13.3	6.0

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 46 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.33

Estimated percent distribution of personal and property incidentsBy type of crime and place of occurrence, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Number of incidents	Total	Place of occurrence											Other
			At or in respondent's home	Near home	On the street near home	At, in, or near a friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	Inside a restaurant, bar, or nightclub	Other commercial building	Parking lot or garage	Inside school building/ on school property	In apartment yard, park, field, or playground	On street other than near own home	On public transportation or inside station	
Crimes of violence	6,723,930	100%	14.0%	8.7%	3.6%	8.3%	5.0%	8.7%	7.2%	15.1%	2.7%	17.4%	0.8%	8.5%
Completed violence	2,077,350	100	21.6	7.4	3.5	12.1	3.6	4.7	7.1	11.1	2.1	17.9	0.7 ^b	8.2
Attempted/threatened violence	464,580	100	10.6	9.3	3.6	6.6	5.7	10.4	7.2	16.8	3.0	17.2	0.9	8.6
Rape/sexual assault ^c	381,400	100	26.6	0.0 ^b	0.9 ^b	33.6	2.3 ^b	7.0 ^b	3.9 ^b	5.2 ^b	0.6 ^b	12.1	0.6 ^b	7.0 ^b
Robbery	740,890	100	16.6	7.5	4.4	3.5 ^b	0.6 ^b	3.3 ^b	14.5	7.2	2.4 ^b	31.6	1.6 ^b	6.7
Completed/property taken	482,340	100	20.0	7.3	5.7 ^b	5.4 ^b	0.3 ^b	3.6 ^b	12.5	2.4 ^b	2.2 ^b	34.0	1.2 ^b	5.3 ^b
With injury	173,020	100	19.4	5.6 ^b	4.8 ^b	7.8 ^b	0.8 ^b	1.4 ^b	16.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.6 ^b	36.3	0.0 ^b	6.0 ^b
Without injury	309,330	100	20.3	8.3 ^b	6.2 ^b	4.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	4.8 ^b	10.5	3.8 ^b	2.5 ^b	32.7	1.9 ^b	5.0 ^b
Attempted to take property	258,550	100	10.1 ^b	7.9 ^b	2.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.3 ^b	2.9 ^b	18.2	16.1	2.9 ^b	27.1	2.4 ^b	9.1 ^b
With injury	69,510	100	16.6 ^b	14.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	6.0 ^b	19.6 ^b	3.4 ^b	30.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	9.7 ^b
Without injury	189,040	100	7.7 ^b	5.5 ^b	2.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.7 ^b	3.9 ^b	22.7	14.8 ^b	2.7 ^b	25.8	3.3 ^b	8.9 ^b
Assault	5,601,630	100	12.8	9.5	3.7	7.2	5.8	9.5	6.5	16.8	2.9	15.9	0.7	8.9
Aggravated	1,290,360	100	13.1	11.2	4.8	7.4	5.3	4.3	7.9	8.8	4.0	26.0	0.6 ^b	6.5
Simple	4,311,270	100	12.7	9.0	3.3	7.1	5.9	11.0	6.0	19.2	2.6	12.8	0.8	9.6
Purse snatching/pocket picking	206,090	100	3.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	2.6 ^b	2.5 ^b	12.6 ^b	26.1	2.3 ^b	14.8	1.4 ^b	13.3 ^b	13.6 ^b	7.2 ^b
Motor vehicle theft	1,068,130	100	1.2 ^b	33.3	16.5	3.2	X	0.4 ^b	32.3	1.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	9.0	0.2 ^b	2.3 ^b
Completed	807,730	100	1.3 ^b	34.0	18.0	4.0	X	0.2 ^b	29.4	0.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	9.5	0.0 ^b	2.8 ^b
Attempted	260,400	100	0.8 ^b	31.2	12.0	0.8 ^b	X	0.9 ^b	41.3	3.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	7.4 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.9 ^b
Theft	16,494,400	100	9.6	29.1	5.5	4.2	2.0	6.9	14.2	13.7	1.3	4.3	0.9	8.3

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 61 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 3.34

Number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 16 and older) of face-to-face contact between police and the public

By sex, race, ethnicity, and age, United States, 1999^a

Characteristics	Persons age 16 and older		
	Total population	Contact with police ^b	Rate of contact per 1,000 persons
Total	209,350,577	43,827,419	209
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	100,868,144	23,135,110	229
Female	108,482,433	20,692,308	191
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>			
White, non-Hispanic	155,182,517	34,294,839	221
Black, non-Hispanic	24,505,943	4,629,731	189
Hispanic	21,276,861	3,550,300	167
Other ^c	8,385,256	1,352,547	161
<u>Age</u>			
16 to 17 years	8,068,511	1,845,977	229
18 to 19 years	7,899,421	2,705,888	343
20 to 24 years	18,313,060	5,730,078	313
25 to 29 years	18,396,356	4,833,335	263
30 to 34 years	19,849,097	4,833,379	244
35 to 39 years	22,624,608	5,145,251	227
40 to 44 years	22,375,122	5,111,473	228
45 to 49 years	19,564,612	4,179,427	214
50 years and older	72,259,784	9,442,611	131

Note: These data are from the 1999 Police-Public Contact Survey (PPCS) conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Census Bureau. Data for the 1999 PPCS were collected as a supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS); respondents included all NCVS respondents age 16 years and older. The sample for the 1999 NCVS consisted of 94,717 individuals age 16 and older. The response rate for the PPCS was 85%.

^aDetail may not add to total because of estimation procedures.

^bQuestion: "Were any of these contacts with a police officer in person, that is, face-to-face?"

^cIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Native Hawaiians, and Alaska Natives.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Contacts between Police and the Public: Findings from the 1999 National Survey*, NCJ 184957 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 7, Table 1 and Figure 1. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 3.35

Reasons for contact between police and the public

By the number of same-type contacts, United States, 1999^a

Reason for contact	Contact with police during 1999			Percent of persons with contacts		
	Total	One contact	Two or more contacts	Total	One contact	Two or more contacts
Contact with police, any reason	43,705,120	35,254,550	8,450,573	100%	100%	100%
<u>Respondents contacted police</u>						
Report a crime	8,372,814	6,877,313	1,495,501	19.2	19.5	17.7
Witness to a crime	1,393,327	1,027,015	366,312	3.2	2.9	4.3
Ask for assistance	5,226,973	4,116,802	1,110,171	12.0	11.7	13.1
Report a neighborhood problem	4,001,085	2,979,285	1,021,800	9.2	8.5	12.1
Witness to an accident	1,673,709	1,387,291	286,418	3.8	3.9	3.4
Other reasons	4,030,763	3,383,985	646,778	9.2	9.6	7.7
<u>Police contacted respondent</u>						
Motor vehicle stop ^b	22,731,790	18,100,524	4,631,268	52.0	51.3	54.8
Involved in accident	3,354,807	3,158,257	196,550	7.7	9.0	2.3
Witness to accident	766,413	609,237	157,176	1.8	1.7	1.9
Victim of crime	921,357	792,176	129,181	2.1	2.2	1.5
Witness to crime	1,367,601	1,157,259	210,342	3.1	3.3	2.5
Suspect in crime	1,314,159	1,116,265	197,894	3.0	3.2	2.3
Serve warrant	345,208	232,084	113,124	0.8	0.7	1.3
Crime prevention	614,743	440,187	174,556	1.4	1.2	2.1
Other	5,288,699	4,506,961	781,738	12.1	12.8	9.3

Note: See Note, table 3.34.

^aPercents add to more than 100 because persons may have given more than one reason for a contact between a resident and a police officer.

^bIncludes persons who were either passengers or drivers.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Contacts between Police and the Public: Findings from the 1999 National Survey*, NCJ 184957 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 9, Table 3.

Table 3.36

All drivers and drivers stopped by policeBy sex, race, ethnicity, and age, United States, 1999^a

Characteristics	U.S. population age 16 and older	Persons with driver's license		Drivers stopped at least once in 1999		Drivers stopped more than once in 1999	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	209,350,577	186,322,014	89%	19,277,002	10.3%	3,990,339	2.1%
Sex							
Male	100,868,144	93,807,374	93	11,721,808	12.5	2,707,738	2.9
Female	108,482,433	92,210,068	85	7,555,194	8.2	1,276,828	1.4
Race, ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	155,182,518	142,767,917	92	14,846,114	10.4	2,984,069	2.1
Black, non-Hispanic	24,505,942	18,134,397	74	2,231,801	12.3	546,791	3.0
Hispanic	21,276,862	18,298,101	86	1,615,088	8.8	366,625	2.0
Other ^b	8,385,255	6,708,204	80	583,999	8.7	87,016	1.3
Age							
16 to 19 years	15,967,931	11,177,552	70	2,031,789	18.2	725,349	6.5
20 to 29 years	36,709,421	33,038,479	90	5,559,921	16.8	1,467,819	4.4
30 to 39 years	42,473,705	39,925,283	94	4,525,604	11.3	819,134	2.1
40 to 49 years	41,939,735	39,842,748	95	3,764,485	9.4	527,028	1.3
50 to 59 years	29,321,592	27,269,081	93	2,093,557	7.7	307,753	1.1
60 years and older	42,938,193	34,350,554	80	1,301,646	3.8	144,483	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.34. Data for "persons with driver's license" are from the U.S. Department of Transportation's 1995 Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey.

^aDetail may not add to total because of estimation procedures.

^bIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Native Hawaiians, and Alaska Natives.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Contacts between Police and the Public: Findings from the 1999 National Survey*, NCJ 184957 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 14, Table 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.37

Persons age 16 and older having face-to-face contact with police and those experiencing force or threat of forceBy selected characteristics, United States, 1999^a

Characteristics	Persons age 16 and older		
	Face-to-face contact with police ^b	Force used or threatened by police ^c	With police contact who reported that police used force or threats
Total	43,827,419	421,714	0.96%
Sex			
Male	23,135,110	366,533	1.58
Female	20,692,308	55,181	0.27
Race, ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	34,294,839	248,539	0.72
Black, non-Hispanic	4,629,731	95,440	2.06
Hispanic	3,550,300	65,530	1.85
Other ^d	1,352,547	12,205	0.90 ^e
Age			
16 to 19 years	4,551,864	129,045	2.83
20 to 29 years	10,563,413	158,195	1.50
30 to 39 years	9,978,629	78,007	0.78
40 to 49 years	9,290,901	36,857	0.40
50 to 59 years	5,133,674	9,630	0.19 ^e
60 years and older	4,308,937	9,981	0.23 ^e
Size of jurisdiction where resided			
Under 100,000	34,064,252	278,267	0.82
100,000 to 499,999	5,807,156	68,640	1.18
500,000 to 999,999	1,658,163	13,421	0.81 ^e
1 million or more	2,297,847	61,386	2.67

Note: See Note, table 3.34.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bQuestion: "Were any of these contacts with a police officer in person, that is, face-to-face?"

^cQuestion: "On (this/the most recent occasion), did the police officer(s) for any reason use or threaten to use physical force against you, such as grabbing you or threatening to hit you?"

^dIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Native Hawaiians, and Alaska Natives.

^eEstimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Contacts between Police and the Public: Findings from the 1999 National Survey*, NCJ 184957 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 26, Table 17.

Table 3.38

Estimated percent distribution of personal and property victimizationBy type of crime and whether or not reported to police, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Number of victimizations	Were victimizations reported to the police?			
		Total	Yes ^b	No	Not known and not available
All crimes	28,779,800	100%	36.3%	62.4%	1.2%
Personal crimes	7,564,680	100	43.4	54.8	1.8
Crimes of violence	7,357,060	100	43.9	54.3	1.8
Completed violence	2,278,260	100	57.5	41.7	0.8 ^c
Attempted/threatened violence	5,078,790	100	37.8	59.9	2.3
Rape/sexual assault	383,170	100	28.3	71.1	0.6 ^c
Rape/attempted rape	200,880	100	32.5	67.5	0.0 ^c
Rape	141,070	100	37.5	62.5	0.0 ^c
Attempted rape ^d	59,810	100	20.8 ^c	79.2	0.0 ^c
Sexual assault ^e	182,290	100	23.6	75.0	1.3 ^c
Robbery	810,220	100	61.2	37.9	0.8 ^c
Completed/property taken	530,250	100	66.3	33.7	0.0 ^c
With injury	189,080	100	72.0	28.0	0.0 ^c
Without injury	341,170	100	63.1	36.9	0.0 ^c
Attempted to take property	279,970	100	51.7	45.9	2.4 ^c
With injury	78,080	100	61.6	38.4	0.0 ^c
Without injury	201,890	100	47.9	48.8	3.3 ^c
Assault	6,163,670	100	42.6	55.4	2.0
Aggravated	1,503,280	100	55.3	42.4	2.3
With injury	449,160	100	73.0	27.0	0.0 ^c
Threatened with weapon	1,054,110	100	47.8	49.0	3.3
Simple	4,660,400	100	38.5	59.6	1.9
With minor injury	998,310	100	54.5	44.0	1.5 ^c
Without injury	3,662,090	100	34.2	63.8	2.0
Purse snatching/pocket picking	207,630	100	25.9	73.1	1.0 ^c
Completed purse snatching	33,930	100	36.1 ^c	63.9 ^c	0.0 ^c
Attempted purse snatching	6,910 ^c	100 ^c	64.4 ^c	35.6 ^c	0.0 ^c
Pocket picking	166,780	100	22.2	76.5	1.3 ^c
Property crimes	21,215,110	100	33.8	65.2	1.1
Household burglary	3,651,580	100	49.3	49.6	1.1
Completed	3,064,390	100	51.8	47.1	1.1
Forcible entry	1,174,780	100	72.6	26.9	0.6 ^c
Unlawful entry without force	1,889,610	100	38.9	59.7	1.4 ^c
Attempted forcible entry	587,190	100	36.4	62.6	1.0 ^c
Motor vehicle theft	1,068,130	100	83.7	15.8	0.5 ^c
Completed	807,730	100	94.4	5.0	0.6 ^c
Attempted	260,400	100	50.4	49.6	0.0 ^c
Theft	16,495,400	100	27.1	71.8	1.1
Completed	15,963,770	100	26.8	72.1	1.1
Less than \$50	5,700,280	100	13.1	86.0	0.9
\$50 to \$249	5,789,210	100	24.8	74.3	0.9
\$250 or more	3,394,140	100	53.7	45.3	1.0
Amount not available	1,080,140	100	25.4	71.3	3.3
Attempted	531,640	100	35.6	63.4	1.1 ^c

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bFigures in this column represent the percent of victimizations reported to the police, or "police reporting rates."^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^dIncludes verbal threats of rape.^eIncludes threats.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 91 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.39

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for reporting personal and property victimizations to policeBy type of crime, United States, 1999^a

Reasons for reporting to police	Personal crimes				Property crimes			
	Total ^b	Crimes of violence			Total	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft
		Total ^c	Robbery	Assault				
Number of reasons for reporting victimizations ^d	2,641,020	2,598,190	487,560	1,985,560	7,802,710	2,108,750	897,390	4,796,570
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Stop or prevent this incident	18.3	18.5	8.8	21.1	6.6	10.4	1.2 ^e	5.9
Needed help due to injury	1.3	1.4	1.5 ^e	1.3 ^e	0.2 ^e	0.0 ^e	0.0 ^e	0.3 ^e
To recover property	3.9	3.8	16.3	1.0 ^e	27.2	21.1	40.8	27.4
To collect insurance	0.6 ^e	0.6 ^e	1.7 ^e	0.4 ^e	5.5	4.0	9.9	5.3
To prevent further crimes by offender against victim	20.0	20.4	11.2	22.8	7.1	10.8	4.1	6.1
To prevent crime by offender against anyone	10.3	10.4	9.3	10.0	4.8	4.4	2.5 ^e	5.4
To punish offender	7.5	7.5	9.8	6.8	3.4	3.9	3.4	3.1
To catch or find offender	5.9	5.8	12.0 ^e	4.4	6.7	6.8	6.2	6.7
To improve police surveillance	3.2	3.2	5.4	2.2	5.7	6.9	3.6	5.5
Duty to notify police	5.1	5.2	7.0	4.8	6.8	5.6	4.7	7.7
Because it was a crime	17.2	16.7	15.0	17.3	21.5	23.2	19.4	21.2
Some other reason	5.3	5.2	1.4 ^e	6.4	3.6	2.2	3.4	4.2
Not available	1.3	1.3	0.6 ^e	1.5	0.9	0.6 ^e	0.8 ^e	1.1

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 101 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes crimes of violence and purse snatching/pocket picking not listed separately.

^cIncludes rape and sexual assault not listed separately.

^dSome respondents may have cited more than one reason for reporting victimizations to the police.

^eEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.40

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for not reporting personal and property victimizations to policeBy type of crime, United States, 1999^a

Reasons for not reporting to police	Personal crimes				Property crimes			
	Total ^b	Crimes of violence			Total	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft
		Total ^c	Robbery	Assault				
Number of reasons for not reporting victimizations ^d	4,834,290	4,654,220	418,030	3,927,670	16,869,270	2,208,540	197,480	14,463,240
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Reported to another official	16.8	16.6	9.5	18.4	10.8	6.8	5.6 ^e	11.4
Private or personal matter	18.8	19.4	7.7	19.0	4.5	4.9	3.2 ^e	4.4
Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	17.1	17.1	21.3	17.8	25.7	20.5	21.3	26.5
Not important enough	6.0	6.1	1.9 ^e	6.9	3.6	3.8	2.4 ^e	3.6
Insurance would not cover	0.0 ^e	0.0 ^e	0.0 ^e	0.0 ^e	2.3	1.8	3.0 ^e	2.3
Not aware crime occurred until later	0.4 ^e	0.2 ^e	0.0 ^e	0.2 ^e	5.5	7.3	8.1 ^e	5.2
Unable to recover property; no ID number	0.4 ^e	0.3 ^e	3.0 ^e	0.0 ^e	7.3	7.2	0.0 ^e	7.4
Lack of proof	4.3	4.1	10.6	3.5	12.1	16.5	12.0 ^e	11.4
Police would not want to be bothered	5.7	5.5	11.7	5.1	8.2	8.0	7.8 ^e	8.3
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	3.2	3.2	9.6	2.8	2.7	4.1	6.8 ^e	2.5
Fear of reprisal	3.8	3.9	5.5 ^e	3.1	0.5	1.3 ^e	0.0 ^e	0.4
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.2	3.1	5.7 ^e	2.9	3.4	2.9	8.7 ^e	3.4
Other reasons	20.4	20.4	13.4	20.5	13.3	14.8	21.0	13.0

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 102 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes crimes of violence and purse snatching/pocket picking not listed separately.

^cIncludes rape and sexual assault not listed separately.

^dSome respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

^eEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.41

Rate (per 1,000 females and males) of violent victimization

By victim-offender relationship, United States, 1993-98

Sex of victim and victim-offender relationship	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Average annual rate, 1993-98
Female victim							
Intimate partners	9.8	9.1	8.6	7.8	7.5	7.7	8.4
Other relatives	3.3	2.9	2.2	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.8
Friends/acquaintances	17.1	16.7	15.2	14.5	14.1	12.5	15.0
Stranger	15.4	16.8	13.2	11.8	10.7	9.5	12.9
Male victim							
Intimate partners	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.4
Other relatives	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.8
Friends/acquaintances	23.0	21.5	19.3	19.1	18.5	17.2	19.7
Stranger	38.8	38.2	33.8	29.2	26.6	24.9	31.8

Note: These data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), a component of the Uniform Crime Reporting program. The violent offenses included in these data are murder and nonnegligent manslaughter (from the SHR), rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault (from the NCVS). "Intimate partner" relationships include current or former spouses, and current or former boyfriends or girlfriends; these individuals may be of the same sex. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, [see Appendix 7](#).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Intimate Partner Violence*, Special Report NCJ 178247 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 2000), p. 10, Appendix table 2.

Table 3.42

Average annual rate (per 1,000 females and males) of nonlethal intimate partner violent victimization

By sex and victim characteristics, United States, 1993-98 (aggregate)

Victim characteristics	Average annual rate, 1993-98	
	Female victim	Male victim
Race		
White	8.2	1.3
Black	11.1	2.1
Other race ^a	4.1	(b)
Ethnicity		
Hispanic ^c	7.7	1.3
Non-Hispanic	8.4	1.4
Age		
12 to 15 years	2.5	0.6
16 to 19 years	17.4	1.7
20 to 24 years	21.3	2.4
25 to 34 years	15.5	2.6
35 to 49 years	8.1	1.5
50 to 64 years	1.5	0.4
65 years and older	0.2	(b)
Household income		
Less than \$7,500	20.3	2.6
\$7,500 to \$14,999	12.3	1.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10.1	2.0
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7.8	1.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6.3	1.0
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4.5	1.2
\$75,000 or more	3.3	0.9
Marital status		
Divorced/separated	31.9	6.2
Never married	11.3	1.6
Married	2.6	0.5
Widowed	0.6	(b)

Note: [See Note, table 3.41](#). These data are from the NCVS and exclude murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, [see Appendix 7](#).

^aIncludes Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, Alaska Natives, and American Indians.

^bTen or fewer sample cases.

^cHispanic or Latino persons may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Intimate Partner Violence*, Special Report NCJ 178247 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 2000), p. 10, Appendix tables 4-7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.43

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1988-2000

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)	Class of 1994 (N=2,645)	Class of 1995 (N=2,656)	Class of 1996 (N=2,452)	Class of 1997 (N=2,638)	Class of 1998 (N=2,656)	Class of 1999 (N=2,322)	Class of 2000 (N=2,204)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	52.5%	56.3%	54.6%	55.4%	55.4%	55.3%	56.6%	55.4%	52.5%	54.0%	54.7%	54.9%	54.6%
Once	28.5	26.2	24.8	26.2	27.0	25.6	25.3	25.7	27.0	26.8	25.6	27.1	25.2
Twice	11.5	10.6	12.2	10.9	10.6	11.0	11.0	10.7	11.0	11.0	11.1	10.9	10.8
3 or 4 times	5.3	4.7	6.0	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.1	5.2	6.4	5.3	5.9	4.8	6.1
5 or more times	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.4	3.4
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	78.0	79.4	77.9	77.2	77.5	75.1	76.8	76.0	73.3	74.2	73.4	74.3	74.3
Once	15.9	15.6	15.2	15.7	15.3	17.2	16.8	16.4	17.0	17.2	17.3	18.2	16.6
Twice	3.8	3.0	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	4.8	6.1
3 or 4 times	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.6	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.1
5 or more times	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.9
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?													
Not at all	65.7	66.7	66.3	65.8	66.4	66.1	67.0	66.4	65.6	67.4	67.5	69.2	69.7
Once	21.1	21.3	19.5	21.6	19.8	19.1	19.6	19.5	20.9	19.9	19.3	19.5	17.7
Twice	8.6	7.8	8.9	7.7	9.4	9.2	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.2	7.6	7.7	7.8
3 or 4 times	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.0	3.4	3.8	2.5	3.4
5 or more times	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.3
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?													
Not at all	95.5	94.7	94.4	94.5	94.3	93.9	94.9	95.0	95.0	94.9	95.0	95.2	95.5
Once	3.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.8
Twice	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3
5 or more times	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	82.8	81.3	81.9	81.4	80.7	79.6	80.9	82.1	81.0	81.8	82.3	84.2	83.8
Once	10.8	12.2	10.4	11.1	10.9	11.5	11.3	9.3	10.7	11.1	9.8	9.3	9.6
Twice	3.5	3.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.5	4.6	3.3	4.2	3.4	3.2
3 or 4 times	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.6
5 or more times	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.7
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?													
Not at all	84.1	84.2	83.3	83.8	84.0	83.6	84.9	84.1	84.4	85.4	85.3	85.6	85.7
Once	9.2	9.6	10.1	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.0	7.9	7.8	8.6	8.3	8.2
Twice	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.1
3 or 4 times	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8
5 or more times	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.3	2.2
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	69.3	69.6	66.8	69.1	69.3	69.0	70.1	70.2	69.9	71.7	71.5	72.1	71.9
Once	14.7	14.2	15.3	13.5	13.7	13.1	13.2	12.8	13.4	13.5	12.4	11.3	12.8
Twice	7.1	6.2	8.0	6.8	6.2	7.6	6.8	6.4	6.2	5.3	6.4	6.3	5.5
3 or 4 times	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.8	4.1	5.1	4.3
5 or more times	4.1	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.4	6.1	5.5	6.1	6.5	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.5

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted from 1975 through 2000 by the Monitoring the Future Project at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools throughout the continental United States. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the Ns that are shown in the tables also refer to the number of weighted cases. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1987 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see [Appendix 5](#).

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, pp. 106, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110; *1993*, pp. 110, 111; *1995*, pp. 111, 112 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, pp. 106, 107; *1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, pp. 109, 110; *1994*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.44

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1988-2000

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993	
	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)	Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	46.5%	58.8%	53.2%	59.8%	52.8%	57.3%	50.4%	60.9%	49.9%	60.8%	50.9%	60.3%
Once	30.3	26.2	27.0	25.4	24.6	24.9	28.1	23.9	28.8	25.5	25.9	24.4
Twice	13.1	10.0	12.0	9.3	12.5	11.5	12.1	9.8	12.7	8.3	13.1	9.0
3 or 4 times	6.7	3.9	5.4	3.9	6.6	5.1	6.1	4.0	5.7	4.2	6.6	5.0
5 or more times	3.4	1.1	2.4	1.6	3.5	1.2	3.2	1.4	2.9	1.2	3.5	1.3
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	72.4	84.0	76.8	81.8	75.6	81.2	73.2	81.6	73.3	82.7	69.0	81.3
Once	19.6	11.9	16.7	15.1	16.5	13.6	18.5	13.1	17.5	12.2	20.8	13.9
Twice	4.7	3.0	3.6	2.3	4.9	2.9	5.6	3.7	6.0	3.1	5.3	2.6
3 or 4 times	2.2	0.9	2.1	0.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.2	2.4	1.4	3.3	1.9
5 or more times	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.3
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	59.7	72.1	60.9	72.6	60.8	73.2	59.7	72.3	61.3	71.8	61.6	71.1
Once	24.8	17.7	25.4	17.6	21.9	16.1	24.5	18.8	21.5	18.4	21.7	16.2
Twice	9.7	7.2	9.6	5.9	10.5	7.3	10.0	5.1	11.9	6.8	9.8	8.6
3 or 4 times	4.3	2.4	2.5	3.0	4.9	2.8	3.9	3.1	4.2	2.3	4.8	3.5
5 or more times	1.5	0.6	1.6	1.0	1.9	0.6	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.2	0.6
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	92.7	98.2	91.8	97.4	91.2	98.3	92.0	97.2	90.8	98.4	91.3	97.1
Once	5.0	1.2	5.6	2.2	5.9	1.3	5.9	2.3	6.2	1.3	4.6	2.1
Twice	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	1.8	0.2	1.0	0.4	2.4	0.3	2.6	0.1
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.1	0.6	(a)	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.4
5 or more times	0.4	(a)	0.6	(a)	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	76.7	88.9	74.8	87.4	76.1	88.7	75.2	87.9	73.8	88.3	72.7	86.5
Once	14.1	7.8	16.2	8.6	13.6	7.0	14.0	8.2	13.3	8.6	14.0	8.6
Twice	5.0	1.9	4.5	1.8	5.3	2.1	5.4	2.4	6.3	1.3	4.8	2.9
3 or 4 times	2.1	0.9	2.2	1.1	3.0	0.8	2.9	1.1	3.7	1.0	4.8	1.1
5 or more times	2.1	0.4	2.3	1.1	2.0	1.4	2.6	0.5	2.9	0.7	3.7	0.9
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	83.4	84.9	84.6	84.2	83.3	83.1	83.2	84.6	82.8	86.3	82.7	84.9
Once	9.5	8.8	10.0	9.1	10.9	9.5	10.3	8.7	10.8	7.5	10.6	7.3
Twice	3.8	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.8
3 or 4 times	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.8	2.0
5 or more times	2.1	2.3	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.9
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	62.1	76.7	63.1	75.9	60.9	73.3	62.3	75.9	63.4	75.6	63.5	74.7
Once	17.8	11.5	16.3	12.4	16.7	14.1	14.5	12.7	14.8	12.9	14.4	11.6
Twice	8.8	5.3	7.7	4.9	9.9	6.2	8.8	4.8	8.2	4.5	8.7	6.6
3 or 4 times	5.9	3.6	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.7	5.7	4.0	5.7	4.5	4.4	3.9
5 or more times	5.4	2.9	7.5	3.3	6.8	2.8	8.7	2.5	7.9	2.6	9.0	3.1

Note: See Note, table 3.43. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1987 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, pp. 106, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110; *1993*, pp. 110, 111; *1995*, pp. 111, 112 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, pp. 106, 107; *1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, pp. 109, 110; *1994*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999		Class of 2000	
Male (N=1,208)	Female (N=1,302)	Male (N=1,238)	Female (N=1,313)	Male (N=1,142)	Female (N=1,197)	Male (N=1,204)	Female (N=1,304)	Male (N=1,225)	Female (N=1,299)	Male (N=1,111)	Female (N=1,106)	Male (N=1,000)	Female (N=1,097)
53.8%	59.5%	50.7%	60.3%	48.4%	57.1%	49.3%	57.9%	49.5%	59.4%	50.1%	60.1%	50.1%	59.0%
24.1	26.5	26.2	24.8	26.0	27.9	26.6	27.4	27.4	23.9	28.1	25.9	26.0	23.6
12.9	9.1	12.1	9.3	13.1	9.0	13.7	8.6	12.0	10.5	12.6	9.4	12.2	9.9
6.4	3.6	6.7	4.1	8.1	4.4	6.1	4.4	7.7	4.4	5.5	3.6	7.5	4.9
2.8	1.2	4.3	1.6	4.4	1.6	4.3	1.7	3.4	1.8	3.7	1.0	4.2	2.6
73.6	81.0	70.8	82.3	68.8	78.2	69.0	78.6	68.8	78.2	70.6	78.4	71.1	78.1
19.0	14.4	19.6	12.9	18.0	15.9	20.3	14.7	20.7	14.2	20.0	16.5	16.8	15.4
4.6	3.2	6.2	2.9	7.9	3.6	7.1	4.2	5.9	4.8	6.1	3.6	8.1	4.3
2.2	0.9	2.9	1.4	3.2	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.4	2.8	1.4
0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.1	0.5	1.1	0.4	2.2	0.7	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.7
61.8	72.1	61.2	71.1	59.6	71.9	59.3	74.6	61.4	73.3	63.6	74.5	62.5	76.3
22.0	17.2	22.1	17.5	24.6	17.3	24.3	16.3	21.9	17.1	23.2	15.9	20.9	14.8
10.9	6.0	10.1	7.2	9.8	7.9	10.4	6.1	9.1	5.7	9.0	6.5	10.3	5.6
4.4	3.3	4.8	2.6	3.7	2.4	4.6	2.3	4.9	2.8	2.6	2.3	4.5	2.4
0.9	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.3	0.5	1.3	0.8	2.6	1.1	1.7	0.7	1.8	0.9
93.1	96.9	93.0	97.3	92.0	98.6	92.4	97.8	92.7	97.3	93.9	97.1	92.9	98.1
5.1	1.8	4.2	1.7	4.8	1.1	3.8	1.7	4.1	1.9	3.6	1.4	4.0	1.7
1.4	0.9	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.8	0.3	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	2.3	0.0
0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.1	(a)	1.0	0.3	0.7	(a)
(a)	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
74.3	87.8	74.4	90.4	74.6	88.5	74.0	89.0	75.6	88.7	78.6	90.0	76.8	90.8
13.4	8.6	12.7	5.6	12.6	8.1	14.7	7.9	12.5	7.1	12.1	6.6	12.4	6.4
6.2	1.5	6.4	2.3	7.3	1.7	5.1	1.7	6.0	2.6	5.0	1.8	5.3	1.2
3.7	1.3	3.4	1.0	2.9	0.9	3.8	0.8	2.6	0.9	2.6	0.9	2.1	1.2
2.4	0.9	3.1	0.6	2.6	0.8	2.4	0.7	3.3	0.7	1.8	0.7	3.3	0.4
84.1	85.6	82.7	85.7	82.3	87.0	84.7	86.6	82.1	88.7	83.9	87.5	81.8	89.3
10.9	8.1	9.8	7.7	9.7	6.3	8.2	7.3	11.2	5.9	9.9	6.6	10.2	6.6
2.5	2.7	4.1	3.4	3.7	2.7	3.1	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.2	1.0
1.5	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.4
1.0	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.8	0.9	1.7	1.0	2.5	1.8
63.4	76.5	61.9	77.9	63.9	76.3	64.3	79.0	63.1	79.8	63.9	79.7	64.1	78.9
14.7	11.7	14.4	11.2	15.6	11.7	16.6	10.5	15.2	9.5	13.1	9.8	13.8	11.7
7.8	5.4	8.4	4.9	6.0	6.3	6.6	4.2	7.6	5.4	7.9	4.7	8.2	3.3
6.3	2.9	6.2	2.9	5.8	2.0	4.7	2.7	5.6	2.5	6.4	4.0	5.3	3.4
7.7	3.5	9.1	3.1	8.7	3.7	7.8	3.6	8.5	2.8	8.7	1.6	8.7	2.7

Table 3.45

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1988-2000

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993	
	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)	White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	53.7%	47.8%	57.9%	51.1%	54.1%	54.0%	57.9%	47.3%	58.2%	52.0%	55.6%	54.2%
Once	27.9	29.7	24.9	29.7	25.4	24.6	25.4	25.3	26.2	25.0	25.6	23.0
Twice	11.2	11.8	11.1	11.0	12.5	11.7	10.2	15.6	9.7	11.5	11.1	10.3
3 or 4 times	5.1	6.2	4.3	5.3	5.7	8.4	4.4	7.8	4.6	7.6	5.6	8.1
5 or more times	2.2	4.6	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.3	2.1	3.9	1.4	3.8	2.2	4.3
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	81.3	67.1	81.5	71.1	79.9	71.4	80.4	68.8	80.6	71.3	77.5	67.5
Once	13.7	22.6	14.6	20.3	14.3	19.9	14.3	20.5	14.1	18.3	16.5	19.9
Twice	3.0	6.8	2.1	5.7	3.9	5.6	4.0	5.7	3.4	6.4	3.2	5.3
3 or 4 times	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	2.3	1.0	3.4	1.6	2.4	2.1	5.6
5 or more times	0.4	2.2	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.2	1.7	0.8	1.7
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	66.3	67.5	67.2	70.5	67.3	69.4	66.3	67.3	67.3	73.4	66.4	70.9
Once	21.6	18.0	21.1	18.7	19.7	15.3	21.3	22.8	20.7	14.8	19.7	17.1
Twice	8.3	7.9	7.5	6.1	8.7	9.6	7.8	4.7	8.5	8.0	8.4	7.3
3 or 4 times	2.8	5.8	2.9	2.8	3.2	4.6	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.5	4.2	3.5
5 or more times	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.2
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	96.3	92.7	95.3	94.0	95.3	94.4	95.1	92.1	96.0	93.3	95.0	93.6
Once	2.7	4.7	3.6	4.9	3.1	4.3	3.7	5.7	3.0	4.9	3.1	3.9
Twice	0.7	1.8	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.7
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.4
5 or more times	(a)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	84.0	78.0	82.6	73.9	82.6	79.7	83.5	71.2	83.1	74.1	81.0	76.0
Once	10.7	12.6	11.5	16.5	10.1	11.4	10.3	15.7	9.9	14.0	11.0	14.6
Twice	3.2	4.7	2.7	5.8	3.7	4.1	3.3	6.9	3.5	4.5	3.4	5.0
3 or 4 times	1.2	2.6	1.8	0.7	2.1	2.4	1.3	3.8	2.0	3.7	2.5	2.8
5 or more times	0.9	2.0	1.4	3.0	1.6	2.4	1.6	2.4	1.5	3.7	2.2	1.6
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	84.1	87.3	83.7	89.5	83.0	83.9	83.7	83.1	83.9	87.3	83.5	85.6
Once	9.4	6.7	10.5	6.0	10.2	11.4	9.7	9.3	9.8	6.6	10.0	6.9
Twice	3.2	3.6	2.6	2.8	3.5	1.8	3.2	2.3	3.2	2.5	3.4	2.8
3 or 4 times	1.3	1.0	1.9	0.8	2.1	0.8	1.9	2.6	1.9	1.2	1.3	3.2
5 or more times	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.2	1.5	2.7	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.6
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	68.9	73.3	68.8	70.1	65.1	69.4	68.6	65.7	68.0	73.8	67.5	72.3
Once	14.8	14.2	14.8	14.2	15.6	17.2	12.7	16.1	13.5	12.6	13.7	11.3
Twice	7.4	5.4	6.1	5.5	8.6	7.6	7.0	6.7	7.2	3.0	8.4	6.6
3 or 4 times	4.8	2.8	5.0	3.8	5.1	3.4	5.2	5.7	5.6	4.2	4.4	5.2
5 or more times	4.1	4.3	5.4	6.4	5.6	2.4	6.4	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.1	4.6

Note: See Note, table 3.43. Data are given for those who identify themselves as white or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as black or African-American because these are the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories because these groups comprise a small percentage of the sample in any given year (Source, 1992, p. 9). Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1987 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, pp. 106, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110; *1993*, pp. 110, 111; *1995*, pp. 111, 112 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, pp. 106, 107; *1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, pp. 109, 110; *1994*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999		Class of 2000	
White (N=1,815)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,841)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,628)	Black (N=287)	White (N=1,726)	Black (N=343)	White (N=1,741)	Black (N=326)	White (N=1,594)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,425)	Black (N=286)
59.0%	48.7%	57.7%	49.9%	53.9%	46.4%	54.8%	53.3%	57.2%	48.6%	57.2%	53.3%	57.2%	45.8%
23.8	29.5	25.4	26.4	26.0	27.1	27.6	22.2	25.1	24.2	25.5	28.9	24.0	24.2
10.5	11.2	8.9	13.1	11.5	11.7	10.6	12.8	10.0	15.1	10.4	8.0	10.6	13.8
5.2	5.7	5.2	7.2	6.0	10.1	4.6	8.3	5.4	10.0	4.8	7.1	5.9	7.4
1.5	4.9	2.7	3.4	2.6	4.6	2.4	3.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.3	8.8
79.8	65.8	79.2	65.9	75.1	66.2	76.4	67.7	76.2	67.0	77.7	63.7	78.4	61.4
15.5	21.8	14.9	23.0	16.2	19.9	16.6	17.3	16.4	19.2	16.3	25.4	15.2	19.4
3.3	7.4	4.1	5.0	5.7	8.0	5.2	6.4	4.6	8.3	4.0	6.0	4.6	11.8
1.1	2.5	1.5	5.3	1.9	3.5	1.3	6.5	1.8	4.1	1.4	3.5	1.4	4.7
0.3	2.5	0.4	0.8	1.0	2.4	0.5	2.1	1.1	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.4	2.7
66.9	68.9	67.0	68.9	65.6	71.1	66.9	73.2	68.3	67.9	69.7	69.6	70.0	71.5
21.3	12.8	19.7	15.8	21.7	13.6	20.5	15.7	20.1	17.0	19.9	18.6	18.7	14.7
7.6	9.3	8.4	8.0	8.5	9.1	8.8	5.8	7.1	7.3	6.8	9.3	7.7	7.3
3.3	6.1	3.7	4.3	3.0	3.6	2.8	3.6	3.4	3.6	2.2	1.7	2.5	4.9
0.9	2.9	1.2	3.0	1.3	2.7	1.0	1.7	1.1	4.1	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.6
96.7	87.6	96.1	93.2	95.8	92.1	96.3	91.5	96.1	94.2	96.3	93.9	96.4	94.5
2.5	8.4	2.4	4.7	2.9	3.8	2.2	4.8	2.4	3.9	2.0	3.2	2.4	3.7
0.6	2.6	0.9	1.8	0.7	2.2	0.8	2.4	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.4
0.2	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.1
0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.9	(a)	0.2
82.6	71.9	84.6	73.2	82.9	79.3	83.9	74.9	83.6	79.2	85.2	82.8	85.6	81.4
10.4	14.3	8.5	12.2	9.8	10.8	9.8	15.0	8.9	10.9	9.3	11.1	9.2	9.8
3.5	5.0	3.8	5.6	4.8	3.1	2.5	6.4	4.1	5.4	3.0	3.0	2.5	4.5
2.2	4.6	1.8	4.7	1.5	5.0	2.3	2.0	1.6	3.0	1.4	1.7	1.3	2.4
1.3	4.2	1.3	4.3	1.1	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.9
85.5	80.7	85.3	81.4	86.0	79.3	85.5	85.7	86.0	88.5	85.8	86.9	85.6	86.3
9.0	11.4	8.1	9.6	6.7	12.8	8.0	6.4	7.8	7.4	8.3	9.1	8.6	9.7
2.7	3.0	3.6	5.0	3.4	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.2	2.1	1.3
1.6	3.4	1.6	3.4	2.4	4.6	2.0	2.8	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.3	1.7	1.4
1.2	1.6	1.4	0.6	1.6	1.1	1.7	2.2	1.2	0.2	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.3
69.2	69.0	70.4	68.4	69.0	67.6	70.5	75.7	70.3	76.4	72.5	71.5	71.5	72.3
14.2	8.6	13.0	13.6	14.6	13.7	14.0	10.6	12.3	10.4	10.9	13.0	12.6	12.9
6.3	9.3	6.9	5.6	6.5	9.0	5.1	6.9	7.3	6.8	5.5	8.2	6.0	5.9
5.0	3.7	3.7	7.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.2	4.4	2.6	5.6	3.4	4.6	3.2
5.3	9.6	6.0	4.8	6.1	5.8	6.7	3.7	5.7	3.8	5.5	4.0	5.4	5.6

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Table 3.46

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1988-2000

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a school bus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)	Class of 1995 (N=2,658)	Class of 1996 (N=2,455)	Class of 1997 (N=2,648)	Class of 1998 (N=2,608)	Class of 1999 (N=2,357)	Class of 2000 (N=2,216)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	61.7%	63.7%	61.6%	62.7%	66.4%	62.1%	63.9%	64.6%	66.3%	65.3%	67.8%	66.3%	66.9%
Once	24.5	24.5	25.5	25.6	22.0	24.9	24.8	22.8	23.0	24.1	22.9	22.0	23.1
Twice	10.0	7.9	8.2	7.7	8.0	8.0	6.9	7.6	7.1	7.0	5.5	7.0	5.9
3 or 4 times	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.4	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.2	2.8
5 or more times	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.7	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.3
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	84.7	84.3	84.4	81.5	83.7	81.4	82.1	81.0	81.9	82.4	82.0	80.0	82.6
Once	11.3	11.7	10.5	13.6	12.3	12.8	13.4	13.8	14.0	12.9	13.7	14.3	13.5
Twice	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.1	3.3	2.7	3.1	3.1	4.3	2.8
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.7
5 or more times	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?													
Not at all	72.5	73.4	70.6	71.7	73.6	74.2	72.8	72.7	74.1	75.3	74.7	74.4	74.8
Once	19.0	17.7	20.2	18.9	18.5	17.3	18.9	18.6	17.6	16.9	18.1	17.7	17.5
Twice	5.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	4.1	5.6	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.7
3 or 4 times	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.2	2.1	1.9
5 or more times	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.1
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?													
Not at all	95.3	94.4	94.2	93.5	94.9	95.3	95.3	95.1	95.1	94.8	95.4	95.3	96.3
Once	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.1
Twice	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.7
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4
5 or more times	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	87.5	86.4	86.8	83.7	86.0	84.4	85.0	86.7	86.8	89.2	89.0	87.5	89.0
Once	8.7	8.4	8.0	9.3	8.6	8.6	9.0	8.4	8.1	6.8	6.5	8.1	7.0
Twice	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.6	2.8	3.9	3.2	2.1	2.6	1.7	2.3	2.3	1.7
3 or 4 times	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.7	1.6	1.2	1.1
5 or more times	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.8	1.3
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?													
Not at all	86.5	86.0	86.4	84.7	87.2	88.6	88.3	88.4	88.2	87.8	88.9	89.7	89.0
Once	8.4	8.3	8.7	9.0	7.4	6.8	6.5	6.5	7.4	7.5	7.2	6.0	5.9
Twice	2.4	2.8	2.3	3.1	3.2	2.3	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.5
3 or 4 times	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.6
5 or more times	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	76.3	76.0	74.9	74.2	75.4	76.9	76.3	76.5	78.4	78.8	79.5	77.5	78.2
Once	13.0	11.8	12.8	12.6	13.5	10.5	12.6	10.8	11.6	10.6	10.4	11.5	11.6
Twice	4.2	4.8	5.2	4.9	3.8	5.5	4.3	4.9	3.3	4.5	3.7	4.5	3.8
3 or 4 times	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.8	2.9	3.0	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9
5 or more times	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.7	3.4	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.4

Note: See Note, table 3.43. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1987 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152; *1993*, pp. 154, 155; *1995*, pp. 155, 156 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, pp. 145, 146; *1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, pp. 153, 154; *1994*, pp. 153, 154 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.47

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1988-2000

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a school bus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993	
	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,658)	Male (N=1,352)	Female (N=1,452)	Male (N=1,291)	Female (N=1,230)	Male (N=1,292)	Female (N=1,194)	Male (N=1,267)	Female (N=1,334)	Male (N=1,291)	Female (N=1,377)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	58.8%	64.1%	62.4%	64.5%	56.6%	66.7%	58.7%	67.1%	62.5%	70.2%	61.3%	63.2%
Once	25.2	24.0	24.4	24.9	28.8	22.2	27.2	24.3	23.7	20.6	25.0	25.1
Twice	11.0	9.2	8.2	7.7	8.9	7.6	9.4	5.8	9.6	6.7	8.4	7.4
3 or 4 times	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.3	3.9	2.6	3.0	1.8	3.1	1.8	3.8	3.5
5 or more times	2.0	0.4	1.6	0.7	1.8	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.9
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	81.2	88.3	81.7	86.9	80.3	88.7	77.2	86.6	80.6	87.1	78.9	84.3
Once	13.3	9.4	13.2	10.1	12.7	8.2	16.4	10.7	14.6	10.3	14.6	11.0
Twice	3.2	1.7	3.2	2.3	4.9	1.8	4.1	1.6	3.8	1.8	4.0	3.1
3 or 4 times	1.6	0.3	1.3	0.6	1.7	1.0	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.3
5 or more times	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.9	0.3
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	66.1	78.8	68.1	78.5	66.5	74.7	65.9	78.4	66.4	80.8	70.2	77.8
Once	22.8	15.4	21.2	14.2	21.9	18.5	22.1	15.4	22.9	14.6	18.9	15.9
Twice	7.3	3.7	8.0	4.9	6.6	5.0	7.6	4.1	5.4	2.5	6.9	4.5
3 or 4 times	2.7	1.6	1.9	1.6	3.9	1.4	3.2	1.4	3.5	1.8	2.5	1.4
5 or more times	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.9	0.4	1.4	0.4
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	92.2	98.2	92.0	96.9	91.1	97.3	91.3	96.6	91.9	98.2	93.0	98.0
Once	5.3	1.6	5.3	2.3	5.8	1.9	5.0	2.6	5.3	1.0	4.1	1.5
Twice	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.1	2.1	0.5	2.3	0.6	1.6	0.3	1.1	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.6	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2
5 or more times	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.1
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	81.0	93.5	81.0	91.6	81.8	91.9	78.7	89.7	79.2	92.8	78.6	90.4
Once	12.4	5.1	10.7	6.1	10.6	5.4	11.6	6.8	12.5	4.9	11.6	5.6
Twice	3.2	0.8	3.9	1.2	4.4	1.6	5.1	1.8	3.9	1.7	4.9	2.5
3 or 4 times	1.9	0.3	2.3	1.0	1.9	0.7	2.0	1.0	2.8	0.4	3.0	0.7
5 or more times	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	2.6	0.7	1.6	0.2	1.9	0.8
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	83.3	89.6	82.9	88.8	83.9	88.7	82.7	87.8	84.4	90.0	86.2	91.0
Once	9.7	7.0	9.2	7.4	10.1	7.5	10.7	6.7	8.2	6.6	8.0	5.5
Twice	3.5	1.5	3.9	1.7	3.2	1.3	3.1	3.0	3.8	2.6	2.7	2.0
3 or 4 times	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.9	0.2	2.1	0.6
5 or more times	1.5	0.5	2.3	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.0	0.9
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	68.1	83.5	68.8	82.5	68.1	81.5	68.3	80.6	68.6	81.8	70.1	83.0
Once	16.4	10.1	12.5	11.1	14.4	11.4	14.1	11.2	15.3	12.1	12.5	9.2
Twice	5.1	3.4	6.3	3.3	7.3	3.0	6.8	3.2	4.9	2.8	7.0	4.2
3 or 4 times	4.0	1.5	4.8	2.0	4.6	1.8	4.5	2.4	5.7	1.9	4.6	1.4
5 or more times	6.4	1.5	7.6	1.1	5.5	2.3	6.3	2.6	5.5	1.4	5.7	2.2

Note: See Note, table 3.43. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1987 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152; *1993*, pp. 154, 155; *1995*, pp. 155, 156 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, pp. 145, 146; *1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, pp. 153, 154; *1994*, pp. 153, 154 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999		Class of 2000	
Male (N=1,221)	Female (N=1,326)	Male (N=1,225)	Female (N=1,327)	Male (N=1,142)	Female (N=1,207)	Male (N=1,252)	Female (N=1,262)	Male (N=1,195)	Female (N=1,279)	Male (N=1,079)	Female (N=1,159)	Male (N=941)	Female (N=1,130)
59.1%	68.3%	61.2%	67.8%	62.0%	70.0%	61.9%	69.1%	63.1%	71.8%	63.9%	69.4%	63.0%	70.5%
26.5	23.0	24.3	21.5	24.8	21.5	26.3	22.1	24.2	22.1	22.1	21.1	24.5	21.9
9.0	5.2	8.2	6.9	8.8	5.6	7.7	6.1	7.1	4.3	7.4	6.6	7.2	4.7
4.1	3.0	3.9	2.7	3.2	2.2	3.1	2.1	3.9	1.2	4.3	2.0	3.8	2.0
1.3	0.5	2.3	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.8	0.6	2.3	0.8	1.6	0.9
76.9	87.0	78.2	83.8	78.4	85.1	78.8	86.3	76.4	87.2	76.6	83.7	77.5	87.6
17.2	9.8	15.5	12.4	16.2	12.0	15.3	10.5	17.0	10.9	16.0	12.5	17.3	9.8
4.0	2.2	3.9	2.6	3.7	1.8	3.6	2.3	5.0	1.5	5.3	3.3	3.7	1.9
1.5	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.6	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.3
0.4	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3
66.3	79.4	66.9	77.5	67.6	79.9	71.3	79.5	71.7	78.0	67.6	81.0	68.9	80.3
23.3	14.3	22.4	15.6	21.3	14.1	18.6	14.9	19.7	16.3	22.6	13.2	22.3	13.9
6.4	3.5	6.9	4.0	7.5	4.0	7.0	3.7	6.0	3.8	6.7	3.1	5.9	3.3
3.1	2.2	2.6	2.1	3.0	1.2	2.4	1.3	0.9	1.4	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.8
0.9	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8
92.2	98.3	92.5	97.7	93.3	96.9	92.1	97.7	92.3	98.4	93.2	97.5	93.9	98.7
4.6	0.9	4.3	1.5	3.9	1.7	4.7	1.3	4.8	1.3	4.0	1.3	3.8	0.7
1.7	0.4	2.0	0.4	1.4	0.9	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.5
1.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.8	(a)	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.0
0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.9	(a)	0.8	(a)	0.8	0.1
78.0	91.5	80.1	92.6	82.7	90.5	85.1	93.4	83.0	94.3	83.2	92.2	85.0	92.7
12.9	5.6	12.4	5.1	9.9	6.5	8.9	5.0	8.7	4.2	10.7	5.3	8.6	5.8
4.6	1.7	2.8	1.4	3.9	1.5	2.1	1.1	4.1	0.8	2.7	1.7	2.6	0.5
1.7	0.7	2.3	0.6	2.1	0.8	1.1	0.4	2.9	0.5	1.7	0.6	1.7	0.6
2.8	0.5	2.3	0.3	1.4	0.7	2.8	0.1	1.3	0.2	1.7	0.2	2.1	0.3
85.0	92.0	84.8	91.8	86.8	89.2	85.2	90.7	85.6	92.4	87.7	91.9	87.8	90.4
8.2	4.6	8.5	4.7	7.8	7.1	9.5	5.4	9.8	4.5	7.4	4.5	6.7	5.2
3.9	1.8	3.1	1.2	3.0	1.9	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.4	2.4	1.7	2.4	2.4
1.7	0.9	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.4
1.3	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.6	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.4	0.7
68.9	83.3	69.1	83.0	73.6	82.7	72.7	84.8	71.3	87.2	72.2	83.0	72.9	82.6
15.5	9.8	12.3	9.4	11.9	11.2	12.5	8.7	13.3	7.3	12.0	10.7	13.3	10.3
5.6	2.9	6.2	3.9	4.4	2.4	6.2	3.1	4.7	2.9	5.3	3.6	5.4	2.7
4.1	1.8	5.9	1.6	4.3	1.2	3.4	2.0	4.2	1.3	4.0	1.5	3.0	2.6
5.8	2.2	6.4	2.1	5.9	2.4	5.3	1.5	6.5	1.3	6.5	1.2	5.4	1.7

Table 3.48

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1988-2000

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a school bus). During the last 12 months how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993	
	White (N=2,445)	Black (N=424)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,808)	Black (N=301)	White (N=1,840)	Black (N=383)	White (N=1,883)	Black (N=340)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	62.3%	58.0%	64.3%	60.5%	61.5%	61.2%	62.6%	62.6%	67.2%	59.4%	61.8%	59.3%
Once	24.0	28.4	24.4	26.5	26.3	21.7	26.1	25.4	22.3	25.4	25.7	24.6
Twice	10.1	8.5	7.6	7.8	7.5	12.4	8.1	6.7	6.9	11.9	8.0	7.8
3 or 4 times	2.6	2.6	2.6	4.9	3.4	3.2	2.3	4.2	2.6	3.0	3.4	6.4
5 or more times	1.1	2.5	1.2	0.2	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.9
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	86.7	78.2	86.2	72.4	86.3	79.1	83.6	74.6	85.3	77.4	83.1	73.1
Once	10.1	14.6	10.4	19.8	9.6	13.0	12.3	19.4	11.6	16.4	11.6	18.0
Twice	2.2	4.4	2.2	4.9	2.7	4.7	2.8	3.8	2.3	5.6	3.6	4.7
3 or 4 times	0.8	1.4	0.7	2.7	1.1	3.2	0.9	1.8	0.5	0.4	1.2	3.0
5 or more times	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.2
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	72.6	74.2	74.0	71.1	71.1	73.9	71.6	75.4	74.3	73.7	74.2	73.7
Once	19.2	16.6	17.2	21.7	20.2	16.8	19.4	15.1	18.3	16.2	18.0	15.8
Twice	5.4	5.4	6.3	5.5	5.8	2.8	5.9	2.5	3.4	6.8	5.3	6.3
3 or 4 times	2.2	1.9	1.7	0.6	2.4	4.7	2.2	3.7	2.9	1.3	1.7	2.3
5 or more times	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.8	0.8	3.2	1.0	2.0	0.8	1.9
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	96.1	91.0	95.1	88.7	95.4	90.0	94.7	90.4	95.5	94.8	95.7	93.6
Once	2.7	6.8	3.2	8.6	3.1	6.0	3.2	6.4	2.9	3.5	2.5	4.9
Twice	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.1	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.6	1.0
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3
5 or more times	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	88.7	77.8	88.0	75.9	88.0	84.0	84.3	79.8	87.7	80.6	86.2	76.5
Once	8.1	13.6	7.4	15.4	7.5	8.4	8.8	12.2	8.1	9.8	7.1	15.0
Twice	1.8	3.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	7.1	3.6	4.2	2.4	6.1	3.8	3.7
3 or 4 times	0.9	2.4	1.2	4.1	1.1	0.0	1.6	2.9	1.2	2.9	1.7	2.4
5 or more times	0.4	2.6	1.0	2.1	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.3
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	86.5	83.4	86.3	82.2	86.4	90.0	84.6	82.9	87.3	86.2	89.0	88.5
Once	8.3	11.2	8.0	11.0	8.9	6.3	9.2	9.5	7.5	6.4	6.5	5.5
Twice	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.6	2.1	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.2	5.3	2.4	2.7
3 or 4 times	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.2	1.7	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.1
5 or more times	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.0	1.5	2.2	0.9	1.2	0.7	2.1
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	75.7	72.3	75.5	79.0	73.9	78.3	73.5	72.5	74.5	79.5	76.2	77.7
Once	12.9	16.6	11.7	9.2	13.2	12.3	12.4	13.2	13.7	12.4	10.8	13.8
Twice	4.8	3.7	5.1	2.4	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.1	2.6	5.8	3.1
3 or 4 times	2.8	1.1	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.3	2.6	3.1	1.4
5 or more times	3.9	6.2	4.1	5.8	4.1	1.1	4.9	4.9	3.4	2.9	4.1	3.9

Note: See Notes, tables 3.43 and 3.45. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1987 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152; *1993*, pp. 154, 155; *1995*, pp. 155, 156 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, pp. 145, 146; *1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, pp. 153, 154; *1994*, pp. 153, 154 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999		Class of 2000	
White (N=1,814)	Black (N=291)	White (N=1,833)	Black (N=301)	White (N=1,638)	Black (N=294)	White (N=1,708)	Black (N=323)	White (N=1,721)	Black (N=326)	White (N=1,594)	Black (N=297)	White (N=1,424)	Black (N=292)
63.6%	59.5%	64.3%	65.3%	67.0%	62.2%	66.1%	65.0%	68.3%	66.4%	67.0%	67.6%	66.5%	68.3%
24.6	28.8	23.6	17.2	23.6	21.0	23.9	22.5	22.5	25.3	21.4	21.9	24.0	23.7
7.3	5.5	7.7	8.6	6.2	8.6	6.6	8.2	5.6	4.7	6.5	7.2	6.4	3.3
3.8	4.5	2.9	7.8	2.2	6.0	2.5	3.7	2.6	2.0	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.7
0.7	1.7	1.6	1.1	0.9	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.7	0.6	0.5	2.0
83.1	75.2	82.4	74.8	84.1	70.9	84.2	76.8	83.1	77.4	81.0	78.4	83.7	83.6
12.7	19.4	12.9	17.6	13.2	18.9	12.3	13.7	13.1	16.5	13.8	15.1	13.0	13.2
3.0	2.2	3.2	5.3	1.8	5.6	2.2	6.5	2.8	4.4	4.4	3.4	2.5	2.1
0.9	3.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	2.3	0.9	2.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.8	(a)
0.3	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.2	2.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.2
71.7	78.5	72.0	72.7	74.8	74.0	74.5	81.2	74.8	78.5	73.3	78.5	75.3	79.7
19.6	17.0	19.5	16.8	17.7	14.4	18.0	10.0	18.6	15.7	18.1	16.5	18.0	15.8
4.7	3.8	5.6	5.1	5.5	6.5	4.9	6.0	4.1	4.9	5.3	3.3	4.7	3.3
3.2	0.5	2.1	3.8	1.4	3.4	1.8	2.6	1.3	0.6	2.1	1.7	1.0	0.9
0.8	0.2	0.8	1.7	0.5	1.7	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.1	(a)	1.0	0.3
96.0	91.9	95.9	91.3	96.3	90.2	95.7	92.9	96.4	93.4	95.8	96.1	96.7	97.2
2.5	3.2	2.6	4.5	2.5	3.8	3.0	3.4	2.5	5.0	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.8
0.5	3.8	1.0	2.7	0.8	3.4	0.7	3.1	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9
0.6	1.1	0.4	1.5	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	(a)	0.4	0.1
0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	(a)
85.2	81.9	87.7	81.1	87.7	82.9	90.4	86.3	89.2	85.6	88.3	89.0	89.7	89.2
9.1	10.6	8.1	9.8	8.3	8.6	6.9	7.0	6.3	8.3	7.3	7.8	7.0	6.8
3.4	3.1	1.8	3.3	2.3	3.8	1.3	2.3	2.1	3.5	2.3	2.2	1.1	1.8
1.1	1.7	1.2	3.5	0.9	2.9	0.2	2.8	1.5	2.1	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.2
1.1	2.7	1.2	2.2	0.8	1.9	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.0	2.0
88.5	88.5	88.4	90.8	88.8	84.3	88.0	88.9	89.5	89.2	89.2	95.6	89.2	92.8
6.2	6.2	6.5	4.4	7.3	8.6	7.7	4.1	6.8	5.7	6.7	2.7	5.5	4.7
2.8	3.4	2.0	2.9	2.4	3.5	2.1	3.1	1.4	2.6	2.0	1.6	2.6	2.3
1.3	1.9	1.6	1.2	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.4	1.2	1.5	1.1	(a)	1.5	0.1
1.2	0.0	1.4	0.6	1.0	2.3	1.2	3.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.1
75.3	77.9	74.9	77.1	78.1	78.1	77.6	80.7	79.2	78.5	77.1	80.3	77.1	85.1
13.2	11.5	11.1	14.4	11.3	13.8	11.2	9.3	9.8	14.5	11.6	11.3	11.6	10.7
3.9	6.4	5.1	3.7	3.5	2.6	4.7	4.1	3.9	2.4	4.9	3.8	4.6	1.2
3.1	2.5	4.0	2.3	3.0	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.0	1.5	2.6	1.7	2.7	1.0
4.5	1.6	4.9	2.4	4.1	3.2	3.8	2.6	4.0	3.1	3.8	2.8	4.0	2.0

Table 3.49

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1988-2000

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you. . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)	Class of 1994 (N=2,645)	Class of 1995 (N=2,656)	Class of 1996 (N=2,452)	Class of 1997 (N=2,638)	Class of 1998 (N=2,656)	Class of 1999 (N=2,322)	Class of 2000 (N=2,204)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents? ^a													
Not at all	9.7%	9.6%	9.3%	10.0%	9.3%	12.1%	10.1%	9.8%	11.0%	11.6%	11.9%	9.2%	11.2%
Once	8.2	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.7	9.4	10.3	9.4	9.6	10.3	9.6	10.2	10.1
Twice	11.0	10.2	12.8	12.7	11.7	12.4	12.1	15.1	13.3	13.1	14.1	12.6	13.4
3 or 4 times	23.7	23.6	23.2	24.7	24.7	20.2	24.9	23.2	24.0	22.6	23.7	24.7	23.5
5 or more times	47.5	47.9	45.9	43.6	45.5	45.9	42.7	42.5	42.2	42.4	40.7	43.3	41.8
Hit an instructor or supervisor?													
Not at all	97.3	96.7	97.4	97.0	96.7	96.2	97.0	96.9	96.3	96.4	96.7	96.9	97.1
Once	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5
Twice	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.4
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
5 or more times	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.6
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?													
Not at all	81.8	80.3	81.1	82.1	81.1	82.3	83.8	85.2	83.3	82.6	83.4	85.3	87.7
Once	10.6	11.6	11.4	10.3	11.5	10.3	9.1	8.2	9.3	10.1	9.8	8.8	7.1
Twice	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.7	2.8	2.8
3 or 4 times	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.2
5 or more times	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.2
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?													
Not at all	80.5	79.7	78.8	79.6	78.7	77.8	80.7	81.4	79.8	78.5	79.4	80.8	80.3
Once	11.1	12.1	11.4	11.2	11.5	11.2	10.2	10.1	10.8	11.0	10.3	10.8	11.0
Twice	4.4	3.9	4.4	5.0	4.4	5.8	4.0	3.6	4.3	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.8
3 or 4 times	2.4	2.4	3.3	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.3	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.1
5 or more times	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.2	1.2	1.8
Hurt someone badly enough to need ban- dages or a doctor?													
Not at all	89.6	87.7	87.1	87.1	87.2	86.6	86.6	87.7	85.7	85.4	85.6	86.6	88.1
Once	6.2	8.0	7.6	8.2	7.3	7.1	7.5	6.5	8.4	8.9	7.9	7.6	7.3
Twice	1.8	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.0
3 or 4 times	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.1
5 or more times	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.5
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?													
Not at all	97.2	96.3	96.5	96.6	95.7	95.4	95.2	96.5	96.3	95.5	95.7	96.2	97.2
Once	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.5	2.2	1.7	1.1
Twice	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4
5 or more times	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?													
Not at all	66.6	68.4	67.7	68.1	67.4	67.9	69.3	68.6	67.6	65.8	68.8	69.0	69.5
Once	15.1	13.7	13.5	13.7	14.2	13.8	13.1	14.0	14.2	12.5	13.2	12.8	12.3
Twice	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.7	7.5	7.3	6.6	7.2	6.9	9.3	7.4	7.7	7.4
3 or 4 times	5.3	4.7	5.7	4.1	5.6	4.5	5.7	4.6	4.7	5.9	4.9	4.5	5.0
5 or more times	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.5	5.2	6.5	5.3	5.6	6.6	6.4	5.7	6.0	5.8
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?													
Not at all	91.5	91.9	89.9	89.9	89.5	88.7	89.0	90.7	87.7	87.2	88.4	89.4	87.5
Once	4.1	3.7	4.8	4.6	5.5	5.0	5.1	3.7	5.3	6.3	5.3	4.7	5.6
Twice	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.5
3 or 4 times	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6
5 or more times	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.8	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.49

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1988-2000--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)	Class of 1994 (N=2,645)	Class of 1995 (N=2,656)	Class of 1996 (N=2,452)	Class of 1997 (N=2,638)	Class of 1998 (N=2,656)	Class of 1999 (N=2,322)	Class of 2000 (N=2,204)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?													
Not at all	69.6%	70.8%	68.1%	68.9%	69.6%	69.3%	69.7%	70.1%	67.8%	66.6%	70.3%	72.3%	71.3%
Once	12.9	12.8	13.2	11.9	12.6	13.4	11.5	12.0	12.9	11.4	12.5	11.4	11.4
Twice	6.4	5.4	6.6	7.4	6.7	5.8	6.9	6.0	6.5	7.3	6.5	5.6	6.3
3 or 4 times	4.9	4.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.2	7.4	4.1	3.9	3.9
5 or more times	6.1	6.9	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.5	6.7	6.4	7.6	7.2	6.4	6.8	7.0
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?													
Not at all	94.4	94.6	93.4	93.8	94.0	93.6	94.1	95.2	94.8	93.9	95.2	93.1	94.8
Once	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.4	3.4	2.7	4.2	2.7
Twice	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6
5 or more times	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?													
Not at all	94.1	93.2	93.1	93.7	93.9	92.7	94.3	94.9	94.7	94.6	94.9	95.2	94.9
Once	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.5	1.9	3.0
Twice	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4
5 or more times	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.6
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?													
Not at all	72.7	74.4	74.4	75.7	74.0	73.7	75.2	76.5	76.0	75.3	75.4	76.4	77.3
Once	12.7	11.9	10.6	10.8	12.1	12.1	11.2	10.9	10.6	10.5	10.6	11.1	10.3
Twice	6.9	7.1	7.8	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.5	6.1	7.1	7.0	6.5	5.6	6.7
3 or 4 times	4.0	3.4	4.3	3.4	3.9	3.4	4.1	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	2.9
5 or more times	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.5	3.9	3.3	2.8
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?													
Not at all	98.3	97.5	97.8	97.9	97.2	96.6	96.8	97.5	97.0	96.9	97.1	97.5	97.2
Once	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.8	1.3
Twice	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
5 or more times	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.5
Damaged school property on purpose?													
Not at all	85.8	86.8	86.6	87.2	85.3	85.3	86.2	86.0	85.7	84.8	85.7	86.6	86.5
Once	7.8	6.3	6.4	6.5	7.9	6.4	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.7	7.5	6.4	7.3
Twice	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.6	3.5	3.5
3 or 4 times	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.5
5 or more times	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.4
Damaged property at work on purpose?													
Not at all	94.0	93.6	93.4	93.4	94.0	93.6	94.4	93.8	93.7	93.3	92.7	92.9	92.8
Once	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.3	3.3	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.7	3.8
Twice	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.4
3 or 4 times	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
5 or more times	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.1
Been arrested and taken to a police station?													
Not at all	X	X	X	X	X	90.4	91.1	91.0	90.0	90.6	89.8	90.4	90.9
Once	X	X	X	X	X	5.9	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.6	6.9	5.5	5.3
Twice	X	X	X	X	X	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.6	1.9	1.5	2.1	1.8
3 or 4 times	X	X	X	X	X	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.2
5 or more times	X	X	X	X	X	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.8

Note: See Note, table 3.43. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1987 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

^aThis question was omitted from schools in California beginning in 1997.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 106-109; *1993*, pp. 107-110; *1995*, pp. 108-110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, pp. 103-105; *1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, pp. 106-109; *1994*, pp. 106-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.50

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1988-2000

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you. . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993	
	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)	Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents? ^a												
Not at all	10.8%	8.0%	12.8%	6.8%	11.2%	6.5%	12.2%	7.0%	11.5%	6.6%	15.5%	8.0%
Once	9.6	6.7	10.4	6.8	10.0	7.0	9.6	8.3	9.7	7.4	11.8	7.3
Twice	12.6	9.2	10.0	10.5	13.0	12.8	13.1	12.2	12.9	10.7	12.2	12.1
3 or 4 times	23.8	23.9	23.5	24.0	24.1	22.8	24.9	25.3	25.3	24.0	18.5	22.1
5 or more times	43.2	52.2	43.3	51.9	41.8	50.9	40.2	47.2	40.6	51.3	42.0	50.5
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	95.8	99.0	94.3	99.1	96.6	98.6	95.3	98.9	94.8	98.9	94.3	98.3
Once	2.2	0.6	3.4	0.6	1.6	1.2	2.4	0.8	2.6	0.8	3.3	1.1
Twice	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	(b)	0.6	(b)	0.4	0.3
5 or more times	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.4	(b)	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.1
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	77.6	86.6	76.3	84.3	75.9	86.9	76.6	88.1	76.9	85.8	78.4	87.0
Once	12.0	9.1	12.7	10.9	13.1	9.6	12.4	8.2	12.7	10.2	11.2	8.5
Twice	5.8	2.5	6.5	3.1	6.2	2.4	5.5	2.4	5.4	2.5	5.2	2.3
3 or 4 times	2.9	1.2	2.3	1.3	2.7	1.0	2.8	1.0	2.4	0.9	3.1	1.9
5 or more times	1.7	0.7	2.2	0.4	2.1	0.1	2.7	0.3	2.6	0.6	2.1	0.4
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	75.6	85.5	72.2	87.4	73.2	85.0	73.8	86.4	73.0	85.3	71.0	85.5
Once	12.8	9.7	15.8	8.4	12.4	10.5	13.4	8.7	12.9	9.3	13.8	8.2
Twice	5.4	3.4	5.6	2.2	6.0	2.7	6.8	2.8	6.0	2.8	7.2	4.3
3 or 4 times	3.6	1.0	3.4	1.3	4.7	1.6	3.5	1.2	4.7	1.9	4.1	1.4
5 or more times	2.5	0.4	3.0	0.6	3.8	0.1	2.5	0.9	3.4	0.8	3.9	0.6
Hurt someone badly enough to need band- ages or a doctor?												
Not at all	82.5	96.6	79.0	96.6	79.8	95.9	79.1	96.0	78.5	96.0	78.6	95.0
Once	10.2	2.2	13.4	2.5	11.2	3.3	13.4	2.9	11.9	2.8	11.1	3.0
Twice	3.0	0.8	3.2	0.3	4.9	0.7	3.7	0.5	5.2	0.6	4.1	1.4
3 or 4 times	2.7	0.3	2.8	0.2	2.3	0.1	1.9	0.4	2.5	0.4	2.9	0.5
5 or more times	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.4	1.9	(b)	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.2	3.3	0.1
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	95.6	99.0	93.5	99.0	94.6	99.2	94.7	98.8	93.3	98.6	91.9	99.0
Once	2.4	0.6	2.9	0.5	3.1	0.5	2.5	0.6	3.2	0.9	2.6	0.7
Twice	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.4	(b)	0.9	0.4	1.9	0.2	1.7	0.1
3 or 4 times	0.5	(b)	0.9	(b)	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.2	2.2	0.2
5 or more times	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.6	0.0
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?												
Not at all	57.8	74.7	61.3	75.5	60.3	75.0	58.2	78.3	59.7	75.3	59.9	76.5
Once	17.8	12.7	16.0	11.3	15.4	11.5	16.5	10.8	16.6	11.9	15.8	11.9
Twice	9.8	5.0	8.2	5.9	8.0	5.9	9.5	5.7	9.8	5.5	7.7	6.2
3 or 4 times	6.6	3.9	5.7	3.6	7.7	3.8	5.9	2.2	6.4	4.6	5.7	3.1
5 or more times	8.0	3.6	8.9	3.7	8.6	3.8	9.9	3.0	7.5	2.7	11.0	2.3
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?												
Not at all	86.9	96.3	87.5	96.6	84.9	95.8	85.0	95.6	84.8	94.9	82.5	95.6
Once	6.3	1.8	5.6	1.9	6.6	2.6	6.2	2.7	8.2	2.7	7.6	2.3
Twice	3.0	1.0	2.6	0.3	2.7	1.0	3.5	0.4	2.3	0.9	3.4	0.6
3 or 4 times	1.3	0.4	2.0	0.7	2.2	0.2	2.8	0.3	2.2	0.5	2.1	0.7
5 or more times	2.4	0.4	2.3	0.5	3.5	0.5	2.5	0.9	2.5	0.9	4.5	0.9

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999		Class of 2000	
Male (N=1,208)	Female (N=1,302)	Male (N=1,238)	Female (N=1,313)	Male (N=1,142)	Female (N=1,197)	Male (N=1,204)	Female (N=1,304)	Male (N=1,225)	Female (N=1,299)	Male (N=1,111)	Female (N=1,106)	Male (N=1,000)	Female (N=1,097)
13.1%	6.3%	13.1%	5.9%	14.0%	7.7%	13.2%	9.9%	14.2%	9.6%	9.8%	7.8%	13.1%	8.1%
12.3	8.0	11.2	7.4	10.2	8.9	12.4	7.9	11.1	8.2	11.4	8.8	8.4	11.0
11.6	12.9	15.8	14.0	15.2	11.8	14.0	12.2	15.5	12.5	13.7	11.7	16.1	11.3
23.1	27.3	22.4	24.1	22.8	25.7	24.7	20.8	22.7	24.9	23.9	26.4	23.2	24.1
40.0	45.6	37.5	48.5	37.9	45.9	35.8	49.2	36.6	44.9	41.4	45.3	39.2	45.4
95.0	99.3	95.8	98.3	94.2	98.9	94.5	98.4	95.3	98.6	95.1	99.1	94.9	99.6
2.4	0.5	1.7	1.0	3.3	0.7	2.9	0.7	2.2	0.5	2.1	0.6	2.9	0.2
1.5	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1
0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.7	(b)
0.7	(b)	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.9	0.1
80.3	87.9	82.1	88.6	77.4	90.0	78.5	87.3	78.6	88.6	81.4	89.4	83.8	92.3
10.3	7.6	9.3	7.0	11.8	6.3	11.8	7.8	12.0	7.6	10.8	6.9	8.7	5.3
4.9	2.9	4.1	2.5	6.1	1.9	4.9	2.9	4.4	2.6	3.7	1.8	3.5	1.8
2.8	1.0	2.8	1.6	1.9	1.3	2.3	1.2	2.5	0.7	2.2	1.3	2.1	0.4
1.8	0.6	1.7	0.3	2.9	0.5	2.5	0.8	2.5	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.9	0.3
75.4	86.0	76.7	86.1	73.0	86.9	73.1	84.2	74.2	84.7	76.0	85.8	75.1	85.1
10.8	9.6	11.3	9.1	13.3	8.2	12.5	9.6	12.3	8.3	12.6	9.5	12.8	9.7
5.9	2.2	4.5	2.6	5.7	3.0	6.0	3.6	6.0	4.5	6.3	2.4	6.3	3.3
3.8	1.7	4.1	1.8	3.4	1.1	5.0	1.9	3.8	1.8	3.5	1.7	3.1	1.1
4.1	0.5	3.4	0.6	4.6	0.7	3.4	0.8	3.7	0.7	1.6	0.6	2.6	0.7
79.1	94.5	79.6	95.9	77.5	94.6	77.0	93.9	77.2	93.9	79.8	94.3	79.9	95.6
10.8	4.1	10.1	2.8	12.2	4.1	12.9	4.6	12.6	3.2	11.0	3.8	11.4	3.6
4.3	0.8	4.2	0.7	4.9	0.9	4.7	0.9	5.1	1.0	4.3	1.2	3.8	0.5
3.6	0.3	3.9	0.3	3.1	0.3	3.0	0.2	2.8	0.9	2.9	0.3	2.2	0.2
2.3	0.3	2.2	0.3	2.3	0.1	2.4	0.4	2.3	1.0	2.0	0.3	2.7	0.1
92.5	98.3	94.6	98.6	94.1	98.9	93.6	97.8	93.2	98.2	94.0	98.7	95.5	99.0
3.7	1.1	2.8	0.6	2.5	0.4	1.6	1.2	3.2	1.2	2.7	0.8	1.5	0.6
1.4	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.5	2.1	0.5	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.2
1.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.8	(b)	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.1
1.4	(b)	1.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.3	0.0
60.6	77.0	59.6	76.9	61.3	73.3	58.4	72.5	61.5	75.5	60.7	76.8	61.3	76.2
14.9	11.4	16.5	11.8	16.1	12.9	14.2	11.1	14.8	11.8	14.4	11.6	15.3	10.1
8.4	5.0	9.3	4.9	6.9	7.2	12.0	7.0	9.3	6.0	9.1	6.5	8.0	6.8
8.2	3.6	6.1	3.4	6.1	3.1	7.2	4.9	6.9	2.8	6.5	2.5	6.2	4.0
7.9	3.0	8.5	3.1	9.6	3.6	8.1	4.5	7.5	4.0	9.3	2.7	9.2	2.9
82.6	95.3	85.6	95.5	82.2	93.5	82.3	92.0	83.3	93.3	84.6	94.5	81.0	93.6
8.2	2.2	5.3	2.1	6.7	3.7	8.2	4.3	7.7	3.1	6.6	2.7	8.3	3.0
3.2	1.2	3.5	0.6	4.2	1.2	4.1	1.1	4.0	1.0	2.8	1.2	3.5	1.6
2.2	0.6	2.6	1.1	2.8	0.7	2.2	1.2	1.7	1.3	2.5	0.8	2.5	0.7
3.8	0.8	3.1	0.8	4.1	1.0	3.1	1.4	3.3	1.3	3.6	0.7	4.7	0.9

Table 3.50

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1988-2000--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993	
	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)	Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	63.2%	76.2%	65.3%	76.8%	63.1%	73.9%	60.4%	78.0%	62.5%	76.5%	62.4%	76.7%
Once	13.8	11.9	13.8	11.7	14.3	11.9	14.7	8.7	14.2	11.3	15.1	11.5
Twice	8.5	4.5	6.8	3.9	6.9	6.1	7.6	7.2	8.6	5.0	6.1	5.1
3 or 4 times	6.2	3.5	4.5	3.7	6.3	4.1	7.7	2.9	6.6	3.8	7.1	3.0
5 or more times	8.4	3.9	9.7	3.9	9.4	3.9	9.7	3.3	8.1	3.4	9.4	3.6
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	92.9	96.2	93.0	96.3	91.5	95.6	91.7	96.1	91.5	96.6	91.2	96.2
Once	4.1	2.7	3.4	2.3	4.4	2.3	3.8	2.9	4.0	2.0	4.3	1.7
Twice	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	0.4	1.9	0.8	1.7	1.3
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.4
5 or more times	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.4
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	91.6	96.7	89.5	97.0	88.7	98.3	89.4	98.3	90.4	98.0	87.5	97.9
Once	4.3	2.4	5.9	1.9	6.4	1.0	5.6	1.1	4.6	1.4	5.9	0.7
Twice	1.5	0.6	1.8	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.0	0.4	1.9	0.2	2.1	1.0
3 or 4 times	1.2	0.1	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	2.3	0.1
5 or more times	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.4	0.1	2.2	0.3
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	67.1	78.2	69.4	79.2	68.3	81.8	69.3	82.7	68.7	79.6	65.9	82.5
Once	15.0	10.4	12.9	11.2	13.0	7.8	12.8	8.7	12.4	11.8	13.9	9.4
Twice	8.2	5.4	9.6	4.7	8.2	7.1	7.5	6.0	9.4	4.4	8.2	5.4
3 or 4 times	5.4	2.8	4.3	2.6	6.0	2.3	4.9	1.3	5.0	2.4	5.2	1.7
5 or more times	4.2	3.2	3.8	2.3	4.4	1.0	5.6	1.3	4.5	1.8	6.8	0.9
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	97.3	99.4	95.7	99.3	96.5	99.3	96.4	99.4	95.3	99.1	94.1	99.1
Once	1.5	0.5	2.6	0.4	1.9	0.5	1.6	0.5	2.6	0.6	2.4	0.4
Twice	0.5	0.1	0.8	(b)	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.4
3 or 4 times	0.2	(b)	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.1
5 or more times	0.4	(b)	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.8	(b)	1.3	0.0
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	79.8	91.8	80.7	92.5	81.7	92.3	81.2	93.5	79.7	91.5	77.7	92.8
Once	10.6	5.3	7.9	4.6	7.8	4.6	8.7	4.1	10.0	5.2	8.6	4.3
Twice	4.6	1.6	5.3	1.2	5.5	2.0	4.5	1.4	5.1	2.0	6.2	1.9
3 or 4 times	2.4	0.8	2.7	0.7	2.6	0.6	2.0	0.4	1.4	0.8	3.3	0.7
5 or more times	2.6	0.5	3.4	1.0	2.4	0.5	3.6	0.5	3.7	0.5	4.2	0.3
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	89.6	98.4	89.7	97.1	89.2	98.1	89.2	98.2	90.5	97.8	89.5	98.0
Once	5.4	1.1	4.0	1.9	5.0	0.7	4.9	1.1	4.0	1.2	4.4	1.2
Twice	2.6	0.3	3.3	0.4	2.9	0.7	2.1	0.2	1.9	0.6	2.6	0.4
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.7	0.3	1.4	0.3
5 or more times	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.3	2.4	0.3	1.9	0.1	2.1	0.1
Been arrested and taken to a police station?												
Not at all	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	85.5	95.5
Once	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8.2	3.3
Twice	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2.8	0.8
3 or 4 times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2.4	0.2
5 or more times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1.0	0.2

Note: See Note, table 3.43. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1987 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

^aThis question was omitted from schools in California beginning in 1997.

^bLess than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 106-109; *1993*, pp. 107-110; *1995*, pp. 108-110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, pp. 103-105; *1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, pp. 106-109; *1994*, pp. 106-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999		Class of 2000	
Male (N=1,208)	Female (N=1,302)	Male (N=1,238)	Female (N=1,313)	Male (N=1,142)	Female (N=1,197)	Male (N=1,204)	Female (N=1,304)	Male (N=1,225)	Female (N=1,299)	Male (N=1,111)	Female (N=1,106)	Male (N=1,000)	Female (N=1,097)
63.9%	74.8%	64.3%	76.0%	63.1%	72.3%	62.4%	70.1%	66.5%	73.9%	68.0%	76.8%	66.5%	75.6%
12.7	10.4	12.8	10.8	14.3	11.4	12.3	10.7	12.7	12.1	11.5	11.8	12.1	10.4
8.2	6.0	6.7	5.0	6.8	6.7	8.7	6.5	7.3	5.9	6.7	4.3	7.2	5.8
6.2	4.1	7.0	4.4	5.1	5.3	7.9	7.1	4.8	3.7	4.9	3.1	3.6	4.4
9.0	4.7	9.2	3.9	10.7	4.3	8.7	5.7	8.7	4.4	9.0	4.1	10.6	3.9
91.6	97.3	93.4	97.0	92.6	97.4	91.6	96.2	93.5	97.1	91.4	95.2	92.2	97.0
3.7	2.1	3.6	1.7	3.1	1.5	4.0	3.0	3.5	1.7	4.9	3.3	3.5	2.0
2.3	0.4	1.5	0.5	1.6	0.8	2.0	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.5
1.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.7	(b)	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.2
1.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.3
90.3	98.3	91.9	97.7	90.6	99.1	90.9	98.1	92.1	98.2	93.0	97.4	92.0	97.7
4.5	1.2	4.1	1.3	4.6	0.8	3.6	0.8	4.1	0.7	2.5	1.1	4.0	1.9
2.0	0.1	1.9	0.5	2.9	0.0	2.6	0.3	1.6	0.5	2.1	0.5	1.9	0.3
1.3	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.1
1.8	(b)	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.0	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.6	1.3	(b)
67.8	82.6	70.4	82.9	71.0	81.6	69.4	81.2	69.4	81.0	69.4	83.3	70.8	83.2
13.0	8.9	12.4	9.1	12.1	9.1	12.2	8.5	10.7	10.1	12.1	10.1	11.9	8.8
9.5	4.0	8.2	4.0	8.7	5.2	8.6	5.6	8.5	4.8	8.7	2.8	9.0	4.5
5.4	2.8	4.4	1.9	4.4	2.6	5.2	2.5	6.3	1.4	4.9	2.2	4.4	1.7
4.3	1.6	4.6	2.1	3.8	1.5	4.7	2.2	5.1	2.7	4.9	1.5	3.9	1.7
94.7	99.2	96.3	98.8	95.1	99.1	95.2	98.7	95.8	98.9	96.2	99.2	94.6	99.4
2.6	0.5	2.4	0.6	2.6	0.6	2.7	0.8	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.5	2.4	0.3
1.1	(b)	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.5	(b)	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.1	1.7	0.1
1.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	(b)	0.4	0.0	0.5	(b)	0.2	(b)	0.3	0.1
0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.8	0.3	1.0	0.0
78.9	92.6	78.6	92.6	79.4	92.5	78.8	90.4	79.5	91.8	79.8	93.7	78.7	93.0
8.8	4.5	9.1	4.1	9.6	4.8	10.3	5.7	9.6	5.2	9.4	3.8	11.5	3.8
5.6	1.5	4.8	1.7	4.5	1.4	4.3	1.8	3.7	1.6	5.0	1.9	5.1	2.0
3.3	0.9	4.3	1.1	3.1	1.0	3.0	1.4	3.4	0.7	2.5	0.2	2.0	0.9
3.4	0.5	3.2	0.5	3.3	0.3	3.6	0.6	3.8	0.8	3.3	0.4	2.7	0.2
90.7	98.0	89.8	97.6	89.6	98.2	90.0	96.7	87.4	97.6	88.2	98.1	87.2	97.6
3.7	0.9	5.6	1.0	5.1	1.4	3.9	1.7	5.8	1.1	5.9	1.3	6.3	1.7
2.6	0.5	1.9	0.6	1.3	0.3	2.6	0.8	2.9	0.2	2.1	0.4	2.5	0.5
1.4	0.4	1.0	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.8	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.9	0.1	1.7	0.0
1.6	0.3	1.7	0.4	2.4	0.1	1.7	0.4	2.6	0.8	2.0	0.1	2.3	0.2
86.8	95.5	85.9	96.2	85.7	94.8	85.7	95.5	84.7	95.4	87.4	94.4	86.9	94.8
7.1	3.6	8.8	2.9	7.3	3.9	8.2	3.0	9.6	3.8	6.4	4.1	6.6	3.9
2.8	0.6	2.7	0.6	3.9	0.9	3.1	0.7	2.5	0.3	3.1	0.9	2.9	0.6
1.8	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.5	0.3	1.7	0.2	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.3	2.2	0.4
1.5	0.1	1.3	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.3	0.5	2.1	0.4	1.7	0.3	1.4	0.3

Table 3.51

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1988-2000

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you. . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993	
	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)	White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents? ^a												
Not at all	6.0%	25.4%	5.8%	27.9%	6.3%	21.7%	6.8%	22.4%	5.5%	23.9%	7.7%	25.9%
Once	7.4	13.4	7.2	14.7	6.9	14.4	7.7	8.4	7.5	11.1	8.5	11.3
Twice	10.6	11.2	9.7	11.4	12.0	13.7	11.9	15.0	11.1	12.3	12.5	12.7
3 or 4 times	25.0	20.0	24.5	17.7	24.8	21.8	26.1	24.4	24.3	24.0	21.1	17.0
5 or more times	50.9	30.1	52.8	28.3	50.0	28.4	47.6	29.9	51.5	28.7	50.2	33.0
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	97.8	96.5	97.0	97.5	97.7	95.9	97.3	95.9	97.2	96.4	96.9	96.1
Once	1.4	1.9	2.1	0.4	1.1	2.7	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.7
Twice	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.0
5 or more times	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.0
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	82.5	84.2	79.8	84.3	80.4	82.2	83.1	76.8	82.1	80.6	82.8	83.5
Once	10.7	8.3	12.5	9.0	11.8	12.4	9.7	13.6	10.8	12.7	10.3	9.2
Twice	3.8	4.7	4.7	5.4	5.0	2.2	4.0	5.3	4.3	2.7	3.6	4.2
3 or 4 times	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.8	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.7
5 or more times	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.2	2.1	1.0	1.4
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	81.6	78.6	80.3	79.1	78.4	80.1	80.8	76.5	79.3	76.3	78.7	75.4
Once	10.8	11.4	12.6	11.6	12.0	8.8	11.3	9.7	11.6	12.8	11.1	9.0
Twice	3.9	5.7	3.5	5.6	4.8	3.8	4.6	6.6	4.1	4.4	6.0	8.5
3 or 4 times	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.5	3.2	3.7	2.2	3.9	2.8	3.7	2.5	2.4
5 or more times	1.2	2.5	1.2	2.3	1.7	3.6	1.2	3.3	2.2	2.8	1.8	4.6
Hurt someone badly enough to need ban- dages or a doctor?												
Not at all	90.3	89.3	88.2	89.2	87.7	85.3	88.2	84.4	87.9	84.7	87.5	85.5
Once	5.9	6.1	8.0	5.9	7.6	9.3	7.7	10.0	7.3	7.8	7.2	6.2
Twice	1.6	2.4	1.7	2.3	2.6	3.6	2.0	1.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.0
3 or 4 times	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.4	2.0
5 or more times	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.2	0.6	2.8	1.0	4.3
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	97.9	96.0	97.0	96.3	97.2	94.0	97.4	94.1	97.1	93.2	96.0	94.2
Once	1.2	2.5	1.5	0.6	1.6	3.0	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.9	1.2	3.1
Twice	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.6	1.7	0.3	2.1	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.6
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.0	1.3
5 or more times	0.3	0.7	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.9
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?												
Not at all	65.3	73.3	65.5	81.4	64.8	78.7	67.2	74.9	65.3	79.0	66.1	78.3
Once	15.3	12.2	14.5	9.0	14.4	8.6	13.9	11.2	14.9	7.8	15.4	8.4
Twice	8.0	5.2	7.5	3.9	7.2	5.7	7.9	6.5	9.2	3.9	7.2	3.4
3 or 4 times	5.6	4.0	5.2	1.8	6.8	2.5	3.8	3.0	5.7	5.3	5.0	2.8
5 or more times	5.8	5.3	7.3	3.9	6.8	4.5	7.2	4.5	5.0	4.0	6.3	7.0
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?												
Not at all	92.6	90.6	91.8	95.7	89.6	91.4	90.5	93.2	89.9	92.2	89.2	90.6
Once	3.6	5.6	4.1	1.0	4.8	4.7	4.4	3.0	5.2	3.4	5.4	2.1
Twice	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.5	2.2	0.8	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4
5 or more times	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.7	0.8	1.8	1.2	2.4	4.1

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999		Class of 2000	
White (N=1,815)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,841)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,628)	Black (N=287)	White (N=1,726)	Black (N=343)	White (N=1,741)	Black (N=326)	White (N=1,564)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,425)	Black (N=286)
6.0%	23.8%	6.6%	22.9%	7.2%	26.6%	7.4%	28.5%	8.9%	23.4%	5.4%	26.8%	6.4%	28.1%
9.0	12.9	8.9	9.8	8.9	9.2	9.4	12.9	8.9	10.5	9.5	12.9	8.1	17.2
12.4	13.5	15.9	13.1	14.0	13.3	13.3	13.4	14.0	17.5	12.5	11.8	13.8	12.2
26.5	20.3	23.9	21.6	25.0	20.8	24.5	15.2	25.7	15.1	26.1	20.8	25.2	17.4
46.1	29.5	44.7	32.5	44.9	30.0	45.4	29.9	42.6	33.5	46.5	27.8	46.5	25.1
97.5	95.2	97.7	95.2	97.1	94.0	96.9	94.6	97.5	97.3	97.7	98.0	97.9	95.2
1.1	2.9	1.0	3.2	1.7	2.9	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.3	3.0
0.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	2.4	0.6	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	(b)	0.3	0.4
0.2	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	(b)	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	(b)
0.4	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.4	(b)	1.0	(b)	0.3	(b)
85.3	77.5	86.4	82.0	84.9	81.4	84.9	79.3	85.5	79.0	86.2	88.5	89.3	85.8
8.3	11.7	7.3	11.4	9.0	11.3	8.6	12.6	9.0	13.7	8.7	6.1	6.9	6.6
3.5	6.5	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.5	4.0	2.9	4.6	2.5	3.3	2.2	5.2
1.8	3.0	2.1	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.7	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.1	0.9
1.1	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.4	2.2	1.2	2.1	0.9	1.8	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.5
81.7	74.0	82.3	76.7	81.1	79.7	80.0	76.8	79.9	79.2	82.2	82.7	81.2	82.2
10.1	10.8	10.2	9.4	11.1	9.5	10.2	11.9	10.6	9.5	10.3	11.5	11.6	6.3
4.1	3.6	3.1	7.0	3.5	6.0	5.0	4.1	5.2	6.3	4.1	3.8	4.5	5.1
2.5	6.5	2.4	5.2	2.1	2.4	3.4	3.6	2.8	2.4	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
1.5	5.1	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.4	3.7	1.5	2.6	0.7	0.2	0.8	4.6
88.0	77.0	88.9	83.9	87.3	84.4	87.9	83.2	86.8	82.7	88.8	85.5	89.2	86.0
6.9	12.2	5.7	7.6	7.8	8.1	7.5	7.8	7.4	10.4	6.5	9.1	6.9	7.6
2.1	5.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.5	2.3	4.2	3.1	3.7	2.4	3.0	2.3	1.8
1.8	2.7	1.7	4.3	1.6	2.1	1.2	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.4
1.2	2.5	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.8	1.1	2.1	1.0	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	3.2
96.4	90.2	97.5	92.8	97.5	93.1	96.6	91.7	97.1	92.6	97.7	94.7	98.3	95.4
1.8	5.0	1.5	3.4	1.4	2.7	1.1	2.3	1.3	4.9	0.9	2.6	0.6	2.2
0.7	1.4	0.3	2.2	0.4	1.4	1.0	3.0	0.6	2.0	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.2
0.5	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.3	2.2	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.1
0.6	2.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.2
69.4	65.7	69.4	69.9	67.8	68.1	66.0	69.0	69.3	74.3	69.3	75.6	69.4	74.3
13.1	13.9	14.2	8.4	14.4	10.2	12.8	9.4	13.3	11.7	13.5	9.3	12.8	7.2
6.7	5.5	6.9	8.5	7.0	8.2	9.5	8.3	7.3	6.3	7.9	4.2	6.8	10.6
5.3	7.8	4.6	5.2	4.5	7.8	6.0	4.7	5.1	4.1	4.4	4.6	5.0	4.6
5.6	7.1	4.9	7.9	6.3	5.8	5.7	8.7	5.0	3.6	4.9	6.2	5.9	3.3
90.2	84.1	91.6	87.6	90.0	82.1	89.2	83.2	90.8	87.2	91.3	87.3	89.4	87.0
4.5	7.8	3.5	4.0	4.7	7.3	5.4	6.6	4.3	5.7	3.9	6.5	5.3	4.5
1.6	3.4	1.8	3.7	1.8	5.6	2.2	3.6	2.0	3.9	1.8	1.0	2.1	3.1
1.3	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.5	2.6	1.2	3.5	1.5	1.2	1.7	0.6	1.0	3.4
2.4	3.0	1.7	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.0	3.1	1.6	2.0	1.3	4.6	2.3	2.1

Table 3.51

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1988-2000--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993	
	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)	White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	69.1%	75.3%	69.5%	80.2%	66.9%	74.3%	68.3%	74.5%	70.0%	74.0%	69.4%	73.4%
Once	13.3	9.7	13.0	10.2	14.1	10.0	12.1	9.4	12.3	10.6	13.6	8.9
Twice	6.5	5.1	5.4	3.2	6.2	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.6	5.8	5.6	5.5
3 or 4 times	5.0	4.8	4.4	2.0	5.5	3.6	5.3	4.1	5.5	5.0	5.5	3.9
5 or more times	6.2	5.1	7.7	4.4	7.3	5.2	7.1	5.2	5.6	4.6	5.9	8.3
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	94.9	95.0	94.9	96.2	93.5	93.7	94.4	92.2	95.1	91.9	94.7	93.4
Once	3.3	3.0	2.6	1.6	3.3	2.4	3.2	4.2	2.3	4.6	2.9	1.1
Twice	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.7
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.7	1.3
5 or more times	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.6	2.5
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	94.5	95.0	94.0	92.6	92.6	94.8	94.6	91.8	94.7	95.0	93.3	92.7
Once	3.3	2.7	3.4	4.6	4.1	2.0	3.1	4.6	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.6
Twice	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.3	2.1
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.2
5 or more times	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.4
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	71.3	75.8	72.5	83.1	72.3	80.7	75.0	78.6	71.7	81.1	72.8	80.5
Once	13.2	13.4	12.6	9.7	11.5	6.1	11.6	8.0	13.1	8.0	12.5	9.0
Twice	7.2	6.1	7.9	2.6	8.5	7.3	6.8	5.2	8.1	3.6	7.1	3.4
3 or 4 times	4.5	2.7	4.0	1.3	4.6	3.1	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.2
5 or more times	3.8	1.9	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.4	4.6	2.9	3.2	4.0	3.9
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	98.8	96.9	98.0	96.8	98.1	97.2	98.1	98.3	97.3	98.2	96.8	96.6
Once	0.7	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.7	1.4	2.1
Twice	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.9
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	(a)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2
5 or more times	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	84.1	93.0	86.6	88.9	86.0	87.9	87.4	88.0	85.8	88.2	84.7	89.2
Once	9.0	3.0	6.7	5.2	6.6	5.7	6.9	4.0	8.1	5.6	6.6	4.5
Twice	3.5	2.0	3.4	0.9	4.3	2.7	2.4	4.3	3.0	3.9	4.1	2.6
3 or 4 times	1.8	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.9	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.2
5 or more times	1.5	1.0	1.9	4.1	1.2	2.6	2.1	1.6	2.0	0.9	2.5	1.5
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	93.7	97.0	93.4	95.6	93.1	95.1	93.4	95.7	93.8	96.3	93.7	94.1
Once	3.4	1.2	3.1	1.1	3.1	2.2	3.1	2.1	2.8	1.7	3.1	2.8
Twice	1.5	1.0	1.9	0.3	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.0
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1
5 or more times	0.9	0.3	0.5	2.0	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9
Been arrested or taken to a police station?												
Not at all	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	91.0	90.6
Once	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5.7	6.1
Twice	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1.5	2.0
3 or 4 times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1.3	1.1
5 or more times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0.5	0.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.43 and 3.45. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1987 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

^aThis question was omitted from schools in California beginning in 1997.

^bLess than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 106-109; *1993*, pp. 107-110; *1995*, pp. 108-110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, pp. 103-105; *1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, pp. 106-109; *1994*, pp. 106-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999		Class of 2000	
White (N=1,815)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,841)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,628)	Black (N=287)	White (N=1,726)	Black (N=343)	White (N=1,741)	Black (N=326)	White (N=1,564)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,425)	Black (N=286)
71.0%	65.1%	72.1%	62.2%	69.1%	64.5%	67.6%	65.7%	72.6%	70.5%	74.5%	71.6%	72.3%	69.2%
10.8	12.0	11.7	13.6	12.3	12.8	11.7	9.6	12.4	10.7	10.1	13.4	11.3	10.4
7.4	7.4	5.2	6.3	7.2	6.3	7.3	9.3	6.3	6.6	5.6	3.8	5.6	9.0
4.6	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.0	6.9	7.0	7.5	3.5	5.9	3.8	2.4	4.2	5.1
6.1	10.0	5.5	12.2	6.4	9.6	6.4	7.9	5.3	6.3	6.0	8.7	6.6	6.3
95.4	89.7	96.1	90.7	95.6	94.0	95.6	88.2	96.6	94.5	93.7	92.2	96.3	92.2
2.6	4.1	2.3	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	5.8	2.2	3.1	4.2	3.9	2.6	2.7
1.0	2.6	0.6	3.4	0.9	2.9	0.9	2.3	0.5	1.5	0.9	2.3	0.5	2.4
0.3	2.2	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	2.2	0.3	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.4	1.1
0.7	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.5	0.4	(b)	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.6
95.3	88.5	95.8	90.4	95.8	94.5	95.2	92.8	95.8	95.0	96.5	94.8	95.4	95.6
2.2	6.9	2.1	4.9	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.5	3.0	3.3
1.0	1.2	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.2	1.4	2.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	2.8	0.7	0.4
0.6	1.5	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	(b)
0.8	2.0	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7
75.5	72.4	77.5	74.9	75.5	79.8	74.1	79.8	75.1	77.7	76.0	81.1	76.7	79.9
11.0	9.7	10.8	11.3	11.5	6.7	11.9	6.5	11.0	11.9	11.8	6.3	10.3	10.0
6.6	6.2	5.9	5.2	6.9	8.3	7.2	7.8	6.8	5.3	6.0	6.5	7.2	4.7
4.3	5.7	3.3	2.0	3.9	2.4	3.8	3.1	4.0	3.3	3.3	2.0	3.4	2.9
2.5	6.0	2.5	6.7	2.1	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.2	1.7	2.8	4.1	2.5	2.6
97.1	95.6	97.8	96.7	97.5	96.0	97.6	97.3	98.3	98.4	98.1	96.8	97.5	97.5
1.7	2.3	1.3	2.1	1.2	2.6	1.1	2.2	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.7
0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.9
0.4	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	(b)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	(b)	0.2	0.4
0.2	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	(b)	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.4
86.6	81.5	85.7	87.0	86.1	85.8	84.7	88.3	86.1	86.0	87.2	86.7	86.2	87.9
6.2	8.3	6.7	6.2	7.1	7.9	8.3	6.0	7.8	7.2	6.3	4.9	7.7	6.9
3.6	4.3	3.4	2.6	2.9	3.6	3.3	1.8	2.7	2.5	3.6	4.4	3.1	3.1
2.1	3.5	2.7	2.0	2.4	1.7	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.3
1.4	2.4	1.5	2.1	1.6	0.9	1.5	2.4	1.4	2.4	1.6	3.1	1.2	0.8
94.5	90.5	93.8	93.9	94.5	91.4	93.2	93.7	92.5	96.4	93.2	95.3	93.1	91.7
2.5	3.2	3.5	2.7	3.1	4.9	2.8	3.5	3.8	1.0	3.6	1.8	3.1	7.2
1.6	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.7	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.7	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.6	0.4
0.7	2.9	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.5
0.7	2.1	0.8	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.2	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.2
91.5	88.5	92.0	87.7	91.7	87.0	91.6	87.3	90.3	90.9	90.8	92.7	92.1	89.7
5.4	6.2	5.7	7.8	5.1	5.5	4.9	7.2	7.0	5.1	5.6	4.7	5.0	5.9
1.6	2.8	1.6	1.2	2.1	4.6	1.9	2.6	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.6
0.9	0.6	0.2	2.5	0.6	1.4	0.7	2.8	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.8	1.1
0.5	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.9	(b)	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8

Table 3.52

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

United States, 1988-2000

Question: "Within the last 12 months how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1988 (N=16,795)	Class of 1989 (N=17,142)	Class of 1990 (N=15,676)	Class of 1991 (N=15,483)	Class of 1992 (N=16,251)	Class of 1993 (N=16,763)	Class of 1994 (N=15,929)	Class of 1995 (N=15,876)	Class of 1996 (N=14,824)	Class of 1997 (N=15,963)	Class of 1998 (N=15,780)	Class of 1999 (N=14,056)	Class of 2000 (N=13,286)
None	68.8%	68.1%	67.7%	68.4%	69.1%	71.3%	70.5%	68.9%	68.9%	68.9%	68.2%	66.7%	68.8%
Once	18.9	19.5	19.4	19.2	18.6	17.8	17.7	19.1	18.4	19.1	18.8	19.6	19.1
Twice	7.0	7.0	7.7	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.8	6.7	7.2	6.9	7.4	7.6	6.9
Three times	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.3	2.9
Four or more times	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.3

Note: See Note, table 3.43. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1987 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, p. 22; *1991*, p. 22; *1993*, p. 22; *1995*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, p. 22; *1990*, p. 22; *1992*, p. 22; *1994*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.53

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1988-2000

Question: "Within the last 12 months how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993	
	Male (N=7,861)	Female (N=8,342)	Male (N=8,156)	Female (N=8,471)	Male (N=7,862)	Female (N=7,241)	Male (N=7,617)	Female (N=7,277)	Male (N=7,582)	Female (N=8,053)	Male (N=7,708)	Female (N=8,310)
None	59.7%	77.2%	59.1%	76.6%	59.3%	76.7%	59.9%	77.0%	61.1%	76.5%	64.4%	77.7%
Once	21.9	16.0	22.9	16.3	21.8	16.8	22.3	16.1	21.6	15.9	20.0	15.6
Twice	9.8	4.5	9.7	4.5	10.9	4.4	9.4	4.4	9.5	4.8	8.9	4.8
Three times	4.8	1.6	4.3	1.7	4.3	1.4	4.5	1.8	4.2	1.7	3.5	1.3
Four or more times	3.9	0.7	3.9	1.0	3.7	0.8	3.9	0.7	3.7	1.0	3.3	0.6

Note: See Note, table 3.43. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1987 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, p. 22; *1991*, p. 22; *1993*, p. 22; *1995*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, p. 22; *1990*, p. 22; *1992*, p. 22; *1994*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.54

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1988-2000

Question: "Within the last 12 months, how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993	
	White (N=12,051)	Black (N=2,063)	White (N=12,250)	Black (N=2,038)	White (N=11,410)	Black (N=1,614)	White (N=10,754)	Black (N=1,757)	White (N=11,029)	Black (N=2,244)	White (N=11,274)	Black (N=2,045)
None	65.5%	82.3%	64.6%	84.7%	64.3%	82.9%	65.4%	81.8%	65.4%	82.9%	67.8%	83.1%
Once	20.8	12.0	21.7	10.2	21.5	11.2	21.0	11.1	21.2	10.3	19.7	10.9
Twice	7.6	4.1	7.7	2.8	8.5	3.8	7.4	4.2	7.5	4.8	7.7	4.2
Three times	3.6	1.1	3.4	1.1	3.3	0.9	3.5	1.8	3.3	1.4	2.7	1.1
Four or more times	2.6	0.5	2.6	1.2	2.5	1.2	2.6	1.1	2.6	0.6	2.1	0.7

Note: See Notes, tables 3.43 and 3.45. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1987 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, p. 22; *1991*, p. 22; *1993*, p. 22; *1995*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, p. 22; *1990*, p. 22; *1992*, p. 22; *1994*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999		Class of 2000	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(N=7,095)	(N=8,075)	(N=7,293)	(N=7,891)	(N=6,806)	(N=7,261)	(N=7,269)	(N=7,793)	(N=7,286)	(N=7,618)	(N=6,485)	(N=6,804)	(N=5,991)	(N=6,492)
62.9%	77.2%	61.4%	75.4%	62.1%	75.4%	61.5%	75.5%	60.8%	75.1%	58.8%	74.3%	61.5%	75.4%
20.3	15.6	22.0	16.8	20.5	16.4	21.6	16.9	21.1	16.9	22.2	17.1	22.2	16.4
9.0	4.8	8.7	4.8	9.3	5.1	8.9	5.1	9.5	5.3	10.2	5.3	8.3	5.5
4.1	1.7	4.3	2.0	4.4	2.1	4.1	1.7	4.5	1.6	4.4	2.1	4.4	1.6
3.7	0.8	3.6	1.0	3.7	1.0	3.9	0.8	4.1	1.1	4.4	1.3	3.7	1.1

Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999		Class of 2000	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
(N=10,786)	(N=1,761)	(N=11,012)	(N=1,693)	(N=9,890)	(N=1,719)	(N=10,210)	(N=2,001)	(N=10,280)	(N=1,885)	(N=9,499)	(N=1,692)	(N=8,447)	(N=1,707)
67.0%	83.0%	65.8%	81.1%	65.7%	78.2%	65.5%	79.2%	63.4%	82.5%	63.3%	78.7%	65.5%	78.1%
19.6	10.4	21.0	11.7	20.6	13.0	21.1	13.2	21.7	10.6	21.9	11.4	21.4	14.4
7.6	4.2	7.3	4.3	7.6	5.7	7.8	4.3	8.5	3.9	8.3	5.4	7.6	4.7
3.2	1.3	3.4	1.9	3.6	1.9	3.1	2.1	3.4	1.8	3.4	2.5	3.1	1.5
2.5	1.1	2.5	1.0	2.5	1.2	2.6	1.3	3.0	1.2	3.1	1.9	2.5	1.2

Table 3.55

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of alcohol or drugs

By type of drug, United States, 1988-2000

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	Class of 1996	Class of 1997	Class of 1998	Class of 1999	Class of 2000
Drinking alcoholic beverages?													
None	86.2%	88.4%	89.8%	90.0%	91.2%	92.3%	91.1%	91.1%	91.2%	90.8%	91.1%	92.2%	92.6%
One	10.4	8.8	8.1	8.2	6.3	5.8	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.7	6.8	6.2	5.7
Two	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.2
Three	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Four or more	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3
Smoking marijuana or hashish?													
None	96.1	95.8	96.9	97.1	97.9	96.6	94.9	94.7	93.3	93.1	93.6	93.8	93.7
One	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.1	2.6	3.6	3.6	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.4
Two	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.2
Three	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
Four or more	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4
Using other illegal drugs?													
None	98.5	98.3	98.9	99.1	99.0	98.9	98.6	98.4	97.7	97.4	97.8	98.1	98.7
One	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.7
Two	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3
Three	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Four or more	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2

Note: See Note, table 3.43. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.52 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1987 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, pp. 22, 23; *1991*, pp. 22, 23; *1993*, p. 23; *1995*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, pp. 22, 23; *1990*, pp. 22, 23; *1992*, pp. 22, 23; *1994*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aLess than 0.05%.

Table 3.56

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of alcohol or drugs

By type of drug and sex, United States, 1988-2000

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Drinking alcoholic beverages?												
None	83.5%	90.7%	86.8%	91.4%	88.4%	92.9%	88.6%	92.5%	89.1%	94.8%	90.4%	95.3%
One	11.7	8.2	9.6	7.2	9.3	5.8	9.0	6.5	7.6	4.2	7.1	3.9
Two	3.3	0.8	2.4	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.0	2.3	0.8	1.9	0.7
Three	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1
Four or more	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0
Smoking marijuana or hashish?												
None	94.8	98.2	94.7	97.6	96.3	98.3	96.4	98.5	97.3	98.8	95.6	97.9
One	3.3	1.5	3.4	1.7	2.7	1.2	2.5	1.1	1.2	0.7	3.2	1.6
Two	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.3
Three	0.5	(a)	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Four or more	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1
Using other illegal drugs?												
None	98.0	99.3	97.9	98.9	99.0	98.7	98.8	99.5	99.0	99.4	98.8	99.1
One	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.6
Two	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Three	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	(a)
Four or more	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)

Note: See Note, table 3.43. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.53 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1987 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, pp. 22, 23; *1991*, pp. 22, 23; *1993*, p. 23; *1995*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, pp. 22, 23; *1990*, pp. 22, 23; *1992*, pp. 22, 23; *1994*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aLess than 0.05%.

Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999		Class of 2000	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
88.4%	94.9%	89.1%	94.3%	89.1%	94.4%	89.0%	93.6%	89.1%	94.3%	90.4%	94.8%	91.2%	95.2%
8.4	4.4	7.9	4.8	7.4	4.6	7.6	5.1	7.8	4.8	7.6	4.3	6.5	3.8
1.9	0.6	1.9	0.7	2.3	0.5	2.1	0.7	2.3	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.6	0.7
0.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
0.5	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0
94.2	96.5	93.4	96.9	91.3	96.6	91.4	95.5	92.3	95.9	92.9	95.0	91.9	96.4
4.0	3.0	4.1	2.5	6.1	2.6	5.1	2.9	4.9	3.2	4.8	3.9	5.6	2.6
1.1	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.5	0.5	1.7	0.8	1.9	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.6	0.7
0.3	(a)	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1
0.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2
98.4	99.2	98.1	99.3	97.1	98.9	96.8	98.4	97.1	99.0	97.7	98.6	98.5	99.1
0.9	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.9	0.6	1.6	0.9	2.0	0.4	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5
0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.1
0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0

Table 3.57

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of alcohol or drugs

By type of drug and race, United States, 1988-2000

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Drinking alcoholic beverages?												
None	85.5%	93.0%	88.2%	92.2%	89.4%	91.6%	89.3%	95.7%	91.3%	95.2%	92.0%	96.9%
One	10.9	5.7	9.1	3.5	8.4	7.0	8.6	3.4	6.3	2.7	6.2	1.7
Two	2.5	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.7	0.9	1.7	0.6	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.5
Three	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0
Four or more	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Smoking marijuana or hashish?												
None	95.9	96.7	95.7	97.0	96.9	97.8	97.1	98.3	98.0	98.2	96.3	97.9
One	2.9	1.6	2.9	0.9	2.2	1.0	2.1	0.9	1.2	0.4	2.8	1.7
Two	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.4
Three	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Four or more	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Using other illegal drugs?												
None	98.6	97.5	98.6	97.0	98.9	99.0	98.9	100.0	99.2	98.7	99.0	99.3
One	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.4
Two	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3
Three	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0
Four or more	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.43 and 3.45. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.54 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1987 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, pp. 22, 23; *1991*, pp. 22, 23; *1993*, p. 23; *1995*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, pp. 22, 23; *1990*, pp. 22, 23; *1992*, pp. 22, 23; *1994*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.58

High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents in last 12 months

United States, 1988-2000

Question: "During the last 12 months, how many accidents have you had while you were driving (whether or not you were responsible)?"

Number of accidents	Class of 1988 (N=16,795)	Class of 1989 (N=17,142)	Class of 1990 (N=15,676)	Class of 1991 (N=15,483)	Class of 1992 (N=16,251)	Class of 1993 (N=16,763)	Class of 1994 (N=15,929)	Class of 1995 (N=15,876)	Class of 1996 (N=14,824)	Class of 1997 (N=15,963)	Class of 1998 (N=15,780)	Class of 1999 (N=14,056)	Class of 2000 (N=13,286)
None	73.9%	74.0%	73.9%	75.7%	76.9%	76.1%	75.7%	75.3%	74.1%	74.4%	74.4%	75.1%	75.1%
One	19.9	19.6	19.4	18.3	17.5	18.2	18.6	18.7	19.1	19.3	19.3	18.7	18.7
Two	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.8
Three	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1
Four or more	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3

Note: See Note, table 3.43. Respondents were informed that "accident" refers to "a collision involving property damage or personal injury - not bumps or scratches in parking lots" (Source, *1992*, p. 23). Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1987 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, p. 23; *1991*, p. 23; *1993*, p. 23; *1995*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, p. 23; *1990*, p. 23; *1992*, p. 23; *1994*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999		Class of 2000	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
90.9%	94.4%	91.0%	92.3%	91.3%	93.5%	90.1%	95.8%	90.7%	96.6%	91.9%	96.3%	92.3%	95.2%
6.8	3.9	6.8	7.4	6.3	4.1	7.4	2.6	7.2	1.7	6.7	1.5	6.3	1.3
1.3	0.6	1.6	0.3	1.6	1.0	1.7	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.1	2.0
0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	(a)	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.9
0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6
95.1	94.4	94.8	96.3	93.1	95.2	92.6	96.0	93.7	94.9	94.3	94.9	93.9	94.6
3.6	3.3	3.6	2.3	5.1	2.4	4.8	1.9	4.4	3.4	4.2	2.7	4.7	2.3
0.8	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.8
0.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
0.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.9
98.7	97.8	98.8	99.7	98.0	97.8	97.6	97.0	97.9	99.1	98.2	99.3	99.1	96.4
0.8	1.5	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.1	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.6	2.0
0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	(a)	0.2	(a)	0.2	0.2
0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	(a)	0.0	0.7
0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.7

Table 3.59

High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents while under the influence of alcohol or drugs in last 12 months

By type of drug, United States, 1988-2000

Question: "How many of these accidents occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	Class of 1996	Class of 1997	Class of 1998	Class of 1999	Class of 2000
Drinking alcoholic beverages?													
None	91.6%	91.9%	92.2%	93.5%	93.4%	94.7%	94.6%	94.6%	94.8%	94.4%	94.5%	94.6%	95.6%
One	7.0	6.6	6.7	5.7	5.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.7	3.6
Two	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5
Three	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Four or more	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Smoking marijuana or hashish?													
None	96.9	97.0	97.9	98.1	98.2	97.8	97.6	97.0	96.5	95.7	96.1	95.9	96.0
One	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.0
Two	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Three	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Four or more	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Using other illegal drugs?													
None	98.7	98.8	99.4	99.2	98.9	98.9	99.1	99.0	98.7	98.5	98.6	98.4	98.8
One	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.8
Two	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Three	0.2	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.1	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Four or more	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.43 and 3.58. This question was asked of respondents who reported involvement in one or more accidents. See table 3.58 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1987 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, p. 23; *1991*, p. 23; *1993*, pp. 23, 24; *1995*, pp. 23, 24 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, p. 23; *1990*, p. 23; *1992*, p. 23; *1994*, pp. 23, 24 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.60

Students reporting problem behaviors					
By grade level of respondent, 1999-2000 ^a					
	Never	Seldom	Some- times	Often	A lot
Have you been in trouble with the police?	77.6%	13.2%	5.4%	1.9%	2.0%
Grades 6 to 8	81.0	10.7	4.7	1.7	1.8
Grades 9 to 12	73.9	15.8	6.1	2.0	2.2
12th grade	72.5	17.5	6.3	1.7	2.1
Do you take part in gang activities?	90.8	4.1	2.3	1.0	1.7
Grades 6 to 8	90.8	4.2	2.4	1.0	1.5
Grades 9 to 12	90.7	4.0	2.3	1.0	1.9
12th grade	92.0	3.2	2.0	0.8	2.0
Have you thought about committing suicide?	72.6	13.6	7.9	2.8	3.1
Grades 6 to 8	77.6	11.0	6.1	2.3	2.9
Grades 9 to 12	67.2	16.4	9.8	3.3	3.3
12th grade	67.3	17.6	9.7	2.9	2.6
Do you drink alcohol at home?	74.5	13.4	8.0	2.2	1.8
Grades 6 to 8	83.9	9.6	4.2	1.2	1.1
Grades 9 to 12	64.5	17.4	12.1	3.4	2.6
12th grade	59.8	18.2	14.8	4.0	3.2
Do you use drugs at home?	89.9	3.9	2.9	1.5	1.8
Grades 6 to 8	94.3	2.4	1.6	0.7	1.0
Grades 9 to 12	85.1	5.6	4.4	2.3	2.7
12th grade	82.9	6.4	4.8	2.6	3.3
Have you threatened to harm a teacher?	93.4	3.8	1.5	0.5	0.9
Grades 6 to 8	94.3	3.3	1.3	0.4	0.7
Grades 9 to 12	92.4	4.3	1.6	0.6	1.1
12th grade	92.7	4.0	1.5	0.5	1.3
Have you threatened to harm one or both of your parents, guardian, etc.?	90.7	5.5	2.2	0.7	1.0
Grades 6 to 8	92.0	4.6	1.9	0.6	0.9
Grades 9 to 12	89.3	6.4	2.4	0.8	1.0
12th grade	90.2	5.8	2.2	0.7	1.1

Note: These data are from a survey of 6th through 12th grade students conducted between September 1999 and June 2000 by PRIDE Surveys. Participating schools are sent the PRIDE questionnaire with explicit instructions for administering the anonymous, self-report survey. Schools that administer the PRIDE questionnaire do so voluntarily or in compliance with a school district or State request. For the 1999-2000 academic year, survey results are based on students from 24 States. The following States participated in the 1999-2000 PRIDE survey: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. To prevent any one State from having a disproportionate influence on the summary results, random samples of students were drawn from those States where disproportionately large numbers of students were surveyed. Therefore, no State comprises more than 10% of the sample. The results presented are based on a sample consisting of 114,318 students drawn from the total number of students who completed the PRIDE questionnaire.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: PRIDE Surveys, "1999-2000 National Summary, Grades 6 through 12," Bowling Green, KY: PRIDE Surveys, 2000. (Mimeographed.) P. 66, Table 6.15; p. 67; p. 69, Table 6.24; p. 70, Tables 6.25 and 6.26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.61

High school students reporting involvement in delinquent and risk-related behaviors, and drug, alcohol, and cigarette use					
United States, selected years, 1991-99					
(Percent reporting engaging in the behavior)					
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999
<u>Delinquent/risk-related behavior</u>					
Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol ^a	39.9%	35.3%	38.8%	36.6%	33.1%
Carried a weapon ^b	26.1	22.1	20.0	18.3	17.3
Carried a gun ^c	NA	7.9	7.6	5.9	4.9
In a physical fight ^d	42.5	41.8	38.7	36.6	35.7
Felt too unsafe to go to school ^e	NA	4.4	4.5	4.0	5.2
Carried a weapon on school property ^b	NA	11.8	9.8	8.5	6.9
Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property ^d	NA	7.3	8.4	7.4	7.7
In a physical fight on school property ^d	NA	16.2	15.5	14.8	14.2
Seriously considered suicide ^e	29.0	24.1	24.1	20.5	19.3
Attempted suicide ^d	7.3	8.6	8.7	7.7	8.3
<u>Drug, alcohol, cigarette use</u>					
Marijuana use, lifetime ^f	31.3	32.8	42.4	47.1	47.2
Marijuana use, current ^a	14.7	17.7	25.3	26.2	26.7
Cocaine use, lifetime ^g	5.9	4.9	7.0	8.2	9.5
Cocaine use, current ^a	1.7	1.9	3.1	3.3	4.0
Illegal steroid use, lifetime ^f	2.7	2.2	3.7	3.1	3.7
Alcohol use, current ^c	50.8	48.0	51.6	50.8	50.0
Episodic heavy drinking ^h	31.3	30.0	32.6	33.4	31.5
Cigarette use, lifetime ⁱ	70.1	69.5	71.3	70.2	70.4
Cigarette use, current ^c	27.5	30.5	34.8	36.4	34.8
Cigarette use, frequent ^j	12.7	13.8	16.1	16.7	16.8
<u>On school property</u>					
Alcohol use ^c	NA	5.2	6.3	5.6	4.9
Marijuana use ^a	NA	5.6	8.8	7.0	7.2
Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug ^e	NA	24.0	32.1	31.7	30.2

Note: These data are from the national school-based survey conducted biennially as part of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS). The data were collected and analyzed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. For survey methodology and sampling procedures, see [Appendix 4](#).

^aOne or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

^bCarried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^cOn 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^dOne or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

^eDuring the 12 months preceding the survey.

^fEver used.

^gEver tried any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase).

^hDrank five or more drinks of alcohol on at least one occasion on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

ⁱEver tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

^jSmoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, **Fact Sheet: Youth Risk Behavior Trends** [Online]. Available: <http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/yrbss/trend.htm> [June 9, 2000]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.62

High school students reporting involvement in delinquent and risk-related behaviors

By sex, race, ethnicity, and grade level, United States, 1999

(Percent reporting engaging in the behavior)

	Total	Sex		Race, ethnicity			Grade level			
		Male	Female	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	9th grade	10th grade	11th grade	12th grade
Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol ^a	33.1%	34.4%	31.7%	32.4%	34.4%	39.5%	31.0%	33.3%	30.7%	37.2%
Drove after drinking alcohol ^a	13.1	17.4	8.7	14.6	7.9	12.7	5.3	10.1	16.4	22.8
Carried a weapon ^b	17.3	28.6	6.0	16.4	17.2	18.7	17.6	18.7	16.1	15.9
Carried a gun ^c	4.9	9.0	0.8	4.4	7.9	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.1	4.7
In a physical fight ^d	35.7	44.0	27.3	33.1	41.4	39.9	41.1	37.7	31.3	30.4
Injured in a physical fight ^{d,e}	4.0	5.3	2.8	3.2	6.3	5.8	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.7
Felt too unsafe to go to school ^c	5.2	4.8	5.7	3.9	6.0	11.2	7.0	4.8	4.5	3.9
Carried a weapon on school property ^b	6.9	11.0	2.8	6.4	5.0	7.9	7.2	6.6	7.0	6.2
Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property ^d	7.7	9.5	5.8	6.6	7.6	9.8	10.5	8.2	6.1	5.1
In a physical fight on school property ^d	14.2	18.5	9.8	12.3	18.7	15.7	18.6	17.2	10.8	8.1
Seriously considered suicide ^f	19.3	13.7	24.9	17.6	15.3	19.9	18.1	21.9	18.3	18.4
Made a suicide plan ^f	14.5	10.9	18.3	12.4	11.7	17.7	14.6	17.7	13.6	11.4
Attempted suicide ^d	8.3	5.7	10.9	6.7	7.3	12.8	10.0	10.6	6.1	5.6

Note: See Note, table 3.61. For survey methodology and sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

^aInjured seriously enough to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

^fDuring the 12 months preceding the survey.

^aOne or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

^bCarried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^cOn 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^dOne or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Source: Laura Kann et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1999," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 49 No. SS-5 (Washington, DC: USGPO, June 9, 2000), pp. 38, 40, 43, 46, 49. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.63

Students at alternative high schools reporting involvement in delinquent and risk-related behaviors

By sex, race, ethnicity, and grade level, United States, 1998

(Percent reporting engaging in the behavior)

	Total	Sex		Race, ethnicity			Grade level			
		Male	Female	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	9th grade	10th grade	11th grade	12th grade
Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol ^a	51.9%	54.0%	49.3%	53.6%	45.2%	53.5%	53.3%	52.4%	50.3%	51.9%
Drove after drinking alcohol ^a	25.1	31.6	17.1	28.3	19.1	23.4	20.2	22.0	23.8	30.1
Carried a weapon ^b	32.9	44.8	18.4	31.2	32.8	34.2	42.2	35.7	31.2	27.5
Carried a gun ^c	13.8	21.3	4.7	9.1	16.4	17.3	18.9	15.3	13.1	10.6
In a physical fight ^d	59.7	67.2	50.4	58.1	61.0	60.3	72.0	66.2	58.4	49.7
Injured in a physical fight ^{d,e}	10.6	13.8	6.6	10.0	11.7	10.6	14.3	12.1	10.6	7.4
Felt too unsafe to go to school ^c	10.7	11.5	9.6	7.6	13.9	12.2	14.6	11.9	10.1	7.9
Carried a weapon on school property ^b	13.8	18.4	8.1	13.1	14.0	13.7	18.2	13.6	14.6	10.7
Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property ^d	16.2	21.3	9.8	14.3	18.6	16.0	22.7	19.2	13.7	12.6
In a physical fight on school property ^d	23.8	29.4	16.8	21.9	24.8	25.2	37.3	28.7	22.6	14.3
Seriously considered suicide ^f	25.0	20.0	31.1	30.7	16.9	18.9	25.3	26.8	25.6	22.5
Made a suicide plan ^f	20.5	17.5	24.1	24.7	14.1	15.6	21.2	20.9	22.2	17.8
Attempted suicide ^d	15.7	12.1	20.0	14.9	14.6	13.4	19.1	17.5	15.8	12.8

Note: See Note, table 3.61. The national Alternative High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey is a component of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS); it was conducted in 1998 to measure health-risk behaviors among students at alternative high schools. "Alternative high schools" serve approximately 280,000 students nationwide who are at high risk for failing or dropping out of regular high school, or who have been expelled from regular high school because of illegal activity or behavioral problems. For survey methodology and sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

^aInjured seriously enough to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

^fDuring the 12 months preceding the survey.

^aOne or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

^bCarried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^cOn 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^dOne or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Source: Jo Anne Grunbaum et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--National Alternative High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey, United States, 1998," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 48 No. SS-7 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Oct. 29, 1999), pp. 6, 8, 10, 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.64

Students reporting involvement in delinquent activities at school				
By grade level of respondent, 1999-2000 ^a				
Question: "While at school have you. . .?"				
	Never	One time	2 to 5 times	6 or more times
Carried a gun	97.3%	1.0%	0.5%	1.2%
Grades 6 to 8	97.9	0.9	0.3	0.9
Grades 9 to 12	96.6	1.1	0.7	1.6
12th grade	96.6	0.9	0.7	1.8
Carried a knife, club or other weapon	86.6	6.3	3.0	4.1
Grades 6 to 8	89.0	6.5	2.3	2.2
Grades 9 to 12	83.9	6.2	3.8	6.0
12th grade	85.0	4.6	3.4	7.0
Threatened a student with a gun, knife or club	94.8	2.3	1.3	1.6
Grades 6 to 8	95.3	2.3	1.1	1.3
Grades 9 to 12	94.2	2.4	1.5	2.0
12th grade	95.2	1.9	1.2	1.8
Threatened to hurt a student by hitting, slapping or kicking	61.2	14.4	13.2	11.3
Grades 6 to 8	59.6	15.8	12.9	11.7
Grades 9 to 12	62.8	12.8	13.5	10.9
12th grade	70.3	10.3	11.6	7.9
Hurt a student by using a gun, knife or club	96.5	1.5	0.9	1.1
Grades 6 to 8	97.0	1.4	0.8	0.9
Grades 9 to 12	96.1	1.5	1.0	1.4
12th grade	96.7	1.1	0.8	1.3
Hurt a student by hitting, slapping or kicking	68.8	14.0	10.0	7.2
Grades 6 to 8	64.9	16.1	10.9	8.0
Grades 9 to 12	72.9	11.7	9.1	6.3
12th grade	80.6	8.3	6.7	4.4

Note: [See Note, table 3.60.](#)

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: PRIDE Surveys, "1999-2000 National Summary, Grades 6 through 12," Bowling Green, KY: PRIDE Surveys, 2000. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 99, 100. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.65

Students reporting victimization experiences at school				
By grade level of respondent, 1999-2000 ^a				
Question: "While at school have you. . .?"				
	Never	One time	2 to 5 times	6 or more times
Been threatened with a gun, knife or club by a student	88.9%	6.4%	2.7%	1.9%
Grades 6 to 8	88.5	6.9	2.8	1.8
Grades 9 to 12	89.4	5.9	2.6	2.1
12th grade	92.1	4.0	2.1	1.9
Had a student threaten to hit, slap or kick you	59.5	18.0	13.4	9.1
Grades 6 to 8	54.8	19.6	14.8	10.7
Grades 9 to 12	64.5	16.2	11.8	7.5
12th grade	74.3	11.9	8.5	5.3
Been afraid a student may hurt you	75.4	14.6	6.2	3.8
Grades 6 to 8	72.0	16.2	7.1	4.6
Grades 9 to 12	79.0	12.9	5.1	3.0
12th grade	85.6	8.7	3.4	2.3
Been hurt by a student using a gun, knife or club	97.0	1.5	0.6	0.9
Grades 6 to 8	97.1	1.6	0.6	0.7
Grades 9 to 12	96.9	1.4	0.6	1.1
12th grade	97.4	0.9	0.6	1.1
Been hurt by a student who hit, slapped or kicked you	79.2	11.5	5.7	3.6
Grades 6 to 8	73.1	14.7	7.6	4.6
Grades 9 to 12	85.8	8.0	3.6	2.5
12th grade	91.2	4.9	2.1	1.8

Note: [See Note, table 3.60.](#)

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: PRIDE Surveys, "1999-2000 National Summary, Grades 6 through 12," Bowling Green, KY: PRIDE Surveys, 2000. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 101, 102. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.66

Number and rate (per 1,000 students) of nonfatal violent crimes against students age 12 to 18 occurring at school or going to or from school

By type of crime and student characteristics, United States, 1993-98^a

Student characteristics	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
	Violent ^b	Serious violent ^c	Violent ^b	Serious violent ^c	Violent ^b	Serious violent ^c	Violent ^b	Serious violent ^c	Violent ^b	Serious violent ^c	Violent ^b	Serious violent ^c
Number of offenses												
Total	1,438,200	306,700	1,424,000	322,400	1,290,000	222,500	1,134,400	225,400	1,055,200	201,800	1,153,200	252,700
Sex												
Male	892,900	180,200	844,000	200,600	779,400	144,800	756,100	148,200	677,200	133,100	721,300	144,200
Female	545,300	126,500	580,000	121,700	510,500	77,600	378,200	77,200	378,000	68,700	431,900	108,400
Age												
12 to 14 years	882,100	182,400	893,400	201,800	850,400	145,900	695,700	103,400	631,900	114,200	705,800	162,200
15 to 18 years	556,100	124,300	530,600	120,600	439,600	76,600	438,700	122,000	423,200	87,600	447,400	90,500
Race, ethnicity												
White, non-Hispanic	1,057,100	188,400	944,300	179,700	917,800	123,000	789,200	114,600	754,900	122,900	785,500	157,100
Black, non-Hispanic	207,200	88,100	232,700	60,000	190,500	53,300	125,900	46,100	148,500	33,100 ^d	198,200	48,100
Hispanic	141,600	25,100	197,700	70,200	151,300	36,900	178,000	52,600	116,900	36,300	129,200	42,600
Other, non-Hispanic	26,500	5,100 ^d	37,200	12,500 ^d	25,100	9,300 ^d	38,900	12,100 ^d	22,700 ^d	5,300 ^d	38,100	4,900 ^d
Community												
Urban	410,200	100,700	443,400	140,300	342,000	95,200	364,800	102,300	313,100	89,000	361,400	99,100
Suburban	703,500	135,300	742,900	153,600	709,800	93,400	627,100	101,400	603,500	101,900	548,400	91,700
Rural	324,500	70,700	237,700	28,500	238,100	33,800	142,500	21,700 ^d	138,600	10,900 ^d	243,400	61,900
Rate per 1,000 students												
Total	59	12	56	13	50	9	43	9	40	8	43	9
Sex												
Male	70	14	65	15	59	11	56	11	50	10	52	10
Female	46	11	47	10	41	6	30	6	29	5	33	8
Age												
12 to 14 years	79	16	78	18	73	13	60	9	54	10	60	14
15 to 18 years	42	9	38	9	31	5	30	8	29	6	30	6
Race, ethnicity												
White, non-Hispanic	63	11	55	11	54	7	45	7	43	7	45	9
Black, non-Hispanic	52	22	59	15	47	13	32	12	36	8 ^d	48	12
Hispanic	50	9	63	22	46	11	51	15	32	10	34	11
Other, non-Hispanic	29	6 ^d	39	13 ^d	23	9 ^d	36	11 ^d	19 ^d	5 ^d	32	4 ^d
Community												
Urban	62	15	65	21	49	14	50	14	42	12	49	13
Suburban	60	12	62	13	57	7	48	8	46	8	40	7
Rural	52	11	37	4	39	5	24	4 ^d	24	2 ^d	43	11

Note: These data are from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) conducted annually for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Census Bureau. The data presented are estimates based on a continuous survey of a representative sample of households in the United States. For more information on the NCVS, see Note, table 3.1 and Appendix 7.

^aNumbers are rounded to the nearest 100; due to rounding or missing cases, detail may not add to total.

^bIncludes rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

^cIncludes rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Serious violent crimes also are included in violent crimes.

^dEstimate is based on fewer than 10 cases.

Source: Phillip Kaufman et al., *Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 2000*, NCES 2001-017/NCJ 184176 (Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, 2000), pp. 47-52. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.67

Students age 12 to 18 reporting victimization, bullying, hate-related behavior, and gangs at school

By student characteristics, United States, 1999

Student characteristics	Criminal victimization				Bullying	Hate-related behavior		Street gangs present at school
	Total ^a	Theft	Violent ^b	Serious violent ^c		Target of hate-related words	Saw hate-related graffiti	
Total	7.6%	5.7%	2.3%	0.5%	5.1%	13.2%	36.3%	17.3%
<u>Sex</u>								
Male	7.8	5.7	2.5	0.6	5.4	12.3	33.8	17.5
Female	7.3	5.7	2.0	0.5	4.8	14.3	38.9	17.1
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>								
White, non-Hispanic	7.5	5.8	2.1	0.4	5.3	12.6	36.4	13.1
Black, non-Hispanic	9.9	7.4	3.5	1.2	5.5	16.5	37.6	24.7
Hispanic	5.7	3.9	1.9	0.6	4.4	12.1	35.6	28.3
Other, non-Hispanic	6.4	4.4	2.2	(d)	2.5	15.5	32.2	17.9
<u>Grade</u>								
6th	8.0	5.2	3.8	1.3	10.5	13.0	30.3	9.2
7th	8.2	6.0	2.6	0.9	9.0	15.7	34.9	12.0
8th	7.6	5.9	2.4	0.5	5.5	16.0	35.6	12.9
9th	8.9	6.5	3.2	0.6	5.0	13.2	39.2	22.7
10th	8.0	6.5	1.7	0.5	3.2	11.8	38.9	22.1
11th	7.2	5.5	1.8	0.1	2.6	10.5	37.0	19.6
12th	4.8	4.0	0.8	0.3	1.2	11.7	35.6	20.0
<u>Community</u>								
Urban	8.4	6.9	2.3	0.7	5.0	14.0	37.0	25.1
Suburban	7.6	5.4	2.4	0.5	4.9	13.3	37.3	15.8
Rural	6.4	5.0	1.9	0.4	5.8	12.2	32.7	11.1
<u>Type of school</u>								
Public	7.9	5.9	2.5	0.6	5.3	13.8	38.0	18.6
Private	4.5	4.3	0.3	(d)	2.8	8.1	20.7	4.4

Note: These data are from the School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The NCVS is a continuous survey of a representative sample of households in the United States conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The SCS is an additional questionnaire fielded with the 1999 NCVS and was administered to a nationally representative sample of approximately 8,400 students 12 to 18 years of age. Eligible respondents were asked the supplemental SCS questions only after completing the NCVS interview. Persons eligible for the SCS were those NCVS respondents who were enrolled in grades 6 through 12 at a school leading to a high school diploma and had attended school at any time during the 6 months preceding the interview. "At school" includes inside the school building, on school property, or on the way to or from school. These data are not directly comparable to data presented in table 3.66 because those data are derived from the larger NCVS dataset rather than the SCS.

^aTotal victimization is a combination of violent victimization and theft. If the student reported an incident in either, he or she is counted as having experienced "total" victimization. If the student reported having experienced both, he or she is counted once under "total" victimization.

^bIncludes rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

^cIncludes rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Serious violent crimes also are included in violent crimes.

^dNo cases of this type occurred in the data.

Source: Phillip Kaufman et al., *Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 2000*, NCES 2001-017/NCJ 184176 (Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, 2000), pp. 59, 62, 82, 83. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.68

High school students reporting drug, alcohol, and cigarette use

By sex, race, ethnicity, and grade level, United States, 1999

(Percent reporting engaging in the behavior)

	Total	Sex		Race, ethnicity			Grade level			
		Male	Female	White, non-	Black, non-	Hispanic	9th grade	10th grade	11th grade	12th grade
				Hispanic	Hispanic					
Marijuana use, lifetime ^a	47.2%	51.0%	43.4%	45.9%	48.6%	51.0%	34.8%	49.1%	49.7%	58.4%
Marijuana use, current ^b	26.7	30.8	22.6	26.4	26.4	28.2	21.7	27.8	26.7	31.5
Cocaine use, lifetime ^c	9.5	10.7	8.4	9.9	2.2	15.3	5.8	9.9	9.9	13.7
Cocaine use, current ^b	4.0	5.2	2.9	4.1	1.1	6.7	3.4	3.7	4.5	4.8
Illegal steroid use, lifetime ^a	3.7	5.2	2.2	4.1	2.2	4.1	4.7	3.6	3.0	3.3
Injected illegal drugs, lifetime ^d	1.8	2.8	0.7	1.6	0.9	1.8	1.6	1.2	2.0	2.3
Methamphetamine use, lifetime ^e	9.1	9.9	8.4	10.3	1.7	11.3	6.3	9.3	10.1	11.5
Sniffed or inhaled intoxicating substances, lifetime ^f	14.6	14.7	14.6	16.4	4.5	16.1	16.5	16.0	13.4	11.3
Alcohol use, lifetime ^g	81.0	80.4	81.7	82.0	74.8	83.4	73.4	83.2	80.8	88.3
Alcohol use, current ^h	50.0	52.3	47.7	52.5	39.9	52.8	40.6	49.7	50.9	61.7
Episodic heavy drinking ⁱ	31.5	34.9	28.1	35.8	16.0	32.1	21.1	32.2	34.0	41.6
Cigarette use, lifetime ^j	70.4	70.5	70.2	70.9	68.9	72.9	61.8	73.9	69.9	78.0
Cigarette use, current ^k	34.8	34.7	34.9	38.6	19.7	32.7	27.6	34.7	36.0	42.8
Cigarette use, frequent ^l	16.8	17.9	15.6	20.2	7.0	10.4	11.2	15.2	18.7	23.1
Before age 13										
Smoked whole cigarette	24.7	27.3	22.1	26.2	14.4	25.1	27.0	28.5	21.1	20.7
Drank alcohol ^m	32.2	37.4	26.8	29.9	35.2	35.1	40.4	35.6	26.2	24.3
Tried marijuana	11.3	14.5	8.0	9.4	14.8	13.9	12.7	12.6	9.5	9.5
On school property										
Cigarette use ^k	14.0	14.8	13.2	15.6	6.7	12.9	11.8	14.9	14.2	14.9
Alcohol use ^k	4.9	6.1	3.6	4.8	4.3	7.0	4.4	5.0	4.7	5.0
Marijuana use ^b	7.2	10.1	4.4	6.5	7.2	10.7	6.6	7.6	7.0	7.3
Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug ⁿ	30.2	34.7	25.7	28.8	25.3	36.9	27.6	32.1	31.1	30.5

Note: See Note, table 3.61. For survey methodology and sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

^aEver used.

^bOne or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

^cEver tried any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase).

^dEver injected illegal drugs. Respondents were classified as injecting-drug users only if they (a) reported injecting-drug use not prescribed by a physician and (b) answered "one or more times" to any of these questions: "During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine including powder, crack, or freebase?"; "During your life, how many times have you used heroin, (also called smack, junk, or China White)?"; "During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice)?"; "During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?"

^eEver used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice).

^fEver sniffed glue or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paint sprays to become intoxicated.

^gEver had at least one drink of alcohol.

^hDrank alcohol on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

ⁱDrank five or more drinks of alcohol on at least one occasion on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^jEver tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

^kOn 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^lSmoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^mMore than a few sips.

ⁿDuring the 12 months preceding the survey.

Source: Laura Kann et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1999," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 49 No. SS-5 (Washington, DC: USGPO, June 9, 2000), pp. 52, 60, 63, 66, 69, 72. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.69

Students at alternative high schools reporting drug, alcohol, and cigarette use

By sex, race, ethnicity, and grade level, United States, 1998

(Percent reporting engaging in the behavior)

	Total	Sex		Race, ethnicity			Grade level			
		Male	Female	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	9th grade	10th grade	11th grade	12th grade
Marijuana use, lifetime ^a	85.4%	88.0%	82.1%	89.4%	77.7%	84.0%	81.0%	85.3%	86.0%	86.8%
Marijuana use, current ^b	53.0	58.2	46.7	56.7	47.2	50.6	51.2	52.9	55.7	51.2
Cocaine use, lifetime ^c	36.1	38.6	33.0	43.8	5.7	46.4	32.7	36.4	37.8	36.5
Cocaine use, current ^b	15.3	17.1	13.1	17.7	3.6	19.4	14.8	16.6	15.9	14.1
Illegal steroid use, lifetime ^a	8.7	9.8	7.4	10.5	6.6	6.9	12.0	9.6	6.9	7.6
Injected illegal drug use, lifetime ^d	5.7	6.8	4.4	7.0	4.1	4.5	7.6	5.6	5.4	4.9
Sniffed or inhaled intoxicating substances, lifetime ^e	27.3	29.9	24.0	33.9	8.7	29.8	26.6	28.4	28.3	25.6
Alcohol use, lifetime ^f	92.2	92.8	91.5	96.3	82.1	93.1	87.1	92.5	92.8	93.8
Alcohol use, current ^g	64.5	68.3	60.0	71.1	51.8	63.9	58.0	62.7	66.2	67.2
Episodic heavy drinking ^h	49.8	55.4	42.9	58.7	28.4	52.4	43.8	48.1	51.5	51.7
Cigarette use, lifetime ⁱ	90.8	91.9	89.3	94.9	82.3	90.1	89.4	91.1	91.3	90.2
Cigarette use, current ^j	64.1	67.7	59.8	78.6	43.3	53.0	64.5	64.3	64.8	62.2
Cigarette use, frequent ^k	44.8	48.3	40.5	65.6	23.5	24.1	43.0	44.0	46.4	44.1
Before age 13										
Smoked whole cigarette	43.3	47.1	38.6	55.9	22.7	36.9	54.5	48.5	43.2	33.6
Drank alcohol ^l	46.1	52.5	38.0	51.0	33.4	47.1	55.3	52.0	44.7	38.6
Tried marijuana	35.6	42.5	27.1	38.7	27.8	36.0	48.0	43.1	34.5	25.2
On school property										
Cigarette use ^j	35.1	37.1	32.7	48.7	21.1	20.2	33.7	33.5	36.6	34.6
Alcohol use ^l	10.1	12.7	6.9	9.2	11.0	9.9	11.2	9.6	11.2	8.0
Marijuana use ^b	19.6	24.6	13.4	19.8	17.3	19.7	22.9	21.6	20.0	16.9
Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug ^m	39.8	46.8	31.0	44.5	27.5	41.1	39.8	39.1	41.3	38.6

Note: See Notes, tables 3.61 and 3.63. For survey methodology and sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

^aEver used.

^bOne or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

^cEver tried any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase).

^dEver injected illegal drugs. Respondents were classified as injecting-drug users only if they (a) reported injecting-drug use not prescribed by a physician and (b) answered "one or more times" to any of these questions: "During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine including powder, crack, or freebase?"; "During your life, how many times have you used any other type of illegal drug such as LSD, PCP, ecstasy, mushrooms, speed, ice, heroin, or pills without a doctor's prescription?"; "During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?"

^eEver sniffed glue or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paint sprays to become intoxicated.

^fEver had at least one drink of alcohol.

^gDrank alcohol on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^hDrank five or more drinks of alcohol on at least one occasion on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

ⁱEver tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

^jOn 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^kSmoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^lMore than a few sips.

^mDuring the 12 months preceding the survey.

Source: Jo Anne Grunbaum et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--National Alternative High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey, United States, 1998," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 48 No. SS-7 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Oct. 29, 1999), pp. 14, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.70

Students reporting use of alcohol and drugs

By grade level of respondent and frequency of use, 1999-2000

	Grades 6 to 8 (N=59,243)		Grades 9 to 12 (N=55,075)		12th grade (N=11,680)	
	Annual use ^a	Monthly use ^b	Annual use ^a	Monthly use ^b	Annual use ^a	Monthly use ^b
Any alcohol	39.5%	12.1%	68.1%	36.6%	74.4%	45.2%
Beer	27.2	8.7	55.2	30.9	61.8	39.1
Wine coolers	30.3	8.7	51.8	22.0	55.4	24.7
Liquor	18.8	6.5	52.5	27.6	62.2	35.4
Any illicit drugs	13.6	7.0	34.3	21.3	40.2	25.4
Marijuana	9.2	5.2	31.4	19.3	38.0	23.4
Cocaine ^c	2.2	1.3	5.3	2.9	7.1	3.6
Inhalants	5.6	2.3	5.7	2.7	5.2	2.7
Hallucinogens ^d	2.2	1.4	7.8	3.6	10.9	4.4
Heroin	1.6	1.1	2.9	1.9	3.2	2.1
Steroids	2.4	1.3	3.2	2.1	3.2	2.4

Note: See Note, table 3.60.

^aUsed one or more times in the past year.^bUsed once a month or more in the past year.^cIncludes crack.^dIncludes LSD and PCP.

Source: PRIDE Surveys, "1999-2000 National Summary, Grades 6 through 12," Bowling Green, KY: PRIDE Surveys, 2000. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 8, 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.71

Reported alcohol use and most recent use among high school seniors

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1999 and 2000

Questions: "On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink in your lifetime? On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink during the last 12 months? On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink during the last 30 days?"

	1999					2000				
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
All seniors	20.0%	80.0%	51.0%	22.8%	6.2%	19.7%	80.3%	50.0%	23.2%	7.1%
<u>Sex</u>										
Male	20.2	79.8	55.3	19.0	5.5	19.1	80.9	54.0	20.4	6.5
Female	19.5	80.5	46.8	26.6	7.1	20.5	79.5	46.1	26.0	7.4
<u>Region</u>										
Northeast	16.0	84.0	57.2	21.6	5.2	15.3	84.7	58.0	21.8	4.9
North Central	20.1	79.9	51.1	23.5	5.3	17.4	82.6	52.3	23.3	7.0
South	20.5	79.5	49.5	19.7	7.0	22.9	77.1	44.9	24.0	8.8
West	22.6	77.4	47.8	22.4	7.2	21.3	78.7	48.3	23.2	7.2
<u>Population density</u>										
Large SMSA	20.6	79.4	48.9	24.6	5.9	20.4	79.6	51.2	22.0	6.4
Other SMSA	19.2	80.8	52.8	21.7	6.3	18.9	81.1	48.8	25.1	7.2
Non-SMSA	20.6	79.4	50.1	22.7	6.6	20.4	79.6	50.8	21.2	7.6
<u>College plans</u>										
None or under 4 years	16.4	83.6	55.2	22.7	5.7	15.1	84.9	54.3	23.5	7.1
Complete 4 years	20.9	79.1	49.8	22.9	6.4	21.0	79.0	48.3	23.6	7.1

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse from 1975 through 2000. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools. Depending on the survey year, approximately 65% of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. Completed questionnaires were obtained from approximately 83% of all sampled students in participating schools each year. Beginning in 1991, eighth and tenth grade students also were included in the survey. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the Ns that are

shown in the tables also refer to the approximate number (i.e., rounded to the nearest hundred) of weighted cases. The number of respondents for 1999 and 2000 were approximately 14,100 and 13,300, respectively, excluding cases with missing data. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Source: Tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Monitoring the Future Project, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.72

Reported marijuana, cocaine, and heroin use and most recent use among high school seniors

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1998 and 1999

Questions: "On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) in your lifetime? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) during the last 12 months? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) during the last 30 days?"

	Marijuana					Cocaine					Heroin ^a				
	Most recent use					Most recent use					Most recent use				
	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
1998															
All seniors (N=15,200)	50.9%	49.1%	22.8%	14.7%	11.6%	90.7%	9.3%	2.4%	3.3%	3.6%	98.0%	2.0%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%
Sex															
Male	46.8	53.2	26.5	15.2	11.5	89.5	10.5	3.0	3.8	3.7	97.7	2.3	0.8	0.6	0.9
Female	55.4	44.6	18.8	14.2	11.6	92.0	8.0	1.7	2.8	3.5	98.4	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.9
Region															
Northeast	45.9	54.1	27.2	15.8	11.1	90.3	9.7	2.5	3.4	3.8	97.5	2.5	0.7	0.6	1.2
North Central	54.9	45.1	21.1	12.7	11.3	91.2	8.8	2.7	3.1	3.0	98.1	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.9
South	51.7	48.3	21.3	15.2	11.8	91.1	8.9	2.3	3.5	3.1	98.1	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.8
West	49.0	51.0	23.9	15.1	12.0	89.7	10.3	2.0	3.4	4.9	98.3	1.7	0.3	0.3	1.1
Population density															
Large SMSA	49.3	50.7	23.4	15.0	12.3	91.2	8.8	2.2	3.2	3.4	98.0	2.0	0.4	0.5	1.1
Other SMSA	49.7	50.3	23.9	14.9	11.5	90.7	9.3	2.4	3.4	3.5	97.9	2.1	0.7	0.6	0.8
Non-SMSA	55.5	44.5	19.8	13.7	11.0	90.1	9.9	2.7	3.3	3.9	98.3	1.7	0.3	0.3	1.1
College plans															
None or under 4 years	44.4	55.6	28.3	14.7	12.6	85.5	14.5	4.5	5.2	4.8	96.6	3.4	0.9	0.8	1.7
Complete 4 years	53.6	46.4	20.5	14.7	11.2	92.4	7.6	1.7	2.8	3.1	98.5	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.7
1999															
All seniors (N=14,100)	50.3	49.7	23.1	14.7	11.9	90.2	9.8	2.6	3.6	3.6	98.0	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.9
Sex															
Male	47.9	52.1	26.3	15.1	10.7	89.4	10.6	3.3	4.0	3.3	97.6	2.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
Female	53.0	47.0	19.7	14.4	12.9	91.3	8.7	1.8	3.2	3.7	98.4	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.8
Region															
Northeast	49.2	50.8	24.2	14.8	11.8	92.6	7.4	1.7	2.6	3.1	97.9	2.1	0.3	0.9	0.9
North Central	51.9	48.1	23.2	14.8	10.1	90.3	9.7	2.6	3.6	3.5	98.0	2.0	0.5	0.4	1.1
South	51.2	48.8	22.1	13.9	12.8	89.7	10.3	2.9	4.0	3.4	97.9	2.1	0.8	0.5	0.6
West	47.7	52.3	24.2	15.6	12.5	88.9	11.1	2.9	4.0	4.2	98.1	1.9	0.2	0.7	1.0
Population density															
Large SMSA	49.7	50.3	23.2	15.5	11.6	92.2	7.8	2.1	2.9	2.8	98.6	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
Other SMSA	49.4	50.6	24.4	14.7	11.5	89.8	10.2	2.5	4.1	3.6	97.5	2.5	0.7	0.6	1.2
Non-SMSA	52.6	47.4	21.0	13.7	12.7	88.9	11.1	3.4	3.5	4.2	98.1	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.9
College plans															
None or under 4 years	42.8	57.2	26.6	16.6	14.0	85.9	14.1	3.7	5.4	5.0	97.5	2.5	0.6	0.7	1.2
Complete 4 years	53.0	47.0	21.8	14.1	11.1	91.5	8.5	2.2	3.2	3.1	98.2	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.8

Note: See Note, table 3.71. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

^aBeginning in 1995, the heroin question was changed in half of the questionnaire forms. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. Data presented here represent the combined data from all forms.

Table 3.73

Reported drug and alcohol use in last 12 months among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1988-2000

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . .during the last 12 months?"

(Percent who used in last 12 months)

Type of drug	Class of 1988 (N=16,300)	Class of 1989 (N=16,700)	Class of 1990 (N=15,200)	Class of 1991 (N=15,000)	Class of 1992 (N=15,800)	Class of 1993 (N=16,300)	Class of 1994 (N=15,400)	Class of 1995 (N=15,400)	Class of 1996 (N=14,300)	Class of 1997 (N=15,400)	Class of 1998 (N=15,200)	Class of 1999 (N=13,600)	Class of 2000 (N=12,800)
Marijuana/hashish	33.1%	29.6%	27.0%	23.9%	21.9%	26.0%	30.7%	34.7%	35.8%	38.5%	37.5%	37.8%	36.5%
Inhalants ^a	6.5	5.9	6.9	6.6	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.0	7.6	6.7	6.2	5.6	5.9
Adjusted ^{a,b}	7.1	6.9	7.5	6.9	6.4	7.4	8.2	8.4	8.5	7.3	7.1	6.0	6.2
Amyl and butyl nitrites ^c	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.6
Hallucinogens	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	7.4	7.6	9.3	10.1	9.8	9.0	9.4	8.1
Adjusted ^d	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.2	7.8	7.8	9.7	10.7	10.0	9.2	9.8	8.7
LSD	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.9	8.4	8.8	8.4	7.6	8.1	6.6
PCP ^c	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.3
MDMA (ecstasy) ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.6	4.0	3.6	5.6	8.2
Cocaine	7.9	6.5	5.3	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.9	5.5	5.7	6.2	5.0
Crack ^e	3.1	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.2
Other cocaine ^f	7.4	5.2	4.6	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.4	4.2	5.0	4.9	5.8	4.5
Heroin ^g	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.5
Other narcotics ^h	4.6	4.4	4.5	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.7	5.4	6.2	6.3	6.7	7.0
Stimulants ^h	10.9	10.8	9.1	8.2	7.1	8.4	9.4	9.3	9.5	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.5
Crystal methamphetamine ⁱ	NA	NA	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.8	2.3	3.0	1.9	2.2
Sedatives ^{h,j}	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.9	5.3	5.4	6.0	6.3	6.3
Barbiturates ^h	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.2
Methaqualone ^{h,k}	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.3
Tranquilizers ^h	4.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.7	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.5	5.8	5.7
Alcohol ^l	85.3	82.7	80.6	77.7	76.8	72.7	73.0	73.7	72.5	74.8	74.3	73.8	73.2
Steroids ⁱ	NA	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.7

Note: See Note, table 3.71. Data for the categories "inhalants" and "hallucinogens" are underestimated because some users of amyl and butyl nitrites, and PCP fail to report in these drug categories. Since 1979, the survey addresses this issue by asking specific questions about amyl and butyl nitrites (inhalants) and PCP (a hallucinogen) on one survey alternate form. The results of this survey are used to adjust for underreporting in these drug categories. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. "Other cocaine" refers to noncrack forms of this drug. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1987 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

^aData based on four questionnaire forms in 1988; N is four-fifths of N indicated. Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1989-98; N is five-sixths of N indicated. Beginning in 1999, data are based on three questionnaire forms; N is one-half of N indicated.

^bAdjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

^cData based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1988 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-2000.

^dAdjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^eData based on two questionnaire forms in 1988-89; N is two-fifths of N indicated in 1988 and one-third of N indicated in 1989. Data based on all six questionnaire forms in 1990-2000.

^fData based on a single questionnaire form in 1988-89; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1988 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989. Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1990-2000; N is two-thirds of N indicated.

^gBeginning in 1995, the heroin question was changed in half of the questionnaire forms. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. Data presented here represent the combined data from all forms.

^hOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

ⁱCrystal methamphetamine data based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated. Steroid data based on a single questionnaire form in 1989-90; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-90. Beginning in 1991, steroid data are based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated.

^jData based on five questionnaire forms in 1988, six questionnaire forms in 1989, and one questionnaire form in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990; and six questionnaire forms of data adjusted by one-form data beginning in 1991.

^kData based on five questionnaire forms in 1988, six questionnaire forms in 1989, one questionnaire form beginning in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated beginning in 1990.

^lData based on five questionnaire forms in 1988 and six questionnaire forms in 1989-92. In 1993, the question was changed slightly in three of six forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." N is one-half of N indicated for 1993. Beginning in 1994, all forms included the revised wording and data are based on all six forms.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-2000*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.74

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1988-2000

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . .during the last 30 days?"

(Percent who used in last 30 days)

Type of drug	Class of 1988 (N=16,300)	Class of 1989 (N=16,700)	Class of 1990 (N=15,200)	Class of 1991 (N=15,000)	Class of 1992 (N=15,800)	Class of 1993 (N=16,300)	Class of 1994 (N=15,400)	Class of 1995 (N=15,400)	Class of 1996 (N=14,300)	Class of 1997 (N=15,400)	Class of 1998 (N=15,200)	Class of 1999 (N=13,600)	Class of 2000 (N=12,800)
Marijuana/hashish	18.0%	16.7%	14.0%	13.8%	11.9%	15.5%	19.0%	21.2%	21.9%	23.7%	22.8%	23.1%	21.6%
Inhalants ^a	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.2
Adjusted ^{a,b}	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.5	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.4
Amyl and butyl nitrites ^c	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3
Hallucinogens	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.1	4.4	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.5	2.6
Adjusted ^d	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	3.3	3.2	4.6	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.0
LSD	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	4.0	2.5	3.1	3.2	2.7	1.6
PCP ^c	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.9
MDMA (ecstasy) ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0	1.6	1.5	2.5	3.6
Cocaine	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.1
Crack ^e	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0
Other cocaine ^f	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.5	1.7
Heroin ^g	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
Other narcotics ^h	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9
Stimulants ^h	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.5	5.0
Crystal methamphetamine ⁱ	NA	NA	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.0
Sedatives ^{h,j}	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.8	3.1
Barbiturates ^h	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.6	3.0
Methaqualone ^{h,k}	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2
Tranquilizers ^h	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.6
Alcohol ^l	63.9	60.0	57.1	54.0	51.3	48.6	50.1	51.3	50.8	52.7	52.0	51.0	50.0
Steroids ⁱ	NA	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8
Cigarettes	28.7	28.6	29.4	28.3	27.8	29.9	31.2	33.5	34.0	36.5	35.1	34.6	31.4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.71 and 3.73. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1987 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

^aData based on four questionnaire forms in 1988; N is four-fifths of N indicated. Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1989-98; N is five-sixths of N indicated. Beginning in 1999, data are based on three questionnaire forms; N is one-half of N indicated.

^bAdjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

^cData based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1988 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-2000.

^dAdjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^eData based on two questionnaire forms in 1988-89; N is two-fifths of N indicated in 1988 and one-third of N indicated in 1989. Data based on all six questionnaire forms in 1990-2000.

^fData based on a single questionnaire form in 1988-89; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1988 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989. Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1990-2000; N is two-thirds of N indicated.

^gBeginning in 1995, the heroin question was changed in half of the questionnaire forms. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. Data presented here represent the combined data from all forms.

^hOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

ⁱCrystal methamphetamine data based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated. Steroid data based on a single questionnaire form in 1989-90; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-90. Beginning in 1991, steroid data are based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated.

^jData based on five questionnaire forms in 1988, six questionnaire forms in 1989, and one questionnaire form in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990; and six questionnaire forms of data adjusted by one-form data beginning in 1991.

^kData based on five questionnaire forms in 1988, six questionnaire forms in 1989, one questionnaire form beginning in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated beginning in 1990.

^lData based on five questionnaire forms in 1988 and six questionnaire forms in 1989-92. In 1993, the question was changed slightly in three of six forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." N is one-half of N indicated for 1993. Beginning in 1994, all forms included the revised wording and data are based on all six forms.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-2000*. Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.75

Reported drug use and most recent use among students

By type of drug and grade level, United States, 1991-2000

Type of drug	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Ever used										
<u>Marijuana/hashish</u>										
Eighth grade	10.2%	11.2%	12.6%	16.7%	19.9%	23.1%	22.6%	22.2%	22.0%	20.3%
Tenth grade	23.4	21.4	24.4	30.4	34.1	39.8	42.3	39.6	40.9	40.3
Twelfth grade	36.7	32.6	35.3	38.2	41.7	44.9	49.6	49.1	49.7	48.8
<u>Inhalants</u> ^{a,b}										
Eighth grade	17.6	17.4	19.4	19.9	21.6	21.2	21.0	20.5	19.7	17.9
Tenth grade	15.7	16.6	17.5	18.0	19.0	19.3	18.3	18.3	17.0	16.6
Twelfth grade	17.6	16.6	17.4	17.7	17.4	16.6	16.1	15.2	15.4	14.2
<u>Hallucinogens</u> ^b										
Eighth grade	3.2	3.8	3.9	4.3	5.2	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.8	4.6
Tenth grade	6.1	6.4	6.8	8.1	9.3	10.5	10.5	9.8	9.7	8.9
Twelfth grade	9.6	9.2	10.9	11.4	12.7	14.0	15.1	14.1	13.7	13.0
<u>LSD</u>										
Eighth grade	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.4	5.1	4.7	4.1	4.1	3.9
Tenth grade	5.6	5.8	6.2	7.2	8.4	9.4	9.5	8.5	8.5	7.6
Twelfth grade	8.8	8.6	10.3	10.5	11.7	12.6	13.6	12.6	12.2	11.1
<u>MDMA (ecstasy)</u>										
Eighth grade ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4	3.2	2.7	2.7	4.3
Tenth grade ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.6	5.7	5.1	6.0	7.3
Twelfth grade	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.1	6.9	5.8	8.0	11.0
<u>Cocaine</u>										
Eighth grade	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.5
Tenth grade	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.3	5.0	6.5	7.1	7.2	7.7	6.9
Twelfth grade	7.8	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0	7.1	8.7	9.3	9.8	8.6
<u>Amphetamines</u> ^d										
Eighth grade	10.5	10.8	11.8	12.3	13.1	13.5	12.3	11.3	10.7	9.9
Tenth grade	13.2	13.1	14.9	15.1	17.4	17.7	17.0	16.0	15.7	15.7
Twelfth grade	15.4	13.9	15.1	15.7	15.3	15.3	16.5	16.4	16.3	15.6
Used in last 12 months										
<u>Marijuana/hashish</u>										
Eighth grade	6.2	7.2	9.2	13.0	15.8	18.3	17.7	16.9	16.5	15.6
Tenth grade	16.5	15.2	19.2	25.2	28.7	33.6	34.8	31.1	32.1	32.2
Twelfth grade	23.9	21.9	26.0	30.7	34.7	35.8	38.5	37.5	37.8	36.5
<u>Inhalants</u> ^{a,b}										
Eighth grade	9.0	9.5	11.0	11.7	12.8	12.2	11.8	11.1	10.3	9.4
Tenth grade	7.1	7.5	8.4	9.1	9.6	9.5	8.7	8.0	7.2	7.3
Twelfth grade	6.6	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.0	7.6	6.7	6.2	5.6	5.9
<u>Hallucinogens</u> ^b										
Eighth grade	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.6	4.1	3.7	3.4	2.9	2.8
Tenth grade	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.8	7.2	7.8	7.6	6.9	6.9	6.1
Twelfth grade	5.8	5.9	7.4	7.6	9.3	10.1	9.8	9.0	9.4	8.1
<u>LSD</u>										
Eighth grade	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.4
Tenth grade	3.7	4.0	4.2	5.2	6.5	6.9	6.7	5.9	6.0	5.1
Twelfth grade	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.9	8.4	8.8	8.4	7.6	8.1	6.6
<u>MDMA (ecstasy)</u>										
Eighth grade ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.7	3.1
Tenth grade ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.6	3.9	3.3	4.4	5.4
Twelfth grade	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.6	4.0	3.6	5.6	8.2
<u>Cocaine</u>										
Eighth grade	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.6	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.6
Tenth grade	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.8	3.5	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.4
Twelfth grade	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.9	5.5	5.7	6.2	5.0
<u>Amphetamines</u> ^d										
Eighth grade	6.2	6.5	7.2	7.9	8.7	9.1	8.1	7.2	6.9	6.5
Tenth grade	8.2	8.2	9.6	10.2	11.9	12.4	12.1	10.7	10.4	11.1
Twelfth grade	8.2	7.1	8.4	9.4	9.3	9.5	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.75

Reported drug use and most recent use among students

By type of drug and grade level, United States, 1991-2000--Continued

Type of drug	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Used in last 30 days										
<u>Marijuana/hashish</u>										
Eighth grade	3.2%	3.7%	5.1%	7.8%	9.1%	11.3%	10.2%	9.7%	9.7%	9.1%
Tenth grade	8.7	8.1	10.9	15.8	17.2	20.4	20.5	18.7	19.4	19.7
Twelfth grade	13.8	11.9	15.5	19.0	21.2	21.9	23.7	22.8	23.1	21.6
<u>Inhalants</u> ^{a,b}										
Eighth grade	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.6	6.1	5.8	5.6	4.8	5.0	4.5
Tenth grade	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.6
Twelfth grade	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.2
<u>Hallucinogens</u> ^b										
Eighth grade	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.2
Tenth grade	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.4	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.3
Twelfth grade	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.1	4.4	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.5	2.6
<u>LSD</u>										
Eighth grade	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0
Tenth grade	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.3	1.6
Twelfth grade	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	4.0	2.5	3.1	3.2	2.7	1.6
<u>MDMA (ecstasy)</u>										
Eighth grade ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.4
Tenth grade ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.6
Twelfth grade	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0	1.6	1.5	2.5	3.6
<u>Cocaine</u>										
Eighth grade	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2
Tenth grade	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.8
Twelfth grade	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.1
<u>Amphetamines</u> ^d										
Eighth grade	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.6	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.4
Tenth grade	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.5	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.4
Twelfth grade	3.2	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.5	5.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.71 and 3.73. Approximate weighted Ns range from 16,700 to 18,600 for the eighth grade surveys; 13,600 to 17,000 for the tenth grade surveys; and 12,800 to 16,300 for the twelfth grade surveys. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

^aFor twelfth graders, data based on five questionnaire forms in 1991-98; N is five-sixths of N indicated. Beginning in 1999, data based on three of six questionnaire forms; N is one-half of N indicated.

^bInhalants are unadjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites; hallucinogens are unadjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^cData based on one form in 1996; N is one-half of N indicated. Beginning in 1997, data based on one-third of N indicated due to changes on the questionnaire forms.

^dOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-2000*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.76

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 12 months among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1985-2000

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . .during the last 12 months?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 12 months																
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Marijuana	41.7%	40.9%	37.0%	34.6%	33.6%	29.4%	26.5%	27.7%	27.9%	29.3%	31.2%	33.1%	31.6%	35.9%	35.2%	34.0%	
Inhalants ^a	3.1	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.8	3.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	3.0	3.2	2.9	
Hallucinogens	5.0	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.4	6.3	6.8	6.0	6.2	8.2	6.9	7.7	7.2	7.8	6.7	
LSD	2.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.3	5.1	5.7	5.1	5.2	6.9	5.2	5.0	4.4	5.4	4.3	
MDMA (ecstasy) ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3	2.3	0.9	2.0	0.8	0.5	2.4	2.8	2.4	3.9	5.5	9.1	
Cocaine	17.3	17.1	13.7	10.0	8.2	5.6	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.0	3.6	2.9	3.4	4.6	4.6	4.8	
Crack ^c	NA	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	
Heroin	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	
Other narcotics ^d	2.4	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	
Stimulants ^d	11.9	10.3	7.2	6.2	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	4.2	4.2	5.4	4.2	5.7	5.1	5.8	6.6	
Crystal meth- amphetamine ^e	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	
Sedatives ^d	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Barbiturates ^d	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.0	2.3	3.0	2.5	3.2	3.7	
Methaqualone ^d	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Tranquilizers ^d	3.6	4.4	3.8	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.2	
Alcohol ^f	92.0	91.5	90.9	89.6	89.6	89.0	88.3	86.9	85.1	82.7	83.2	83.0	82.4	84.6	83.6	83.2	
Cigarettes	35.0	35.3	38.0	36.6	34.2	35.5	35.6	37.3	38.8	37.6	39.3	41.4	43.6	44.3	44.5	41.3	

Note: See Note, table 3.71. These data are from a followup survey of respondents 1 to 4 years past high school who are presently enrolled in college. Included are those registered as full-time students in March of the year in question and who report that they are enrolled in a 2- or 4-year college. Those individuals previously in college and those who have already completed college are excluded. The approximate N for each year is as follows: 1985, 1,080; 1986, 1,190; 1987, 1,220; 1988, 1,310; 1989, 1,300; 1990, 1,400; 1991, 1,410; 1992, 1,490; 1993, 1,490; 1994, 1,410; 1995, 1,450; 1996, 1,450; 1997, 1,480; 1998, 1,440; 1999, 1,440; 2000, 1,350. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Since 1982, new questions were introduced on the use of controlled and non-controlled stimulants in order to exclude over-the-counter amphetamines, which were believed to have been inflating the statistic for earlier years. Figures presented for "stimulants" are based on the data obtained from these new questions. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1985-89, in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-99, and in three of the six questionnaire forms in 2000.

^bThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1989, and in two of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-2000.

^cThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986, two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-2000.

^dOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^eThis drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms.

^fIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-2000*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.77

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1985-2000

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used... during the last 30 days?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 30 days															
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Marijuana	23.6%	22.3%	20.3%	16.8%	16.3%	14.0%	14.1%	14.6%	14.2%	15.1%	18.6%	17.5%	17.7%	18.6%	20.7%	20.0%
Inhalants ^a	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.9
Hallucinogens	1.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.2	2.3	2.5	2.1	3.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.4
LSD	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.5	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.9
MDMA (ecstasy) ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	2.1	2.5
Cocaine	6.9	7.0	4.6	4.2	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.4
Crack ^c	NA	NA	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Heroin	(d)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	(d)	0.0	0.1	(d)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other narcotics ^e	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.7
Stimulants ^e	4.2	3.7	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	2.2	0.9	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.9
Crystal meth- amphetamine ^f	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
Sedatives ^e	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^e	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Methaqualone ^e	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^e	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.0
Alcohol ^g	80.3	79.7	78.4	77.0	76.2	74.5	74.7	71.4	70.1	67.8	67.5	67.0	65.8	68.1	69.9	67.4
Cigarettes	22.4	22.4	24.0	22.6	21.1	21.5	23.2	23.5	24.5	23.5	26.8	27.9	28.3	30.0	30.6	28.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.71 and 3.76. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1985-89, in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-99, and in three of the six questionnaire forms in 2000.

^bThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1989, and in two of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-2000.

^cThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six forms in 1990-2000.

^dLess than 0.05%.

^eOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^fThis drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms.

^gIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-2000*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.78

Reported daily use in last 30 days of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1985-2000

Type of drug	Percent who used daily in last 30 days															
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Marijuana	3.1%	2.1%	2.3%	1.8%	2.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%	3.7%	2.8%	3.7%	4.0%	4.0%	4.6%
Cocaine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stimulants ^b	(a)	0.1	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
<u>Alcohol</u>																
Daily ^c	5.0	4.6	6.0	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.0	3.2	4.5	3.9	4.5	3.6
5 or more drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	44.6	45.0	42.8	43.2	41.7	41.0	42.8	41.4	40.2	40.2	38.6	38.3	40.7	38.9	40.0	39.3
<u>Cigarettes</u>																
Daily	14.2	12.7	13.9	12.4	12.2	12.1	13.8	14.1	15.2	13.2	15.8	15.9	15.2	18.0	19.3	17.8
Half-pack or more per day	9.4	8.3	8.2	7.3	6.7	8.2	8.0	8.9	8.9	8.0	10.2	8.5	9.1	11.3	11.0	10.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.71 and 3.76. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 0.05%.

^bOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^cIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-2000*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.79

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 12 months among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986-2000

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . .during the last 12 months?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 12 months														
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Marijuana	36.5%	34.8%	31.8%	29.0%	26.1%	23.8%	25.2%	25.1%	25.5%	26.5%	27.0%	26.8%	27.4%	27.6%	27.9%
Inhalants ^a	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1
Adjusted ^b	3.0	2.8	2.4	NA	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nitrites ^c	2.0	1.3	1.0	NA	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hallucinogens	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.2	5.4	5.4
Adjusted ^d	4.9	4.1	3.9	NA	4.2	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.9	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.5
LSD	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.6	4.5	4.4	3.5	4.0	3.7
PCP ^e	0.8	0.4	0.4	NA	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3
MDMA (ecstasy) ^f	NA	NA	NA	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.9	3.6	7.2
Cocaine	19.7	15.7	13.8	10.8	8.6	6.2	5.7	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.4
Crack ^g	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.2
Other cocaine ^h	NA	13.6	11.9	10.3	8.1	5.4	5.1	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.8
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other narcotics ⁱ	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.8	4.1
Stimulants ^j	10.6	8.7	7.3	5.8	5.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.4
Crystal metham- phetamine ^f	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.2
Sedatives ^j	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^j	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.4
Methaqualone ^j	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^j	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.7	4.6
Alcohol ^j	88.6	89.4	88.6	88.1	87.4	86.9	86.2	85.3	83.7	84.7	84.0	84.3	84.0	84.1	84.0
Steroids ^f	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4
Cigarettes	40.1	40.3	37.7	38.0	37.1	37.7	37.9	37.8	38.3	38.8	40.3	41.8	41.6	41.1	40.9

Note: See Notes, tables 3.71 and 3.76. "Young adults" includes high school graduates 1 to 10 years beyond high school. These data present the prevalence for young adults combined. The approximate N for each year is as follows: 1986, 6,900; 1987, 6,800; 1988, 6,700; 1989, 6,600; 1990, 6,700; 1991, 6,600; 1992, 6,800; 1993, 6,700; 1994, 6,500; 1995, 6,400; 1996, 6,300; 1997, 6,400; 1998, 6,200; 1999, 6,000; 2000, 5,700. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89, in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-99, and in three of the six questionnaire forms in 2000.

^bAdjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites. Questions about nitrites were dropped in 1995.

^cThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-88, and in one of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-94. Questions about nitrites were dropped in 1995.

^dAdjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^eThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-88, and in one of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-2000.

^fThis drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-2000.

^gThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986, two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-2000.

^hThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-2000.

ⁱOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^jIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-2000*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.80

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986-2000

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . . during the last 30 days?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 30 days														
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Marijuana	22.0%	20.7%	17.9%	15.5%	13.9%	13.5%	13.3%	13.4%	14.1%	14.0%	15.1%	15.0%	14.9%	15.6%	16.1%
Inhalants ^a	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5
Adjusted ^b	0.7	0.9	0.9	NA	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nitrites ^c	0.5	0.5	0.4	NA	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.2	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hallucinogens	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2
Adjusted ^e	1.4	1.2	1.1	NA	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2
LSD	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8
PCP ^f	0.2	0.1	0.3	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
MDMA (ecstasy) ^g	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.9
Cocaine	8.2	6.0	5.7	3.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7
Crack ^h	NA	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Other cocaine ⁱ	NA	4.8	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other narcotics ^j	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4
Stimulants ^j	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.3
Crystal metham- phetamine ^g	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Sedatives ^j	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^j	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3
Methaqualone ^j	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^j	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.8
Alcohol ^k	75.1	75.4	74.0	72.4	71.2	70.6	69.0	68.3	67.7	68.1	66.7	67.5	66.9	68.2	66.8
Steroids ^g	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Cigarettes	31.1	30.9	28.9	28.6	27.7	28.2	28.3	28.0	28.0	29.2	30.1	29.9	30.9	30.3	30.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.71, 3.76, and 3.79. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89, in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-99, and in three of the six questionnaire forms in 2000.

^bAdjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites. Questions about nitrites were dropped in 1995.

^cThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-88, and in one of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-94. Questions about nitrites were dropped in 1995.

^dLess than 0.05%.

^eAdjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^fThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-88, and in one of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-2000.

^gThis drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-2000.

^hThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-2000.

ⁱThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-2000.

^jOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^kIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-2000*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.81

Reported daily use within last 30 days of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986-2000

Type of drug	Percent using daily in last 30 days														
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Marijuana	4.1%	4.2%	3.3%	3.2%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.8%	3.3%	3.3%	3.8%	3.7%	4.4%	4.2%
Cocaine	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.1	(a)
Stimulants ^b	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Alcohol															
Daily ^c	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.5	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.5	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.6	4.0	4.8	4.1
5 or more drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	36.1	36.2	35.2	34.8	34.3	34.7	34.2	34.4	33.7	32.6	33.6	34.4	34.1	35.8	34.7
Cigarettes															
Daily	25.2	24.8	22.7	22.4	21.3	21.7	20.9	20.8	20.7	21.2	21.8	20.6	21.9	21.5	21.8
Half-pack or more per day	20.2	19.8	17.7	17.3	16.7	16.0	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.7	15.3	14.6	15.6	15.1	15.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.71, 3.76, and 3.79. For drugs not included in this table, daily use was below 0.2% in all years. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-2000*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aLess than 0.05%.

^bOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^cIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Table 3.82

Reported drinking behaviors among college students

United States, 1993, 1997, and 1999

(Percent reporting the behavior)

Drinking behavior	1993 (N=14,995)	1997 (N=14,520)	1999 (N=13,819)
Abstainer ^a	15.4%	18.9%	19.2%
Nonbinge drinker ^b	40.1	38.2	36.6
Occasional binge drinker ^c	24.7	22.0	21.4
Frequent binge drinker ^d	19.8	20.9	22.7

Note: These data are from the College Alcohol Study, conducted by the Harvard School of Public Health. Random samples of 225 full-time undergraduate college students were provided from each college participating in the study, using probability sampling proportionate to the size of the undergraduate enrollment for the years 1993, 1997, and 1999. The colleges in the study were obtained from the American Council on Education's list of accredited universities, using probability sampling proportionate to the size of the institution. This resulted in the inclusion of a cross-section of institutions in terms of type, size, and location. Only colleges that provided student survey response rates of at least 50% for two of the three study years are included. The data presented are from the 119 colleges that met this requirement. In each of the study years, students were asked about their drinking behaviors in the previous year, month, and 2-week period before completion of the questionnaire. Binge drinking was defined as the consumption of five or more drinks in a row for men and four or more drinks in a row for women, on one or more occasions during the 2 weeks prior to the study. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aStudents who did not consume alcohol in the past year.

^bStudents who consumed alcohol in the past year but did not binge in the previous 2-week period.

^cStudents who binged one or two times in the previous 2-week period.

^dStudents who binged three or more times in the previous 2-week period.

Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "College Binge Drinking in the 1990s: A Continuing Problem," *Journal of American College Health*, Vol. 48 (March 2000), p. 202, Table 2. Published by Heldref Publications, Washington, DC © 2000. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.83

Prevalence of binge drinking among college students

By selected characteristics, United States, 1993, 1997, and 1999

Characteristics	Percent binge drinkers			Percent frequent binge drinkers ^a		
	1993	1997	1999	1993	1997	1999
All students	44.5%	42.9%	44.1%	19.8%	20.9%	22.7%
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	50.7	48.3	50.7	22.8	23.8	26.0
Female	39.9	39.3	40.0	17.5	19.0	20.6
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>						
White	48.4	46.9	49.2	22.0	23.6	26.3
Black	15.7	19.1	15.5	6.4	6.6	6.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	22.1	25.3	23.1	7.6	9.4	8.4
Other	38.8	37.4	39.6	15.4	17.2	17.4
Hispanic	39.0	37.9	39.5	15.4	17.2	16.6
Non-Hispanic	44.8	43.3	44.5	20.1	21.3	23.2
<u>Age</u>						
23 years or younger	47.5	45.6	47.0	22.0	23.1	24.8
24 years or older	29.0	28.8	28.1	8.8	9.7	10.8
<u>Year in school</u>						
Freshman	43.5	43.3	42.1	21.1	23.1	22.3
Sophomore	45.7	43.8	44.5	20.1	22.5	24.1
Junior	44.7	44.5	45.9	20.2	20.9	23.2
Senior	44.0	41.3	44.9	19.4	18.7	22.3
<u>Residence</u>						
Dormitory	47.3	45.3	44.5	22.5	22.5	23.0
Fraternity/sorority house	83.1	81.6	78.9	49.4	52.5	51.1
Off campus	41.1	40.2	43.7	17.0	18.8	22.1
Fraternity/sorority member	67.4	65.5	64.7	34.3	38.6	39.6
<u>Binged in high school</u>						
No	32.3	30.9	31.1	10.9	11.3	12.2
Yes	69.7	70.7	73.9	38.2	43.3	46.7
<u>Marital status</u>						
Never married	47.5	45.7	46.9	21.7	22.8	24.4
Married	20.5	18.7	18.3	4.7	5.3	6.4

Note: See Note, table 3.82.

^aStudents who binged three or more times in the previous 2-week period.

Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "College Binge Drinking in the 1990s: A Continuing Problem," *Journal of American College Health*, Vol. 48 (March 2000), pp. 203, 204. Published by Heldref Publications, Washington, DC © 2000. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.84

Prevalence of binge drinking among college students

By college characteristics, United States, 1993, 1997, and 1999

College characteristics	Percent binge drinkers		
	1993	1997	1999
<u>Size</u>			
Less than 5,000 students	43.3%	42.3%	41.1%
5,001 to 10,000 students	42.9	41.7	45.0
More than 10,000 students	45.6	43.6	45.8
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	50.1	45.5	47.9
North Central	43.2	40.7	42.4
South	48.1	48.0	48.6
West	33.6	34.3	34.4
<u>Location</u>			
Rural/small town	49.7	46.2	48.9
Suburban/urban	41.8	41.1	42.2
<u>Other characteristics</u>			
Commuter school ^a	30.9	31.9	31.4
Not commuter school	46.9	44.7	46.2
Public school	45.0	43.3	44.6
Private school	43.2	42.0	43.1
Religious affiliation	41.3	41.3	42.9
Nonreligious	45.0	43.2	44.6
Women only	28.9	30.6	31.3
Co-ed	45.0	43.6	44.9

Note: See Note, table 3.82.

^aCommuter schools were defined as schools with 90% or more students living off campus.

Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "College Binge Drinking in the 1990s: A Continuing Problem," *Journal of American College Health*, Vol. 48 (March 2000), p. 205. Published by Heldref Publications, Washington, DC © 2000. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.85

Drinking behaviors of college students reporting alcohol consumption in past year

By sex, United States, 1993, 1997, and 1999

(Percent reporting the behavior in the past year)

Drinking behavior	Total			Male			Female		
	1993	1997	1999	1993	1997	1999	1993	1997	1999
Drank on 10 or more occasions in the past 30 days	17.9%	20.6%	22.2%	24.1%	28.2%	30.7%	12.8%	15.2%	16.5%
Usually binges when drinks	40.4	41.6	44.5	43.2	43.2	47.3	38.2	40.5	42.6
Was drunk three or more times in the past month	23.1	28.0	29.3	28.3	33.7	35.9	18.9	23.9	24.8
Drinks to get drunk ^a	39.7	52.4	47.2	45.0	58.5	54.4	35.6	48.3	42.7

Note: See Note, table 3.82. This table includes only those students who reported drinking alcohol in the past year. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aStudents reporting that getting drunk is an important reason for drinking.

Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "College Binge Drinking in the 1990s: A Continuing Problem," *Journal of American College Health*, Vol. 48 (March 2000), p. 207, Table 7. Published by Heldref Publications, Washington, DC © 2000. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.86

Alcohol-related problems among college students

By level of binge drinking, United States, 1999

Problem	Nonbinge drinker ^a (N=5,063)	Level of binge drinking in the past 2 weeks	
		Occasional ^b (N=2,962)	Frequent ^c (N=3,135)
Miss a class	8.8%	30.9%	62.5%
Get behind in school work	9.8	26.0	46.3
Do something you regret	18.0	39.6	62.0
Forget where you were or what you did	10.0	27.2	54.0
Argue with friends	9.7	23.0	42.6
Engage in unplanned sexual activities	7.8	22.3	41.5
Not use protection when you had sex	3.7	9.8	20.4
Damage property	2.3	8.9	22.7
Get into trouble with campus or local police	1.4	5.2	12.7
Get hurt or injured	3.9	10.9	26.6
Require medical treatment for an alcohol overdose	0.3	0.8	0.9
Drove after drinking alcohol	18.6	39.7	56.7
Have five or more different alcohol-related problems	3.5	16.6	48.0

Note: See Note, table 3.82. This table includes only those students who reported drinking alcohol in the past year.

^aStudents who consumed alcohol in the past year but did not binge in the previous 2-week period.

^bStudents who binged one or two times in the previous 2-week period.

^cStudents who binged three or more times in the previous 2-week period.

Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "College Binge Drinking in the 1990s: A Continuing Problem," *Journal of American College Health*, Vol. 48 (March 2000), p. 207, Table 8. Published by Heldref Publications, Washington, DC © 2000. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.87

College students reporting binge drinking episodes

United States, 1995, 1996, and 1997

Number of episodes	Percent of students reporting drinking episodes within last 2 weeks		
	1995	1996	1997
None	58.6%	60.0%	54.4%
Once	13.2	13.7	13.8
Twice	10.2	9.5	10.2
3 or more times	18.0	16.8	21.5

Note: These data are from the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey, a survey of college students that has collected data from over 1,400 institutions of higher education. The survey was conducted by the Core Institute, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. The data utilized here are from a sample of 93,679 students from 197 institutions, collected during calendar years 1995, 1996, and 1997. One hundred forty-nine of the schools were 4-year institutions and 48 were 2-year schools. Only institutions employing random sampling techniques to collect data representative of their campuses are included. Sixty-nine of these institutions were located in the Northeast, 42 in the South, 39 were in the North Central region, and 47 were in the West. While these data were not obtained through a national probability sample of college students, the figures presented here are generally representative of the 14 million college students in the United States. Comparisons across years should be undertaken with caution because participating institutions varied from year to year (Source, p. 2.).

Source: Cheryl A. Presley, Jami S. Leichter, and Philip W. Meilman, *Alcohol and Drugs on American College Campuses: A Report to College Presidents* (Carbondale, IL: Core Institute, Southern Illinois University, 1998), p. 6, Table 5.

Table 3.88

College students reporting experiences of violence or harassment and involvement of alcohol or drugs before the experience

United States, 1995, 1996, and 1997

Question: "Indicate whether any of the following have happened to you within the last year while you were in and around campus. If yes, indicate if you had consumed alcohol or other drugs shortly before these incidents."

(Percent reporting experience; percent indicating consumption of alcohol or drugs shortly before)

	Happened to respondent			Respondent reporting consumption of alcohol or drugs shortly before incident ^a		
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
Threats of physical violence	10.7%	9.4%	10.8%	50.1%	50.6%	57.9%
Ethnic or racial harassment	6.9	7.1	6.7	13.6	11.5	16.1
Actual physical violence	5.2	4.8	5.3	66.0	62.9	69.1
Forced sexual touching or fondling	5.2	4.7	6.2	69.9	70.7	75.8
Unwanted sexual intercourse	3.9	3.4	4.1	78.3	79.8	82.2
Theft involving force or threat of force	1.9	1.8	1.7	46.8	42.2	50.2

Note: See Note, table 3.87.

^aPercents are of those respondents reporting experiences of violence or harassment.

Source: Cheryl A. Presley, Jami S. Leichter, and Philip W. Meilman, *Alcohol and Drugs on American College Campuses: A Report to College Presidents* (Carbondale, IL: Core Institute, Southern Illinois University, 1998), p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.89

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during lifetime

By type of drug, United States, 1985, 1988, and 1990-98

(Percent reporting use during lifetime)

Type of drug	1985 (N=8,021)	1988 (N=8,814)	1990 (N=9,259)	1991 (N=32,594)	1992 (N=28,832)	1993 (N=26,489)	1994 (N=17,809)	1995 (N=17,747)	1996 (N=18,269)	1997 (N=24,505)	1998 (N=25,500)
Any illicit drug ^a	34.4%	34.0%	34.2%	34.1%	33.3%	34.2%	34.4%	34.2%	34.8%	35.6%	35.8%
Marijuana and hashish	29.4	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.2	31.0	31.1	31.0	32.0	32.9	33.0
Cocaine	11.2	10.6	11.2	11.5	10.9	11.3	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.6
Crack	NA	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.0
Inhalants	7.9	6.4	5.7	6.1	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8
Hallucinogens	6.9	7.6	7.9	8.4	8.3	9.0	8.7	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.9
Heroin	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1
Nonmedical use of any											
psychotherapeutic ^b	15.3	11.2	11.3	11.9	11.0	10.5	10.0	10.1	9.5	9.1	9.2
Stimulants	7.3	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4
Sedatives	4.8	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.1
Tranquilizers	7.6	4.4	4.0	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.5
Analgesics	7.6	5.8	6.3	6.8	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.1	5.5	4.9	5.3
Any illicit drug other than											
marijuana ^c	22.4	19.3	19.5	19.8	18.9	19.7	18.8	19.1	18.9	18.9	18.9
Alcohol	84.9	84.0	82.2	83.6	81.9	82.6	84.2	82.3	82.6	81.9	81.3

Note: These data are from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the United States and interviews conducted throughout the year. In 1998, the sample consisted of 25,500 persons. The 1998 survey is the 18th in a series of surveys measuring the prevalence of drug and alcohol use among the American household population age 12 and older.

Beginning in 1994, the NHSDA began using an improved questionnaire and estimation procedure. Because this new methodology produces estimates that are not directly comparable to previous estimates, the 1985-93 NHSDA estimates presented above and in tables 3.90 and 3.91 were adjusted to account for the new methodology employed in 1994. For survey methodology and a detailed description of the adjustment procedures, see [Appendix 6](#).

^aIncludes use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

^bIncludes nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

^cIncludes use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1997* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), p. 28; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Summary of Findings from the 1998 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), p. 63. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.90

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past year

By type of drug, United States, 1985, 1988, and 1990-98

(Percent reporting use during past year)

Type of drug	1985 (N=8,021)	1988 (N=8,814)	1990 (N=9,259)	1991 (N=32,594)	1992 (N=28,832)	1993 (N=26,489)	1994 (N=17,809)	1995 (N=17,747)	1996 (N=18,269)	1997 (N=24,505)	1998 (N=25,500)
Any illicit drug ^a	16.3%	12.4%	11.7%	11.1%	9.7%	10.3%	10.8%	10.7%	10.8%	11.2%	10.6%
Marijuana and hashish	13.6	9.8	9.4	8.9	7.9	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.6	9.0	8.6
Cocaine	5.1	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7
Crack	NA	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4
Inhalants	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9
Hallucinogens	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6
Heroin	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Nonmedical use of any											
psychotherapeutic ^b	6.2	4.6	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.6
Stimulants	2.9	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7
Sedatives	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Tranquilizers	3.2	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9
Analgesics	3.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9
Any illicit drug other than											
marijuana ^c	9.7	7.5	6.0	6.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	4.9
Alcohol	72.9	68.1	66.0	68.1	64.7	66.5	66.9	65.4	64.9	64.1	64.0

Note: See Note, table 3.89. For survey methodology and a detailed description of the adjustment procedures, see [Appendix 6](#).

^aIncludes use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

^bIncludes nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

^cIncludes use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1997* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), p. 29; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Summary of Findings from the 1998 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), p. 65. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.91

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past month

By type of drug, United States, 1985, 1988, and 1990-98

(Percent reporting use during past month)

Type of drug	1985 (N=8,021)	1988 (N=8,814)	1990 (N=9,259)	1991 (N=32,594)	1992 (N=28,832)	1993 (N=26,489)	1994 (N=17,809)	1995 (N=17,747)	1996 (N=18,269)	1997 (N=24,505)	1998 (N=25,500)
Any illicit drug ^a	12.1%	7.7%	6.7%	6.6%	5.8%	5.9%	6.0%	6.1%	6.1%	6.4%	6.2%
Marijuana and hashish	9.7	6.2	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.0
Cocaine	3.0	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	7.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Crack	NA	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Inhalants	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Hallucinogens	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7
Heroin	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Nonmedical use of any											
psychotherapeutic ^b	3.8	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1
Stimulants	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Sedatives	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tranquilizers	2.2	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Analgesics	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8
Any illicit drug other than											
marijuana ^c	6.1	3.4	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5
Alcohol	60.2	54.9	52.6	52.2	49.0	50.8	53.9	52.2	51.0	51.4	51.7
"Binge" alcohol use ^d	20.2	15.0	14.4	15.5	14.5	14.6	16.5	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.6
Heavy alcohol use ^d	8.3	5.8	6.3	6.8	6.2	6.7	6.2	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.9

Note: See Note, table 3.89. For survey methodology and a detailed description of the adjustment procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

^bIncludes nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

^cIncludes use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

^d"Binge" alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. "Occasion" means at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also "binge" alcohol users.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1997** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), p. 30; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **Summary of Findings from the 1998 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), p. 67. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.92

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during lifetime

By type of drug and age group, United States, 1996, 1997, and 1998

(Percent reporting use during lifetime)

Type of drug	Age group											
	12 to 17 years			18 to 25 years			26 to 34 years			35 years and older		
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
Any illicit drug ^a	22.1%	23.7%	21.3%	48.0%	45.4%	48.1%	53.1%	50.8%	50.6%	29.0%	31.5%	31.8%
Marijuana and hashish	16.8	18.9	17.0	44.0	41.5	44.6	50.5	47.9	47.9	27.0	29.4	29.4
Cocaine	1.9	3.0	2.2	10.2	8.9	10.0	20.9	18.4	17.1	8.9	9.9	10.4
Crack	0.7	1.3	0.7	3.0	2.9	2.7	4.4	3.6	3.9	1.6	1.4	1.7
Inhalants	5.9	7.2	6.1	10.8	10.1	10.8	8.3	8.3	9.1	3.6	3.8	3.8
Hallucinogens	5.6	6.5	5.3	16.3	15.0	17.4	15.4	15.1	13.2	7.3	7.4	8.2
PCP	1.2	1.4	1.2	2.3	2.4	3.0	4.2	3.2	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.9
LSD	NA	5.2	4.2	NA	13.2	14.0	NA	11.8	10.6	NA	5.9	6.5
Heroin	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.3
Nonmedical use of any												
psychotherapeutic ^b	6.8	7.0	5.6	12.7	11.5	11.4	13.4	11.7	11.5	8.3	8.3	8.8
Stimulants	2.2	2.3	1.7	4.3	3.8	3.9	6.5	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.8
Sedatives	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.9	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.5
Tranquilizers	1.7	2.1	1.7	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.8	4.7	4.6	3.1	2.6	3.2
Analgesics	5.5	5.2	4.6	8.9	7.5	8.2	7.5	6.8	6.6	4.2	3.9	4.5
Any illicit drug other than												
marijuana ^c	13.0	14.2	12.0	26.6	24.6	26.4	30.2	28.4	27.2	15.1	16.0	16.4
Alcohol	38.8	39.7	37.3	83.8	83.6	83.2	90.3	88.9	88.2	87.8	87.0	86.6

Note: See Note, table 3.89. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

^bIncludes nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

^cIncludes use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1997** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), pp. 35-37; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **Summary of Findings from the 1998 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), pp. 69-72. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.93

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past year

By type of drug and age group, United States, 1996, 1997, and 1998

(Percent reporting use during past year)

Type of drug	Age group											
	12 to 17 years			18 to 25 years			26 to 34 years			35 years and older		
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
Any illicit drug ^a	16.7%	18.8%	16.4%	26.8%	25.3%	27.4%	14.6%	14.3%	12.7%	5.3%	6.1%	5.5%
Marijuana and hashish	13.0	15.8	14.1	23.8	22.3	24.1	11.3	11.2	9.7	3.8	4.4	4.1
Cocaine	1.4	2.2	1.7	4.7	3.9	4.7	3.5	3.1	2.7	0.9	1.1	0.9
Crack	0.4	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
Inhalants	4.0	4.4	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Hallucinogens	4.3	4.7	3.8	6.9	6.6	7.2	1.1	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.2
PCP	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	B	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
LSD	NA	2.9	2.6	NA	3.7	3.4	NA	0.5	0.3	NA	0.1	0.1
Heroin	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	B	0.2	0.0
Nonmedical use of any												
psychotherapeutic ^b	4.7	5.0	3.7	6.7	5.8	6.4	4.2	3.7	3.1	1.8	1.6	1.5
Stimulants	1.5	1.7	1.2	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
Sedatives	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tranquilizers	1.0	1.3	1.1	2.6	2.5	2.7	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4
Analgesics	3.7	3.6	3.1	4.9	3.8	4.4	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.1
Any illicit drug other than marijuana ^c	9.3	10.0	7.5	12.7	12.1	13.4	7.2	6.8	6.1	2.7	3.0	2.4
Alcohol	32.7	34.0	31.8	75.3	75.1	74.2	77.2	74.6	74.5	64.9	64.1	64.6

Note: See Note, table 3.89. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.^bIncludes nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.^cIncludes use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1997* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), pp. 35-37; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Summary of Findings from the 1998 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), pp. 69-72. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.94

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past month

By type of drug and age group, United States, 1996, 1997, and 1998

(Percent reporting use during past month)

Type of drug	Age group											
	12 to 17 years			18 to 25 years			26 to 34 years			35 years and older		
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
Any illicit drug ^a	9.0%	11.4%	9.9%	15.6%	14.7%	16.1%	8.4%	7.4%	7.0%	2.9%	3.6%	3.3%
Marijuana and hashish	7.1	9.4	8.3	13.2	12.8	13.8	6.3	6.0	5.5	2.0	2.6	2.5
Cocaine	0.6	1.0	0.8	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.5
Crack	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Inhalants	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Hallucinogens	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.7	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
PCP	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	B	B	B	B	0.1	0.0
LSD	NA	0.7	0.8	NA	1.0	1.2	NA	0.1	0.0	NA	B	0.1
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	B	0.2	0.0
Nonmedical use of any												
psychotherapeutic ^b	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.9	2.4	2.7	1.9	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7
Stimulants	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Sedatives	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	B	0.1	0.1
Tranquilizers	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1
Analgesics	1.5	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
Any illicit drug other than marijuana ^c	4.6	5.2	4.0	6.3	5.4	6.5	3.6	2.8	2.8	1.4	1.4	1.3
Alcohol	18.8	20.5	19.1	60.0	58.4	60.0	61.6	60.2	60.9	51.7	52.8	53.1
"Binge" alcohol use ^d	7.2	8.3	7.7	32.0	28.0	31.7	22.8	23.1	22.0	11.3	11.7	11.9
Heavy alcohol use ^d	2.9	3.1	2.9	12.9	11.1	13.8	7.1	7.5	7.2	3.8	4.0	4.4

Note: See Note, table 3.89. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.^bIncludes nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.^cIncludes use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.^d"Binge" alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. "Occasion" means at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also "binge" alcohol users.Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1997* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), pp. 35-37; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Summary of Findings from the 1998 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), pp. 69-72. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.95

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past month among persons age 12 to 17

By type of drug, United States, 1985 and 1991-98

(Percent reporting use during past month)

Type of drug	1985	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Any illicit drug ^a	13.2%	5.8%	5.3%	5.7%	8.2%	10.9%	9.0%	11.4%	9.9%
Marijuana	10.2	3.6	3.4	4.0	6.0	8.2	7.1	9.4	8.3
Cocaine	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8
Alcohol	41.2	27.0	20.9	23.9	21.6	21.1	18.8	20.5	19.1
"Binge" alcohol use ^b	21.9	13.2	10.0	11.0	8.3	7.9	7.2	8.3	7.7
Heavy alcohol use ^b	9.5	6.0	3.4	3.4	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.9

Note: See Note, table 3.89. For survey methodology and a detailed description of the adjustment procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

^b"Binge" alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. "Occasion" means at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also "binge" alcohol users.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Summary of Findings from the 1998 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), pp. 73-78. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.96

Estimated prevalence of drug use during the past year

By age group and family income, United States, 1998

(Percent reporting use during past year)

	Total	Age group			
		12 to 17 years	18 to 25 years	26 to 34 years	35 years and older
<u>Any illicit drug use in past year^a</u>					
Total family income					
Under \$9,000	18.2%	21.2%	36.9%	22.2%	6.2%
\$9,000 to \$19,999	10.5	17.2	26.2	15.9	3.6
\$20,000 to \$39,999	10.7	16.8	24.4	12.3	6.1
\$40,000 to \$74,999	9.9	15.3	23.9	11.2	6.4
\$75,000 and over	9.0	15.9	31.8	12.1	4.4
<u>Used marijuana in past year</u>					
Total family income					
Under \$9,000	15.3	19.9	32.9	17.1	4.0
\$9,000 to \$19,999	8.3	14.3	22.6	12.5	2.3
\$20,000 to \$39,999	8.8	13.9	21.2	9.5	4.9
\$40,000 to \$74,999	7.9	13.6	21.0	8.2	4.7
\$75,000 and over	7.3	13.2	28.8	9.6	3.2
<u>Used cocaine in past year</u>					
Total family income					
Under \$9,000	3.7	2.9	6.1	5.2	2.1
\$9,000 to \$19,999	1.9	1.8	3.7	4.0	0.9
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1.7	2.0	4.1	2.6	0.9
\$40,000 to \$74,999	1.7	1.5	4.1	2.8	1.0
\$75,000 and over	1.1	1.0	6.9	1.0	0.3

Note: See Note, table 3.89. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1998* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000), p. 176. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.97

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of alcohol and marijuana

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1998

	Alcohol			Marijuana		
	Ever used	Most recent use		Ever used	Most recent use	
		Within past year	Within 30 days		Within past year	Within 30 days
Total (N=25,500)	81.3%	64.0%	51.7%	33.0%	8.6%	5.0%
Sex						
Male	85.2	68.3	58.7	38.5	10.8	6.7
Female	77.6	60.0	45.1	27.9	6.5	3.5
Race, ethnicity						
White	85.2	67.8	55.3	35.5	8.4	5.0
Black	71.7	50.4	39.8	30.2	10.6	6.6
Hispanic	70.8	58.5	45.4	23.2	8.2	4.5
Age						
12 to 17 years	37.3	31.8	19.1	17.0	14.1	8.3
18 to 25 years	83.2	74.2	60.0	44.6	24.1	13.8
26 to 34 years	88.2	74.5	60.9	47.9	9.7	5.5
35 years and older	86.6	64.6	53.1	29.4	4.1	2.5
Region						
Northeast	85.2	69.8	55.8	33.9	8.3	4.7
North Central	85.2	70.4	57.8	33.9	9.1	5.5
South	77.6	57.3	45.8	29.2	7.6	4.5
West	79.6	62.9	50.9	37.3	9.8	5.7

Note: See Note, table 3.89. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1998** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), pp. 25-29, 85-89. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.98

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of cocaine and crack

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1998

	Cocaine ^a			Crack		
	Ever used	Most recent use		Ever used	Most recent use	
		Within past year	Within 30 days		Within past year	Within 30 days
Total (N=25,500)	10.6%	1.7%	0.8%	2.0%	0.4%	0.2%
Sex						
Male	13.1	2.3	1.1	2.8	0.6	0.2
Female	8.2	1.2	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.2
Race, ethnicity						
White	11.4	1.7	0.7	1.8	0.3	0.1
Black	8.5	1.9	1.3	4.2	1.3	0.9
Hispanic	8.9	2.3	1.3	1.9	0.7	0.3
Age						
12 to 17 years	2.2	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.2
18 to 25 years	10.0	4.7	2.0	2.7	0.8	0.3
26 to 34 years	17.1	2.7	1.2	3.9	0.7	0.3
35 years and older	10.4	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.1
Region						
Northeast	11.8	1.1	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.1
North Central	9.6	1.6	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.1
South	8.0	1.7	1.0	2.2	0.5	0.2
West	14.7	2.5	1.0	2.7	0.7	0.3

Note: See Note, table 3.89. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

^aThe estimates for cocaine include crack.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1998** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), pp. 31-41. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.99

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of inhalants and hallucinogens

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1998

	Inhalants			Hallucinogens ^a		
	Ever used	Most recent use		Ever used	Most recent use	
		Within past year	Within 30 days		Within past year	Within 30 days
Total (N=25,500)	5.8%	0.9%	0.3%	9.9%	1.6%	0.7%
Sex						
Male	7.9	1.3	0.5	12.6	2.0	0.8
Female	3.7	0.6	0.2	7.4	1.3	0.6
Race, ethnicity						
White	6.6	1.0	0.3	11.5	1.8	0.8
Black	2.2	0.3	0.2	4.8	0.4	0.2
Hispanic	4.1	0.9	0.4	5.3	1.6	0.7
Age						
12 to 17 years	6.1	2.9	1.1	5.3	3.8	1.8
18 to 25 years	10.8	3.2	1.1	17.4	7.2	2.7
26 to 34 years	9.1	0.5	0.1	13.2	1.1	0.4
35 years and older	3.8	0.2	0.1	8.2	0.2	0.2
Region						
Northeast	6.7	0.8	0.3	8.7	1.5	0.6
North Central	6.1	0.8	0.3	10.7	2.1	1.1
South	4.2	0.8	0.3	7.6	1.2	0.5
West	7.1	1.3	0.4	13.8	1.9	0.6

Note: See Note, table 3.89. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes LSD and PCP, as well as other hallucinogens.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1998** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), pp. 43-53. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.100

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of psychotherapeutics, stimulants, and tranquilizers

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1998

	Any psychotherapeutics ^a			Stimulants			Tranquilizers		
	Ever used	Most recent use		Ever used	Most recent use		Ever used	Most recent use	
		Within past year	Within past 30 days		Within past year	Within past 30 days		Within past year	Within past 30 days
Total (N=25,500)	9.2%	2.6%	1.1%	4.4%	0.7%	0.3%	3.5%	0.9%	0.3%
Sex									
Male	11.1	3.2	1.4	5.7	0.9	0.4	4.3	1.1	0.4
Female	7.6	2.1	0.9	3.2	0.5	0.2	2.8	0.7	0.2
Race, ethnicity									
White	10.3	2.8	1.2	5.0	0.7	0.3	3.9	1.0	0.3
Black	6.6	2.1	1.1	2.9	0.6	0.2	2.9	0.6	0.1
Hispanic	6.3	2.6	1.1	2.6	0.8	0.4	2.4	0.7	0.3
Age									
12 to 17 years	5.6	3.7	1.7	1.7	1.2	0.6	1.7	1.1	0.3
18 to 25 years	11.4	6.4	2.7	3.9	1.9	0.6	5.1	2.7	1.0
26 to 34 years	11.5	3.1	1.3	5.1	0.6	0.2	4.6	1.1	0.5
35 years and older	8.8	1.5	0.7	4.8	0.4	0.2	3.2	0.4	0.1
Region									
Northeast	9.8	2.0	0.9	4.7	0.3	0.1	4.1	0.7	0.2
North Central	7.9	2.4	1.0	3.8	0.5	0.2	2.2	0.6	0.2
South	8.5	2.7	1.1	3.5	0.7	0.2	3.8	1.1	0.3
West	11.4	3.5	1.6	6.3	1.1	0.6	4.0	0.9	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.89. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1998* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), pp. 55-65, 73-77. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.101

Estimated prevalence and use during the past year of PCP, LSD, heroin, and needle use

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1998

	PCP		LSD		Heroin		Needle use	
	Ever used	Used within past year	Ever used	Used within past year	Ever used	Used within past year	Ever used	Used within past year
Total (N=25,500)	3.5%	0.2%	7.9%	0.8%	1.1%	0.1%	1.3%	0.1%
Sex								
Male	4.4	0.1	10.2	0.9	1.3	0.1	1.7	0.2
Female	2.7	0.2	5.8	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.1
Race, ethnicity								
White	3.9	0.2	9.2	1.0	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.1
Black	2.8	0.1	4.0	0.1	1.9	0.2	1.5	0.1
Hispanic	2.0	0.2	4.1	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.2
Age								
12 to 17 years	1.2	0.6	4.2	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
18 to 25 years	3.0	0.4	14.0	3.4	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.4
26 to 34 years	4.0	B	10.6	0.3	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.1
35 years and older	3.9	0.1	6.5	0.1	1.3	B	1.5	0.1
Region								
Northeast	3.6	0.1	6.8	0.7	1.2	0.2	1.1	0.1
North Central	4.1	0.1	8.9	1.3	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1
South	2.5	0.2	6.1	0.7	0.8	0.1	1.3	0.1
West	4.4	0.1	10.7	0.6	1.5	0.1	1.7	0.3

Note: See Note, table 3.89. "Needle use" is derived from questions about use of any illegal or nonprescribed drug(s) with a needle; primarily includes heroin, cocaine, and stimulants. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1998* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), pp. 103-106. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.102

Prevalence of illicit drug use among military personnel

By branch of service and recency of use, United States, selected years 1980-98

Branch of service and recency of use	1980	1982	1985	1988	1992	1995	1998
<u>Total</u>							
Past 30 days	27.6%	19.0%	8.9%	4.8%	3.4%	3.0%	2.7%
Past 12 months	36.7	26.6	13.4	8.9	6.2	6.5	6.0
<u>Army</u>							
Past 30 days	30.7	26.2	11.5	6.9	3.9	4.0	4.5
Past 12 months	39.4	32.4	16.6	11.8	7.7	9.2	9.8
<u>Navy</u>							
Past 30 days	33.7	16.2	10.3	5.4	4.0	3.6	1.8
Past 12 months	43.2	28.1	15.9	11.3	6.6	7.3	4.2
<u>Marine Corps</u>							
Past 30 days	37.7	20.6	9.9	4.0	5.6	3.6	3.3
Past 12 months	48.0	29.9	14.7	7.8	10.7	7.3	7.2
<u>Air Force</u>							
Past 30 days	14.5	11.9	4.5	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.2
Past 12 months	23.4	16.4	7.2	3.8	2.3	2.5	2.4

Note: These data are from a series of seven surveys sponsored by the U.S. Department of Defense. All military personnel who were on active duty at the time of data collection for each survey year were included in the sampling frames, except for recruits, academy cadets, and persons who were absent without leave, incarcerated, or undergoing a permanent change of station. The final sample for the 1998 survey consisted of 17,264 military personnel (5,449 Army, 3,930 Navy, 3,622 Marine Corps, and 4,263 Air Force) who completed anonymous self-administered questionnaires. Participants were selected to represent males and females in all pay grades of the active force throughout the world. Data primarily were collected from participants in group sessions at military installations or by mail for those not attending the sessions. The overall response rate for 1998 was 59%. The data were weighted to represent all active-duty personnel.

Illicit drug use was defined as nonmedical use of marijuana/hashish, phencyclidine (PCP), LSD or other hallucinogens, cocaine, amphetamines or other stimulants, tranquilizers or other depressants, barbiturates or other sedatives, heroin or other opiates, analgesics or other narcotics, inhalants, designer drugs, and anabolic steroids.

Source: Robert M. Bray et al., *Highlights: 1998 Department of Defense Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel* [Online]. Available: <http://www.tricare.osd.mil/analysis/surveys/98survey/survey5.html#5> [June 14, 1999]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.103

Prevalence of illicit drug use among military personnel

By branch of service, type of drug, and recency of use, United States, 1998

Type of drug and recency of use	Branch of service				
	Total	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
<u>Any illicit drugs^a</u>					
Past 30 days	2.7%	4.5%	1.8%	3.3%	1.2%
Past 12 months	6.0	9.8	4.2	7.2	2.4
<u>Any illicit drug except marijuana^b</u>					
Past 30 days	1.9	2.7	1.6	2.6	0.9
Past 12 months	3.4	4.9	2.8	4.5	1.8
<u>Marijuana/hashish</u>					
Past 30 days	1.4	2.7	0.7	1.4	0.4
Past 12 months	4.2	7.7	2.5	5.2	1.1
<u>Cocaine</u>					
Past 30 days	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1
Past 12 months	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.6	0.3
<u>PCP</u>					
Past 30 days	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
Past 12 months	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2
<u>LSD/hallucinogens</u>					
Past 30 days	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.2
Past 12 months	1.3	2.0	1.0	2.0	0.4
<u>Amphetamines/stimulants</u>					
Past 30 days	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.2
Past 12 months	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.6	0.3
<u>Tranquilizers</u>					
Past 30 days	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.2
Past 12 months	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.4
<u>Barbiturates/sedatives</u>					
Past 30 days	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1
Past 12 months	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3
<u>Heroin/other opiates</u>					
Past 30 days	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
Past 12 months	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.1
<u>Analgesics</u>					
Past 30 days	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.4
Past 12 months	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.8
<u>Inhalants</u>					
Past 30 days	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.1
Past 12 months	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.2	0.4
<u>"Designer" drugs</u>					
Past 30 days	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.1
Past 12 months	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.3
<u>Anabolic steroids</u>					
Past 30 days	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2
Past 12 months	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.3

Note: See Note, table 3.102.

^aNonmedical use one or more times of any of the listed classes of drugs, excluding steroids.^bNonmedical use one or more times of any of the listed classes of drugs, excluding marijuana and steroids.Source: Robert M. Bray et al., *Highlights: 1998 Department of Defense Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel* [Online]. Available:<http://www.tricare.osd.mil/analysis/surveys/98survey/survey5.html#5> [June 14, 1999]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.104

Respondents reporting problems associated with alcohol, marijuana, or cocaine use

By type of problem and frequency of use, United States, 1998

Type of problem	Alcohol		Marijuana		Cocaine	
	Used in	Heavy use in	Used in	Used on	Used in	Used on
	past year (N=14,596)	past month ^a (N=1,502)	past year (N=3,444)	12 or more days in past year (N=1,934)	past year (N=709)	12 or more days in past year (N=268)
Wanted or tried to cut down but couldn't	6.4%	24.6%	11.6%	16.6%	16.6%	B
Built up tolerance	10.9	42.3	20.5	33.2	11.2	B
Spent month or more on drug	12.9	45.1	27.8	42.2	18.0	32.1%
Used drug more often or in larger amounts than intended	12.1	45.3	19.5	30.2	15.5	30.0
Reduced important activities such as work or school	3.2	14.2	6.6	10.3	16.6	34.3
Caused emotional or psychological problems	4.1	17.6	13.6	17.8	18.8	34.3
Caused health problems	2.3	10.9	7.0	10.4	8.9	B
Any of the above problems	22.8	66.4	42.4	58.6	37.8	55.8
Two or more of the above problems	12.9	51.8	26.5	40.5	23.7	42.7
Three or more of the above problems	7.7	36.1	17.4	27.7	18.0	B

Note: See Note, table 3.89. Respondents with missing data on problems are coded as not having problems and respondents indicating no past year use are excluded from this table. Therefore, these data may represent conservative estimates of drug-related problems. (Source, pp. 132, 133.)

For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1998* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000), pp. 136-138. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aFive or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days. "Occasion" means at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

Table 3.105

Estimated prevalence of criminal behaviors

By age group and past year drug and alcohol use, United States, 1998

Criminal behaviors	Total	Any illicit drug use in past year ^a		Drunk more than 51 days in past year	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
<u>Any behavior</u>					
12 to 17 years	29.7%	57.0%	24.4%	74.7%	28.6%
18 years and older	8.4	21.2	7.0	26.2	7.7
<u>Stole or tried to steal something worth more than \$50</u>					
12 to 17 years	4.4	16.9	2.0	32.5	3.7
18 years and older	0.8	4.5	0.4	6.0	0.6
<u>Sold illegal drugs</u>					
12 to 17 years	3.5	17.3	0.8	36.0	2.6
18 years and older	1.2	9.5	0.2	10.8	0.8
<u>Carried a handgun</u>					
12 to 17 years	2.5	8.4	1.4	14.3	2.2
18 years and older	6.7	10.6	6.2	12.6	6.4
<u>Attacked someone with the intent to seriously hurt them</u>					
12 to 17 years	6.8	19.9	4.3	28.8	6.2
18 years and older	1.3	6.7	0.7	9.6	1.0
<u>Got into a serious fight at school or work</u>					
12 to 17 years	20.2	35.7	17.2	B	19.4
18 years and older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<u>Took part in a gang fight</u>					
12 to 17 years	14.4	29.2	11.5	40.5	13.7
18 years and older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.89. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes use at least once in the past year of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1998* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000), pp. 179, 180. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.106

Respondents reporting whether drug abuse has ever been a source of family trouble

By demographic characteristics, United States, 2000

Question: "Has drug abuse ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

	Yes	No
National	22%	78%
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	20	80
Female	23	77
<u>Race</u>		
White	21	79
Black	33	67
Nonwhite ^a	26	74
<u>Age</u>		
18 to 29 years	23	77
30 to 49 years	25	75
50 to 64 years	20	80
50 years and older	17	83
65 years and older	13	87
<u>Education</u>		
College post graduate	18	82
College graduate	14	86
Some college	23	77
High school graduate or less	24	76
<u>Income</u>		
\$75,000 and over	16	84
\$50,000 to \$74,999	18	82
\$30,000 to \$49,999	22	78
\$20,000 to \$29,999	29	71
Less than \$20,000	24	76
<u>Community</u>		
Urban area	27	73
Suburban area	21	79
Rural area	16	84
<u>Region</u>		
East	18	82
Midwest	15	85
South	25	75
West	27	73
<u>Politics</u>		
Republican	19	81
Democrat	24	76
Independent	21	79

Note: These data are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 1,012 adults, 18 years of age and older, conducted Aug. 29-Sept. 5, 2000. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see [Appendix 4](#).

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.107

Drug abuse-related emergency department episodes

By patient and episode characteristics, United States, 1990-2000

Patient and episode characteristics	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total number of drug episodes ^a	371,208	393,968	433,493	460,910	518,521	513,633	514,347	527,058	542,544	554,932	601,776
Rate per 100,000 population	167	176	191	201	225	221	219	222	225	228	243
Sex											
Male	172,976	189,455	219,607	231,721	263,334	256,137	257,658	269,965	281,355	292,085	309,619
Female	194,028	200,972	210,051	224,526	250,333	252,162	251,072	252,229	256,230	258,079	281,994
Age											
12 to 17 years	49,109	47,494	46,822	50,039	60,472	60,722	63,949	61,437	59,086	52,783	63,448
18 to 25 years	92,236	92,410	96,307	98,276	112,262	103,708	98,625	104,647	103,438	109,580	123,438
26 to 34 years	111,980	121,354	133,506	138,634	151,195	144,003	139,634	138,897	138,483	131,256	135,531
35 years and older	115,954	130,852	154,570	171,257	190,145	202,316	210,105	218,630	239,172	259,318	277,295
Race, ethnicity											
White	217,191	221,541	235,643	245,243	279,312	277,637	274,057	284,242	295,447	310,072	334,985
Black	88,317	106,914	122,880	126,929	141,171	139,389	135,332	134,896	136,481	132,983	133,776
Hispanic	29,834	33,082	42,174	48,233	50,438	47,360	55,032	52,707	57,162	56,891	68,282
Other race ^b	3,631	4,298	4,892	5,844	6,050	5,536	6,020	6,097	5,382	5,585	5,160
Unknown	32,236	28,133	27,905	34,660	41,550	43,709	43,905	49,115	48,072	49,401	59,572
Drug use motive											
Recreational use	29,817	30,362	35,008	36,421	43,948	46,207	53,873	56,075	57,035	66,351	75,882
Dependence	96,346	114,009	135,280	144,152	165,541	163,991	167,470	178,561	189,094	202,692	217,224
Suicide	172,816	172,710	172,403	180,212	199,773	201,120	191,410	191,481	189,897	174,857	193,061
Other/unknown motive ^c	72,230	76,887	90,801	100,125	109,259	102,315	101,595	100,941	106,518	111,031	115,608
Reason for emergency department contact											
Unexpected reaction	37,276	41,246	52,588	54,569	66,595	57,382	61,902	68,687	71,180	78,342	92,547
Overdose	224,824	224,189	232,674	243,765	269,573	271,722	252,915	244,924	245,164	232,283	264,240
Chronic effects	37,069	43,964	46,865	50,180	56,010	60,166	53,467	49,273	50,110	49,945	52,168
Seeking detoxification	31,070	36,704	44,815	47,398	52,213	50,483	59,923	67,888	73,043	72,960	90,625
Withdrawal	8,159	7,166	9,851	11,125	14,025	15,127	15,013	15,176	17,979	25,910	22,497
Other/unknown reason	32,809	40,699	46,700	53,872	60,105	58,754	71,127	81,110	85,068	95,493	79,699

Note: These data were collected through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. The data are weighted estimates representing all drug abuse-related emergency department episodes from a stratified random sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the 48 contiguous States, the District of Columbia, and 21 metropolitan areas. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. For information on methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations, [see Appendix 8](#).

^aTotal includes patients whose sex or age was unknown.

^bIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Pacific Islanders, and other racial/ethnic groups.

^cIncludes self-medication for physical ailment, to prevent pregnancy, induce abortion, accident, used unknowingly, etc.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Year-End 1997 Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network*, Drug Abuse Warning Network Series: D-6, pp. 70, 98; *Year-End 2000*, Drug Abuse Warning Network Series: D-18, pp. 77, 105 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.108

Type of drug mentioned in drug abuse-related emergency department episodes

By patient and episode characteristics, United States, 1993, 1995, 1999, and 2000

Patient and episode characteristics	Type of drug															
	Marijuana/hashish				Heroin/morphine				Cocaine/crack				Methamphetamine/speed			
	1993	1995	1999	2000	1993	1995	1999	2000	1993	1995	1999	2000	1993	1995	1999	2000
Total number of drug mentions ^a	28,873	45,271	87,150	96,446	63,232	70,838	84,409	97,287	123,423	135,801	168,763	174,896	9,926	15,936	10,447	13,513
Sex																
Male	20,241	31,280	58,059	61,638	44,672	49,166	56,624	63,998	82,687	89,698	109,280	113,367	6,747	10,324	6,054	8,389
Female	8,368	13,216	28,274	33,338	18,159	20,779	27,157	31,334	39,936	44,679	58,256	59,316	3,073	5,485	4,312	4,841
Age																
12 to 17 years	4,247	7,974	12,734	15,683	280	404	686	1,067	1,570	2,051	3,215	4,397	663	1,438	808	1,120
18 to 25 years	9,545	14,803	27,272	30,415	8,019	8,550	15,132	18,400	22,159	21,116	25,271	25,758	3,425	4,788	3,289	3,711
26 to 34 years	9,278	12,477	21,416	21,850	21,203	22,869	20,380	24,154	52,658	54,953	54,060	51,013	3,642	5,482	2,988	4,211
35 years and older	5,624	9,879	25,453	28,276	33,613	38,919	48,104	53,418	46,614	57,348	85,871	93,354	2,182	4,221	3,316	4,464
Race, ethnicity																
White	13,483	20,882	45,464	49,026	23,027	27,071	33,645	40,417	32,718	40,018	56,730	59,831	7,070	10,260	7,180	8,600
Black	10,104	16,910	25,613	26,454	23,347	27,253	28,726	31,129	68,706	73,417	78,018	75,889	347	927	B	837
Hispanic	2,690	3,741	9,066	11,736	11,327	9,838	11,858	15,029	12,713	11,502	20,460	23,727	1,343	2,865	1,489	2,185
Other race ^b	202	401	716	602	699	367	441	379	561	541	709	850	77	409	B	318
Unknown	2,394	3,337	6,291	8,627	4,831	6,310	9,739	10,332	8,724	10,323	12,846	14,599	1,088	1,474	982	1,573
Drug use motive																
Recreational use	7,339	12,310	24,707	30,829	5,337	5,277	5,156	5,142	14,066	16,335	24,961	26,600	2,691	3,471	2,202	3,134
Dependence	10,780	18,144	29,763	30,771	47,911	55,551	68,139	80,440	77,892	86,749	99,252	103,351	3,498	7,247	6,705	8,010
Suicide	2,367	4,425	10,058	11,458	2,115	2,571	3,388	3,366	9,397	12,072	15,254	16,004	865	1,098	523	711
Other/unknown motive ^c	8,387	10,393	22,623	23,388	7,869	7,439	7,727	8,339	22,068	20,644	29,297	28,940	2,872	4,120	1,017	1,658
Reason for emergency department contact																
Unexpected reaction	8,846	12,017	23,146	31,219	6,848	6,224	8,880	8,862	27,852	25,936	37,007	43,730	3,689	5,168	2,869	3,104
Overdose	4,708	7,743	16,699	18,734	16,557	15,924	16,646	16,999	18,991	21,251	25,504	27,794	2,844	4,055	1,883	2,432
Chronic effects	2,553	6,447	6,891	8,621	14,280	17,704	15,247	16,196	22,944	31,143	23,331	24,927	1,310	2,879	1,281	2,522
Seeking detoxification	5,382	7,166	11,908	14,110	14,396	16,334	26,804	36,460	31,801	33,565	43,111	49,528	839	1,098	1,190	B
Withdrawal	360	427	B	1,401	5,559	8,308	9,312	10,674	3,071	3,475	5,423	3,222	130	B	B	B
Other/unknown reason	7,023	11,473	26,175	22,361	5,591	6,345	7,520	8,096	18,764	20,432	34,387	25,695	1,114	1,816	B	B

Note: See Note, table 3.107. For 1993, there was an estimated total of 460,910 drug abuse-related emergency department episodes involving 796,762 drug mentions; for 1995, an estimated total of 513,633 episodes involving 901,206 drug mentions; for 1999, an estimated total of 554,932 episodes involving 1,015,206 drug mentions; and for 2000, an estimated total of 601,776 episodes involving 1,100,539 drug mentions. A "drug mention" refers to a substance that was mentioned during a drug-related emergency department episode. In addition to alcohol-in-combination, up to four substances may be reported for each emergency department drug abuse episode; thus, the total number of mentions exceeds the total number of episodes. It should be noted that a particular drug mentioned may or may not be the confirmed "cause" of the episode in multiple-drug abuse cases. Even when only one substance is reported for an episode, allowance still should be made for reportable drugs not mentioned or for other contributory factors. (Source, 2000, p. 5.)

Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For information on methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations, see Appendix 8.

^aTotal includes patients whose sex or age was unknown.

^bIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Pacific Islanders, and other racial/ethnic groups.

^cIncludes self-medication for physical ailment, to prevent pregnancy, induce abortion, accident, used unknowingly, etc.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Year-End 2000 Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network*, Drug Abuse Warning Network Series: D-18 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2001), pp. 81, 83, 85, 87. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.109

Type and rate (per 100,000 population) of drug mentioned in drug abuse-related emergency department episodes

By patient characteristics, United States, 1993, 1995, 1999, and 2000

Patient characteristics	Type of drug															
	Marijuana/hashish				Heroin/morphine				Cocaine/crack				Methamphetamine/speed			
	1993	1995	1999	2000	1993	1995	1999	2000	1993	1995	1999	2000	1993	1995	1999	2000
Total rate of drug mentions ^a	13	20	36	39	28	30	35	39	54	58	69	71	4	7	4	6
Sex																
Male	18	28	49	52	40	44	48	54	75	80	93	95	6	9	5	7
Female	7	11	23	26	15	17	22	25	34	37	46	46	3	5	3	4
Age																
12 to 17 years	20	36	55	67	1	2	3	5	8	9	14	19	3	7	4	5
18 to 25 years	35	54	97	105	29	31	54	64	80	76	90	89	12	17	12	13
26 to 34 years	25	35	64	66	57	64	61	73	141	154	162	155	10	15	9	13
35 years and older	5	8	19	21	28	31	36	39	39	46	64	68	2	3	3	3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.107 and 3.108. Rates have been rounded by the Source to the nearest whole number. For information on methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations, see Appendix 8.

^aTotal rate includes patients whose sex or age was unknown.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Year-End 2000 Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network*, Drug Abuse Warning Network Series: D-18 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2001), pp. 109, 111, 113, 115. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.110

Reported alcohol use

By sex, United States, selected years 1939-2000

Question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

(Percent of respondents reporting that they use alcoholic beverages)

	National	Male	Female
1939	58%	70%	45%
1945	67	75	60
1946	67	NA	NA
1947	63	72	54
1949	58	66	49
1950	60	NA	NA
1951	59	70	46
1952	60	68	53
1956	60	NA	NA
1957	58	67	50
1958	55	66	45
1960	62	NA	NA
1964	63	NA	NA
1966	65	70	61
1969	64	NA	NA
1974	68	77	61
1976	71	NA	NA
1977	71	77	65
1978	71	75	64
1979	69	74	64
1981	70	75	66
1982	65	69	61
1983	65	71	58
1984	64	73	57
1985	67	72	62
1987	65	72	57
1988	63	72	55
1989	56	64	48
1990	57	64	51
1992	64	72	57
1994	65	70	61
1996	61	66	55
1997	61	63	58
1999	64	70	58
2000	64	67	60

Note: Sample sizes vary from year to year; the data for 2000 are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 1,028 adults, 18 years of age and older, conducted Nov. 13-15, 2000. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see [Appendix 4](#).

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 288, p. 14; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 303, p. 4; No. 317, p. 46 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 16, 1994), p. 2; The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/releases/pr001204.asp> [Dec. 11, 2000]; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.111

Reported alcohol use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 2000

Question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

	Yes	No, total abstainer
National	64%	36%
Sex		
Male	67	33
Female	60	40
Race		
White	66	34
Black	48	52
Nonwhite ^a	50	50
Age		
18 to 29 years	68	32
30 to 49 years	68	32
50 to 64 years	60	40
50 years and older	57	43
65 years and older	53	47
Education		
College post graduate	78	22
College graduate	78	22
Some college	74	26
High school graduate or less	47	53
Community		
Urban area	70	30
Suburban area	65	35
Rural area	53	47
Region		
East	63	37
Midwest	74	26
South	51	49
West	72	28
Politics		
Republican	65	35
Democrat	61	39
Independent	65	35

Note: See [Note, table 3.110](#). For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see [Appendix 4](#).

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.112

Respondents reporting whether they drink more than they should		
By demographic characteristics, United States, 2000		
Question: "Do you sometimes drink more alcoholic beverages than you think you should?"		
	Yes	No
National	26%	74%
Sex		
Male	33	67
Female	19	81
Race		
White	26	74
Black	23	77
Nonwhite ^a	26	74
Age		
18 to 29 years	42	58
30 to 49 years	29	71
50 to 64 years	10	89
50 years and older	13	87
65 years and older	16	84
Education		
College post graduate	22	78
College graduate	29	71
Some college	27	73
High school graduate or less	26	74
Community		
Urban area	29	71
Suburban area	27	73
Rural area	19	81
Region		
East	29	71
Midwest	30	70
South	22	78
West	25	75
Politics		
Republican	28	72
Democrat	21	79
Independent	30	70

Note: See Note, table 3.110. This question was asked of the 64% of respondents answering "yes" to the question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?" presented in table 3.111. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.113

Respondents reporting alcohol use in the past month						
By age group, level of use, and selected characteristics, United States, 1998						
(Percent reporting use in past month)						
	Age group					
	Under 21 years (N=9,759)			21 years and older (N=15,741)		
	Any use	"Binge" use ^a	Heavy use ^a	Any use	"Binge" use ^a	Heavy use ^a
Total	30.6%	14.8%	6.8%	55.6%	15.1%	5.5%
Sex						
Male	32.5	18.1	9.2	63.9	23.3	9.3
Female	28.6	11.4	4.2	48.0	7.7	2.0
Race, ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	33.4	18.0	8.4	58.8	15.7	5.4
Black, non-Hispanic	22.9	5.7	2.2	44.1	12.2	5.3
Hispanic	27.7	11.9	5.4	50.0	15.8	6.5
Population density^b						
Large metro	26.7	11.2	4.5	58.6	14.8	5.0
Small metro	34.8	18.5	8.6	56.9	15.8	6.1
Nonmetro	30.5	15.2	7.7	47.4	14.8	5.5
Region						
Northeast	31.4	14.5	5.7	59.8	12.7	3.8
North Central	37.3	19.2	10.7	61.8	19.7	8.0
South	27.7	13.1	5.5	49.1	14.0	5.3
West	27.3	13.0	5.2	55.6	14.4	4.5
Education^c						
Less than high school	46.8	24.6	12.4	39.7	13.6	7.0
High school graduate	52.9	28.7	14.6	52.3	15.2	5.7
Some college	60.5	34.7	16.1	60.0	15.9	5.9
College graduate	B	B	B	65.5	15.3	4.0
Current employment^c						
Full-time	60.1	36.0	20.3	62.5	20.2	7.1
Part-time	52.4	28.5	10.9	59.4	12.9	4.3
Unemployed	60.5	22.5	11.4	59.5	21.7	10.0
Other ^d	45.4	25.5	13.2	41.7	6.4	2.5

Note: See Note, table 3.89. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

^a"Binge" alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. "Occasion" means at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also "binge" alcohol users. Respondents with missing data on binge or heavy alcohol use in past 30 days were treated as nonbinge/nonheavy alcohol users and included in the "any use" category.

^bLarge metropolitan areas are defined as Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) with a population of 1 million or more. Small metropolitan areas are MSAs with a population of less than 1 million. Nonmetropolitan areas are areas outside of MSAs.

^cData refer to adults age 18 and older.

^dRetired, disabled, homemaker, student, or other.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1998* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000), p. 103. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.114

Respondents reporting whether drinking has ever been a source of family trouble

United States, selected years 1947-2000

Question: "Has drinking ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

	Yes	No
1947	15%	85%
1950	14	86
1966	12	88
1974	12	88
1976	17	83
1978	22	78
1981	22	78
1984	18	82
1985	21	79
1987	24	76
1989	19	81
1990	23	76
1992	24	76
1994	27	72
1996	23	77
1997	30	70
1999	36	64
2000	36	64

Note: See Note, table 3.110. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 384 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1997), p. 24; and The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/releases/pr001204.asp> [Dec. 11, 2000]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.115

Respondents reporting whether drinking has ever been a source of family trouble

By demographic characteristics, United States, 2000

Question: "Has drinking ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

	Yes	No
National	36%	64%
Sex		
Male	34	66
Female	38	62
Race		
White	37	63
Black	26	72
Nonwhite ^a	33	66
Age		
18 to 29 years	30	70
30 to 49 years	39	61
50 to 64 years	40	60
50 years and older	37	63
65 years and older	32	68
Education		
College post graduate	29	71
College graduate	29	71
Some college	34	66
High school graduate or less	41	58
Community		
Urban area	34	65
Suburban area	35	65
Rural area	42	58
Region		
East	36	63
Midwest	36	64
South	33	67
West	39	61
Politics		
Republican	33	67
Democrat	36	64
Independent	39	61

Note: See Note, table 3.110. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.116

Respondents reporting having driven a vehicle under the influence of alcohol or drugs during the past year

By selected characteristics, United States, 1998

	Respondents reporting that they drove under the influence in the past year		
	Total	Heavy alcohol use in the past month ^a	Illicit drug use in the past year ^b
Total	11.0%	50.2%	38.3%
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	15.7	49.3	42.8
Female	6.7	53.3	31.3
<u>Age group</u>			
16 to 17 years	8.9	37.4	26.8
18 to 20 years	21.1	67.9	46.3
21 to 25 years	22.1	62.0	50.9
26 to 34 years	14.3	52.7	37.3
35 years and older	8.0	40.4	31.0
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>			
White, non-Hispanic	12.5	54.5	42.1
Black, non-Hispanic	5.8	28.9	23.6
Hispanic	7.6	35.0	33.1
<u>Population density^c</u>			
Large metro	10.5	44.2	34.5
Small metro	12.0	55.2	41.8
Nonmetro	10.6	50.8	39.9
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	10.7	41.4	34.6
North Central	13.5	52.9	37.7
South	9.5	48.9	40.3
West	11.2	54.2	39.0
<u>Education^d</u>			
Less than high school	6.7	39.7	30.2
High school graduate	9.9	46.1	38.7
Some college	13.4	61.0	43.1
College graduate	13.4	57.0	43.3
<u>Current employment^d</u>			
Full-time	14.8	50.6	40.7
Part-time	11.4	71.5	44.5
Unemployed	13.5	B	33.1
Other ^e	4.4	45.9	33.1

Note: See Note, table 3.89. These data are for respondents age 16 and older. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

^aHeavy alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days. "Occasion" means at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

^bIncludes use at least once in the past year of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

^cLarge metropolitan areas are defined as Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) with a population of 1 million or more. Small metropolitan areas are MSAs with a population of less than 1 million. Nonmetropolitan areas are areas outside of MSAs.

^dData refer to adults age 18 and older.

^eRetired, disabled, homemaker, student, or other.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1998** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000), p. 158. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.117

Total fatalities and fatalities in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashesBy highest blood alcohol concentration level in the crash, United States, 1982-99^a

	Total fatalities in motor vehicle crashes	Total fatalities in alcohol-related crashes		Blood alcohol concentration level					
		Number	Percent	0.00		0.01 to 0.09		0.10 or more	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1982	43,945	25,165	57.3%	18,780	42.7%	4,809	10.9%	20,356	46.3%
1983	42,589	23,646	55.5	18,943	44.5	4,472	10.5	19,174	45.0
1984	44,257	23,758	53.7	20,499	46.3	4,766	10.8	18,992	42.9
1985	43,825	22,716	51.8	21,109	48.2	4,604	10.5	18,111	41.3
1986	46,087	24,045	52.2	22,042	47.8	5,109	11.1	18,936	41.1
1987	46,390	23,641	51.0	22,749	49.0	5,112	11.0	18,529	39.9
1988	47,087	23,626	50.2	23,461	49.8	4,895	10.4	18,731	39.8
1989	45,582	22,404	49.2	23,178	50.8	4,541	10.0	17,863	39.2
1990	44,599	22,084	49.5	22,515	50.5	4,434	9.9	17,650	39.6
1991	41,508	19,887	47.9	21,621	52.1	3,957	9.5	15,930	38.4
1992	39,250	17,858	45.5	21,392	54.5	3,625	9.2	14,234	36.3
1993	40,150	17,473	43.5	22,677	56.5	3,496	8.7	13,977	34.8
1994	40,716	16,580	40.7	24,136	59.3	3,480	8.5	13,100	32.2
1995	41,817	17,247	41.2	24,570	58.8	3,746	9.0	13,501	32.3
1996	42,065	17,218	40.9	24,847	59.1	3,774	9.0	13,444	32.0
1997	42,013	16,189	38.6	25,824	61.4	3,480	8.3	12,710	30.3
1998 ^b	41,501	16,020	39.0	25,481	61.0	3,526	8.0	12,494	30.0
1999 ^b	41,611	15,786	38.0	25,825	62.0	3,466	8.0	12,321	30.0

Note: These data are based on information from two of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's data systems: the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) and the National Automotive Sampling System/General Estimates System (GES). FARS contains data from a census of fatal traffic crashes occurring in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. FARS data include crashes involving motor vehicles traveling on a trafficway customarily open to the public and resulting in the death of a vehicle occupant or a nonmotorist within 30 days of the crash. GES data are obtained from a nationally representative probability sample selected from all police-reported crashes. To be eligible for the GES sample, a police accident report must be completed and the crash must involve at least one motor vehicle traveling on a trafficway, and result in property damage, injury, or death.

A fatal crash is defined as alcohol-related or alcohol-involved if either a driver or a nonmotorist (usually a pedestrian) had a measurable or estimated blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.01 or more grams per deciliter. BAC values are estimated by the Source when alcohol test results are unknown.

Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bBeginning in 1998, the Source provided percentages in whole numbers only.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Traffic Safety Facts 1997*, p. 32; *1999*, p. 32 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.118

Blood alcohol concentration level of motor vehicle drivers involved in fatal crashes

By age, United States, 1988-99

Blood alcohol concentration	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 ^a	1999 ^a
Ages 15 and younger												
0.01 or more	13.6%	10.8	12.5	14.0	11.9	9.7	10.3	10.0	9.0	6.5	10.0	8.0
0.10 or more	6.0%	6.0	5.9	5.4	4.4	3.6	6.5	4.4	3.5	3.5	5.0	4.0
Total number	448	402	409	364	350	383	397	410	413	345	361	332
Ages 16 to 20												
0.01 or more	32.3%	29.9	31.7	29.8	26.8	24.5	22.6	20.6	21.5	21.5	22.0	21.0
0.10 or more	20.7%	19.5	21.1	20.0	17.6	16.1	14.1	12.7	14.1	14.3	14.0	14.0
Total number	10,171	9,442	8,821	8,002	7,192	7,256	7,723	7,725	7,824	7,719	7,767	7,973
Ages 21 to 24												
0.01 or more	46.0%	45.0	44.9	44.5	41.0	39.4	37.4	37.2	36.9	35.0	36.0	36.0
0.10 or more	35.2%	34.5	34.7	33.8	30.7	30.7	28.2	27.7	26.8	26.3	28.0	27.0
Total number	8,555	7,723	7,195	6,748	6,323	6,406	6,291	6,263	6,205	5,705	5,613	5,620
Ages 25 to 34												
0.01 or more	41.1%	40.1	41.3	40.1	38.4	36.1	33.9	33.9	33.4	31.1	31.0	30.0
0.10 or more	32.7%	31.9	33.0	32.3	30.9	28.6	26.8	26.8	26.3	23.8	24.0	24.0
Total number	16,398	15,928	15,764	14,151	13,049	13,038	12,891	13,048	12,889	12,453	11,925	11,734
Ages 35 to 44												
0.01 or more	31.5%	31.2	32.0	31.2	30.0	29.3	27.3	28.6	27.7	27.3	27.0	26.0
0.10 or more	25.4%	25.2	25.8	25.2	24.2	23.5	22.3	22.7	22.0	22.1	21.0	21.0
Total number	10,077	10,106	10,177	9,482	9,284	9,738	9,951	10,677	10,955	10,904	11,241	11,023
Ages 45 to 54												
0.01 or more	23.2%	23.8	22.5	23.0	21.0	20.1	19.5	19.6	20.0	18.9	19.0	19.0
0.10 or more	18.2%	18.9	17.6	18.1	16.3	15.8	15.5	15.4	15.4	14.8	15.0	14.0
Total number	5,761	6,038	5,867	5,458	5,672	5,970	6,493	6,815	7,127	7,522	7,690	7,700
Ages 55 to 64												
0.01 or more	18.4%	18.0	16.7	15.5	15.6	16.0	13.5	16.0	14.3	13.1	13.0	13.0
0.10 or more	14.1%	13.7	12.5	12.0	11.5	12.4	10.5	12.3	10.6	9.4	9.0	10.0
Total number	4,320	4,202	4,068	3,695	3,688	3,824	3,828	4,079	4,237	4,394	4,478	4,592
Ages 65 to 74												
0.01 or more	13.8%	12.4	11.9	12.1	11.9	10.2	10.7	9.6	10.5	9.5	9.0	9.0
0.10 or more	9.3%	8.5	8.2	8.4	8.4	7.3	7.7	6.6	7.3	6.8	6.0	6.0
Total number	3,079	3,107	3,161	3,017	3,024	3,031	3,194	3,251	3,319	3,401	3,399	3,228
Ages 75 and older												
0.01 or more	7.0%	6.6	6.6	6.4	5.4	5.8	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.0
0.10 or more	4.1%	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.0
Total number	2,297	2,324	2,340	2,454	2,450	2,817	2,867	2,989	3,068	3,314	3,291	3,331

Note: See Note, table 3.117. The "0.01 or more" category includes the "0.10 or more" category. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Traffic Safety Facts 1997*, p. 36; *1999*, p. 36 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aBeginning in 1998, the Source provided percentages in whole numbers only.

Table 3.119

Total fatalities and fatalities in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes

By highest blood alcohol concentration level in the crash and jurisdiction, 1999

Jurisdiction	Total fatalities in motor vehicle crashes	Total fatalities in alcohol-related crashes		Blood alcohol concentration level					
				0.00		0.01 to 0.09		0.10 or more	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total ^a	41,611	15,786	38%	25,825	62%	3,466	8%	12,321	30%
Alabama	1,138	430	38	708	62	77	7	353	31
Alaska	76	40	53	36	47	8	10	32	43
Arizona	1,024	406	40	618	60	78	8	328	32
Arkansas	604	190	31	414	69	49	8	140	23
California	3,559	1,351	38	2,208	62	343	10	1,009	28
Colorado	626	220	35	406	65	49	8	171	27
Connecticut	301	134	45	167	55	33	11	101	34
Delaware	100	40	40	60	60	6	6	34	34
District of Columbia	41	22	53	19	47	6	14	16	39
Florida	2,918	1,043	36	1,875	64	214	7	829	28
Georgia	1,508	506	34	1,002	66	137	9	368	24
Hawaii	98	43	44	55	56	11	12	31	32
Idaho	278	102	37	176	63	26	9	76	28
Illinois	1,456	637	44	819	56	134	9	504	35
Indiana	1,013	342	34	671	66	77	8	265	26
Iowa	490	160	33	330	67	41	8	119	24
Kansas	537	186	35	351	65	43	8	143	27
Kentucky	814	281	35	533	65	51	6	229	28
Louisiana	924	427	46	497	54	101	11	326	35
Maine	181	59	32	122	68	8	5	51	28
Maryland	590	179	30	411	70	42	7	137	23
Massachusetts	414	203	49	211	51	63	15	140	34
Michigan	1,382	547	40	835	60	106	8	442	32
Minnesota	625	201	32	424	68	39	6	162	26
Mississippi	927	362	39	565	61	62	7	300	32
Missouri	1,094	441	40	653	60	116	11	325	30
Montana	220	103	47	117	53	16	7	87	40
Nebraska	295	125	42	170	58	38	13	87	30
Nevada	350	156	45	194	55	52	15	105	30
New Hampshire	141	66	47	75	53	24	17	42	30
New Jersey	727	291	40	436	60	79	11	211	29
New Mexico	460	206	45	254	55	37	8	169	37
New York	1,548	344	22	1,204	78	92	6	252	16
North Carolina	1,505	536	36	969	64	123	8	413	27
North Dakota	119	56	47	63	53	11	10	45	38
Ohio	1,430	458	32	972	68	78	5	380	27
Oklahoma	739	245	33	494	67	49	7	196	27
Oregon	414	170	41	244	59	29	7	141	34
Pennsylvania	1,549	605	39	944	61	111	7	494	32
Rhode Island	88	36	41	52	59	12	14	23	27
South Carolina	1,065	333	31	732	69	50	5	283	27
South Dakota	150	65	43	85	57	9	6	56	37
Tennessee	1,285	489	38	796	62	107	8	382	30
Texas	3,518	1,734	49	1,784	51	393	11	1,341	38
Utah	360	74	21	286	79	18	5	56	15
Vermont	90	34	38	56	62	9	10	25	28
Virginia	877	320	36	557	64	74	8	246	28
Washington	634	265	42	369	58	41	6	225	35
West Virginia	395	145	37	250	63	26	7	119	30
Wisconsin	745	309	41	436	59	53	7	256	34
Wyoming	189	70	37	119	63	15	8	56	29
Puerto Rico ^a	558	259	46	299	54	63	11	196	35

Note: See Note, table 3.117.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Traffic Safety Facts 1999* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2000), pp. 160, 161. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aData for Puerto Rico are not included in the totals.

Table 3.120

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, United States, 1960-99

	Total Crime Index ^a	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
<u>Number of offenses</u>										
1960	3,384,200	288,460	3,095,700	9,110	17,190	107,840	154,320	912,100	1,855,400	328,200
1961	3,488,000	289,390	3,198,600	8,740	17,220	106,670	156,760	949,600	1,913,000	336,000
1962	3,752,200	301,510	3,450,700	8,530	17,550	110,860	164,570	994,300	2,089,600	366,800
1963	3,109,500	316,970	3,792,500	8,640	17,650	116,470	174,210	1,086,400	2,297,800	408,300
1964	4,564,600	364,220	4,200,400	9,360	21,420	130,390	203,050	1,213,200	2,514,400	472,800
1965	4,739,400	387,390	4,352,000	9,960	23,410	138,690	215,330	1,282,500	2,572,600	496,900
1966	5,223,500	430,180	4,793,300	11,040	25,820	157,990	235,330	1,410,100	2,822,000	561,200
1967	5,903,400	499,930	5,403,500	12,240	27,620	202,910	257,160	1,632,100	3,111,600	659,800
1968	6,720,200	595,010	6,125,200	13,800	31,670	262,840	286,700	1,858,900	3,482,700	783,600
1969	7,410,900	661,870	6,749,000	14,760	37,170	298,850	311,090	1,981,900	3,888,600	878,500
1970	8,098,000	738,820	7,359,200	16,000	37,990	349,860	334,970	2,205,000	4,225,800	928,400
1971	8,588,200	816,500	7,771,700	17,780	42,260	387,700	368,760	2,399,300	4,424,200	948,200
1972	8,248,800	834,900	7,413,900	18,670	46,850	376,290	393,090	2,375,500	4,151,200	887,200
1973	8,718,100	875,910	7,842,200	19,640	51,400	384,220	420,650	2,565,500	4,347,900	928,800
1974	10,253,400	974,720	9,278,700	20,710	55,400	442,400	456,210	3,039,200	5,262,500	977,100
1975	11,292,400	1,039,710	10,252,700	20,510	56,090	470,500	492,620	3,265,300	5,977,700	1,009,600
1976	11,349,700	1,004,210	10,345,500	18,780	57,080	427,810	500,530	3,108,700	6,270,800	966,000
1977	10,984,500	1,029,580	9,955,000	19,120	63,500	412,610	534,350	3,071,500	5,905,700	977,700
1978	11,209,000	1,085,550	10,123,400	19,560	67,610	426,930	571,460	3,128,300	5,991,000	1,004,100
1979	12,249,500	1,208,030	11,041,500	21,460	76,390	480,700	629,480	3,327,700	6,601,000	1,112,800
1980	13,408,300	1,344,520	12,063,700	23,040	82,990	565,840	672,650	3,795,200	7,136,900	1,131,700
1981	13,423,800	1,361,820	12,061,900	22,520	82,500	592,910	663,900	3,779,700	7,194,400	1,087,800
1982	12,974,400	1,322,390	11,652,000	21,010	78,770	553,130	669,480	3,447,100	7,142,500	1,062,400
1983	12,108,600	1,258,090	10,850,500	19,310	78,920	506,570	653,290	3,129,900	6,712,800	1,007,900
1984	11,881,800	1,273,280	10,608,500	18,960	84,230	485,010	685,350	2,984,400	6,591,900	1,032,200
1985	12,431,400	1,328,800	11,102,600	18,980	88,670	497,870	723,250	3,073,300	6,926,400	1,102,900
1986	13,211,900	1,489,170	11,722,700	20,610	91,460	542,780	834,320	3,241,400	7,257,200	1,224,100
1987	13,508,700	1,484,000	12,024,700	20,100	91,110	517,700	855,090	3,236,200	7,499,900	1,288,700
1988	13,923,100	1,566,220	12,356,900	20,680	92,490	542,970	910,090	3,218,100	7,705,900	1,432,900
1989	14,251,400	1,646,040	12,605,400	21,500	94,500	578,330	951,710	3,168,200	7,872,400	1,564,800
1990	14,475,600	1,820,130	12,655,500	23,440	102,560	639,270	1,054,860	3,073,900	7,945,700	1,635,900
1991	14,872,900	1,911,770	12,961,100	24,700	106,590	687,730	1,092,740	3,157,200	8,142,200	1,661,700
1992	14,438,200	1,932,270	12,505,900	23,760	109,060	672,480	1,126,970	2,979,900	7,915,200	1,610,800
1993	14,141,800	1,926,020	12,218,800	24,530	106,010	659,870	1,135,610	2,834,800	7,820,900	1,563,100
1994	13,989,500	1,857,670	12,131,900	23,330	102,220	618,950	1,113,180	2,712,800	7,879,800	1,539,300
1995	13,862,700	1,798,790	12,063,900	21,610	97,470	580,510	1,099,210	2,593,800	7,997,700	1,472,400
1996	13,493,900	1,688,540	11,805,300	19,650	96,250	535,590	1,037,050	2,506,400	7,904,700	1,394,200
1997	13,194,600	1,636,100	11,558,500	18,210	96,150	498,530	1,023,200	2,460,500	7,743,800	1,354,200
1998	12,485,700	1,533,890	10,951,800	16,970	93,140	447,190	976,580	2,332,700	7,376,300	1,242,800
1999	11,635,100	1,430,690	10,204,500	15,530	89,110	409,670	916,380	2,099,700	6,957,400	1,147,300
<u>Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants)^c</u>										
1960	1,887.2	160.9	1,726.3	5.1	9.6	60.1	86.1	508.6	1,034.7	183.0
1961	1,906.1	158.1	1,747.9	4.8	9.4	58.3	85.7	518.9	1,045.4	183.6
1962	2,019.8	162.3	1,857.5	4.6	9.4	59.7	88.6	535.2	1,124.8	197.4
1963	2,180.3	168.2	2,012.1	4.6	9.4	61.8	92.4	576.4	1,219.1	216.6
1964	2,388.1	190.6	2,197.5	4.9	11.2	68.2	106.2	634.7	1,315.5	247.4
1965	2,449.0	200.2	2,248.8	5.1	12.1	71.7	111.3	662.7	1,329.3	256.8
1966	2,670.8	220.0	2,450.9	5.6	13.2	80.8	120.3	721.0	1,442.9	286.9
1967	2,989.7	253.2	2,736.5	6.2	14.0	102.8	130.2	826.6	1,575.8	334.1
1968	3,370.2	298.4	3,071.8	6.9	15.9	131.8	143.8	932.3	1,746.6	393.0
1969	3,680.0	328.7	3,351.3	7.3	18.5	148.4	154.5	984.1	1,930.9	436.2
1970	3,984.5	363.5	3,621.0	7.9	18.7	172.1	164.8	1,084.9	2,079.3	456.8
1971	4,164.7	396.0	3,768.8	8.6	20.5	188.0	178.8	1,163.5	2,145.5	459.8
1972	3,961.4	401.0	3,560.4	9.0	22.5	180.7	188.8	1,140.8	1,993.6	426.1
1973	4,154.4	417.4	3,737.0	9.4	24.5	183.1	200.5	1,222.5	2,071.9	442.6
1974	4,850.4	461.1	4,389.3	9.8	26.2	209.3	215.8	1,437.7	2,489.5	462.2
1975	5,298.5	487.8	4,810.7	9.6	26.3	220.8	231.1	1,532.1	2,804.8	473.7
1976	5,287.3	467.8	4,819.5	8.8	26.6	199.3	233.2	1,448.2	2,921.3	450.0
1977	5,077.6	475.9	4,601.7	8.8	29.4	190.7	240.0	1,419.8	2,729.9	451.9
1978	5,140.3	497.8	4,642.5	9.0	31.0	195.8	262.1	1,434.6	2,747.4	460.5
1979	5,565.5	548.9	5,016.6	9.7	34.7	218.4	286.0	1,511.9	2,999.1	505.6
1980	5,950.0	596.6	5,353.3	10.2	36.8	251.1	298.5	1,684.1	3,167.0	502.2
1981	5,858.2	594.3	5,263.9	9.8	36.0	258.7	289.7	1,649.5	3,139.7	474.7
1982	5,603.6	571.1	5,032.5	9.1	34.0	238.9	289.2	1,488.8	3,084.8	458.8
1983	5,175.0	537.7	4,637.4	8.3	33.7	216.5	279.2	1,337.7	2,868.9	430.8
1984	5,031.3	539.2	4,492.1	7.9	35.7	205.4	290.2	1,263.7	2,791.3	437.1
1985	5,207.1	556.6	4,650.5	7.9	37.1	208.5	302.9	1,287.3	2,901.2	462.0
1986	5,480.4	617.7	4,862.6	8.6	37.9	225.1	346.1	1,344.6	3,010.3	507.8
1987	5,550.0	609.7	4,940.3	8.3	37.4	212.7	351.3	1,329.6	3,081.3	529.4
1988	5,664.2	637.2	5,027.1	8.4	37.6	220.9	370.2	1,309.2	3,134.9	582.9
1989	5,741.0	663.7	5,077.9	8.7	38.1	233.0	383.4	1,276.3	3,171.3	630.4
1990	5,820.3	731.8	5,088.5	9.4	41.2	257.0	424.1	1,235.9	3,194.8	657.8

See notes on next page.

Table 3.120

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, United States, 1960-99--Continued

	Total Crime Index ^a	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
<i>Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants)^c-- continued</i>										
1991	5,897.8	758.1	5,139.7	9.8	42.3	272.7	433.3	1,252.0	3,228.8	659.0
1992	5,660.2	757.5	4,902.7	9.3	42.8	263.6	441.8	1,168.2	3,103.0	631.5
1993	5,484.4	746.8	4,737.6	9.5	41.1	255.9	440.3	1,099.2	3,032.4	606.1
1994	5,373.5	713.6	4,660.0	9.0	39.3	237.7	427.6	1,042.0	3,026.7	591.3
1995	5,275.9	684.6	4,591.3	8.2	37.1	220.9	418.3	987.1	3,043.8	560.4
1996	5,086.6	636.5	4,450.1	7.4	36.3	201.9	390.9	944.8	2,979.7	525.6
1997	4,930.0	611.3	4,318.7	6.8	35.9	186.3	382.3	919.4	2,893.4	506.0
1998	4,619.3	567.5	4,051.8	6.3	34.5	165.4	361.3	863.0	2,729.0	459.8
1999	4,266.8	524.7	3,742.1	5.7	32.7	150.2	336.1	770.0	2,551.4	420.7

Note: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies (police, sheriffs, and State police) report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. A count of these crimes, which are known as Part I offenses, is taken from records of all complaints of crime received by law enforcement agencies from victims or other sources and/or from officers who discovered the offenses. Whenever complaints of crime are determined through investigation to be unfounded or false, they are eliminated from an agency's count (Source, **1999**, p. 397).

The UCR Program uses seven crime categories to establish a "crime index" in order to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States. Crime index offenses include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft; the "Total Crime Index" is a simple sum of the index offenses. Arson was designated as a Part I Index offense in October 1978; data collection began in 1979. However, due to the incompleteness of arson reporting by police, arson data are not displayed nor are they included in the Total Crime Index of the offenses known to the police.

The figures in this table are subject to updating by the UCR Program and therefore may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. The number of agencies reporting and populations represented may vary from year to year. This table and tables 3.121 and 3.122 present data from all law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program, including those submitting less than 12 months of data. Estimates for nonreporting areas are included and are based on agencies reporting.

Due to ongoing National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) conversion efforts as well as other reporting problems, complete data were not available for a small number of States for certain years. As a result, the Source estimated State totals for these States for the years in question, but did not include these States in detailed breakdowns of the data. For instance, in 1999, complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, and New Hampshire. Therefore, estimates for these States were included in tables displaying State totals by offense type. However, these States were omitted from tables displaying detailed breakdowns. For definitions of offenses and a list of States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see [Appendix 3](#).

^aBecause of rounding, the offenses may not add to totals.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cAll rates were calculated on the number of offenses before rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1975*, p. 49, Table 2; **1995**, p. 58; **1999**, p. 64 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.121

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense and extent of urbanization, 1999

Area	Population ^a	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States, total	272,691,000	11,635,149	1,430,693	10,204,456	15,533	89,107	409,670	916,383	2,099,739	6,957,412	1,147,305
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,266.8	524.7	3,742.1	5.7	32.7	150.2	336.1	770.0	2,551.4	420.7
Metropolitan Statistical Area	217,166,405										
Area actually reporting ^c	92.8%	9,405,896	1,203,515	8,202,381	12,685	67,413	375,190	748,227	1,639,897	5,547,651	1,014,833
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,989,307	1,267,793	8,721,514	13,427	74,015	391,141	789,210	1,742,128	5,922,979	1,056,407
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,599.8	583.8	4,016.1	6.2	34.1	180.1	363.4	802.2	2,727.4	486.5
Other cities	22,200,548										
Area actually reporting ^c	80.0%	835,529	76,344	759,185	684	6,020	11,108	58,532	145,411	571,975	41,799
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,012,470	89,434	923,036	812	7,472	13,019	68,131	173,843	699,443	49,750
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,560.6	402.8	4,157.7	3.7	33.7	58.6	306.9	783.1	3,150.6	224.1
Rural	33,324,047										
Area actually reporting ^c	80.4%	538,298	63,497	474,801	1,031	6,050	4,705	51,711	156,189	283,444	35,168
Estimated totals	100.0%	633,372	73,466	559,906	1,294	7,620	5,510	59,042	183,768	334,990	41,148
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	1,900.6	220.5	1,680.2	3.9	22.9	16.5	177.2	551.5	1,005.3	123.5

Note: See [Note, table 3.120](#). These figures are aggregated from individual State statistics presented in table 3.122. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports (Source, p. 401). Complete data for 1999 were not available for Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, and New Hampshire; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source. For definitions of offenses and areas, see [Appendix 3](#).

^aPopulations are U.S. Census Bureau provisional estimates as of July 1, 1999 and are subject to change.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cThe percentage representing area actually reporting will not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals, since these data represent the sum of the calculations for individual States that have varying populations, portions reporting, and crime rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1999* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2000), p. 65, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.122

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1999

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
ALABAMA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,960,883										
Area actually reporting	93.1%	144,894	15,328	129,566	265	1,078	4,507	9,478	28,256	90,661	10,649
Estimated totals	100.0%	149,880	15,835	134,045	273	1,128	4,602	9,832	29,432	93,614	10,999
Cities outside metropolitan areas	597,141										
Area actually reporting	90.2%	28,522	3,621	24,901	37	207	519	2,858	5,044	18,600	1,257
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,637	4,017	27,620	41	230	576	3,170	5,595	20,631	1,394
Rural	811,976										
Area actually reporting	81.3%	9,183	1,275	7,908	25	126	97	1,027	2,942	4,364	602
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,302	1,569	9,733	31	155	119	1,264	3,621	5,371	741
State total	4,370,000	192,819	21,421	171,398	345	1,513	5,297	14,266	38,648	119,616	13,134
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,412.3	490.2	3,922.2	7.9	34.6	121.2	326.5	884.4	2,737.2	300.5
ALASKA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	257,762										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,950	1,685	11,265	19	162	398	1,106	1,543	8,471	1,251
Cities outside metropolitan areas	167,739										
Area actually reporting	69.1%	6,514	1,010	5,504	9	144	95	762	755	4,085	664
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,423	1,460	7,963	13	208	137	1,102	1,092	5,910	961
Rural	193,499										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,635	764	3,871	21	147	31	565	1,152	2,273	446
State total	619,000	27,008	3,909	23,099	53	517	566	2,773	3,787	16,654	2,658
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,363.2	631.5	3,731.7	8.6	83.5	91.4	448.0	611.8	2,690.5	429.4
ARIZONA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,197,878										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	262,622	24,418	238,204	363	1,303	7,145	15,607	45,669	155,434	37,101
Estimated totals	100.0%	262,859	24,433	238,426	363	1,304	7,149	15,617	45,714	155,584	37,128
Cities outside metropolitan areas	282,508										
Area actually reporting	98.5%	12,769	995	11,774	10	44	96	845	2,168	8,919	687
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,966	1,010	11,956	10	45	97	858	2,201	9,057	698
Rural	297,614										
Area actually reporting	92.5%	5,463	823	4,640	10	31	39	743	1,394	2,857	389
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,910	891	5,019	11	34	42	804	1,508	3,090	421
State total	4,778,000	281,735	26,334	255,401	384	1,383	7,288	17,279	49,423	167,731	38,247
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,896.5	551.2	5,345.4	8.0	28.9	152.5	361.6	1,034.4	3,510.5	800.5
ARKANSAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,240,226										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	64,746	6,845	57,901	79	499	1,470	4,797	11,919	41,567	4,415
Cities outside metropolitan areas	491,786										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	26,026	2,768	23,258	35	137	481	2,115	5,651	16,343	1,264
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,293	2,796	23,497	35	138	486	2,137	5,709	16,511	1,277
Rural	818,988										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,092	1,207	10,885	29	73	68	1,037	4,064	5,849	972
State total	2,551,000	103,131	10,848	92,283	143	710	2,024	7,971	21,692	63,927	6,664
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,042.8	425.2	3,617.5	5.6	27.8	79.3	312.5	850.3	2,506.0	261.2
CALIFORNIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	32,024,277										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	1,223,207	203,067	1,020,140	1,953	9,034	59,431	132,649	213,630	641,212	165,298
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,223,486	203,105	1,020,381	1,953	9,036	59,442	132,674	213,680	641,367	165,334
Cities outside metropolitan areas	480,772										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	21,845	2,685	19,160	13	161	455	2,056	4,828	12,586	1,746
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,961	2,699	19,262	13	162	457	2,067	4,854	12,653	1,755
Rural	639,951										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,717	2,075	13,642	39	165	140	1,731	5,280	6,971	1,391
State total	33,145,000	1,261,164	207,879	1,053,285	2,005	9,363	60,039	136,472	223,814	660,991	168,480
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,805.0	627.2	3,177.8	6.0	28.2	181.1	411.7	675.3	1,994.2	508.3
COLORADO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,392,394										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	143,564	12,424	131,140	175	1,465	2,956	7,828	23,954	93,307	13,879
Estimated totals	100.0%	143,929	12,450	131,479	175	1,468	2,963	7,844	24,007	93,558	13,914
Cities outside metropolitan areas	294,158										
Area actually reporting	94.0%	14,803	839	13,964	5	121	74	639	1,841	11,609	514
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,754	893	14,861	5	129	79	680	1,959	12,355	547
Rural	369,448										
Area actually reporting	97.5%	5,005	457	4,548	5	80	14	358	988	3,234	326
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,130	468	4,662	5	82	14	367	1,013	3,315	334
State total	4,056,000	164,813	13,811	151,002	185	1,679	3,056	8,891	26,979	109,228	14,795
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,063.4	340.5	3,722.9	4.6	41.4	75.3	219.2	665.2	2,693.0	364.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.122

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1999--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
CONNECTICUT											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,732,702										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	101,286	10,035	91,251	100	597	3,926	5,412	16,939	63,789	10,523
Cities outside metropolitan areas	70,297										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,114	220	1,894	1	2	46	171	362	1,432	100
Rural	479,001										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,836	1,087	6,749	6	55	82	944	1,997	4,078	674
State total	3,282,000	111,236	11,342	99,894	107	654	4,054	6,527	19,298	69,299	11,297
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,389.3	345.6	3,043.7	3.3	19.9	123.5	198.9	588.0	2,111.5	344.2
DELAWARE^c											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	619,558										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	NA	NA	26,474	22	NA	1,353	2,757	4,175	19,438	2,861
Cities outside metropolitan areas	31,161										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	NA	NA	1,901	1	NA	74	214	291	1,543	67
Rural	103,281										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	NA	NA	2,547	1	NA	65	518	779	1,653	115
State total	754,000	36,456	5,534	30,922	24	529	1,492	3,489	5,245	22,634	3,043
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,835.0	734.0	4,101.1	3.2	70.2	197.9	462.7	695.6	3,001.9	403.6
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA^d											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	519,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	41,868	8,448	33,420	241	248	3,344	4,615	5,067	21,701	6,652
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NONE										
Rural	NONE										
State total	519,000	41,868	8,448	33,420	241	248	3,344	4,615	5,067	21,701	6,652
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	8,067.1	1,627.7	6,439.3	46.4	47.8	644.3	889.2	976.3	4,181.3	1,281.7
FLORIDA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	14,047,638										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	889,019	121,687	767,332	803	6,503	31,105	83,276	169,393	507,484	90,455
Estimated totals	100.0%	892,084	122,023	770,061	804	6,519	31,199	83,501	169,946	509,334	90,781
Cities outside metropolitan areas	227,674										
Area actually reporting	85.3%	13,665	1,874	11,791	14	98	333	1,429	2,894	8,265	632
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,021	2,196	13,825	16	115	390	1,675	3,393	9,691	741
Rural	835,688										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	29,277	4,771	24,506	39	352	376	4,004	7,948	14,908	1,650
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,613	4,825	24,788	39	356	380	4,050	8,039	15,080	1,669
State total	15,111,000	937,718	129,044	808,674	859	6,990	31,969	89,226	181,378	534,105	93,191
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,205.5	854.0	5,351.6	5.7	46.3	211.6	590.5	1,200.3	3,534.5	616.7
GEORGIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,365,572										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	302,734	30,272	272,462	437	1,720	11,452	16,663	52,428	185,530	34,504
Estimated totals	100.0%	306,060	30,525	275,535	440	1,737	11,539	16,809	52,946	187,748	34,841
Cities outside metropolitan areas	859,122										
Area actually reporting	91.1%	50,772	5,557	45,215	65	273	951	4,268	8,318	34,736	2,161
Estimated totals	100.0%	55,721	6,099	49,622	71	300	1,044	4,684	9,129	38,121	2,372
Rural	1,563,306										
Area actually reporting	94.4%	37,007	4,685	32,322	68	266	358	3,993	8,834	20,743	2,745
Estimated totals	100.0%	39,187	4,961	34,226	72	282	379	4,228	9,354	21,965	2,907
State total	7,788,000	400,968	41,585	359,383	583	2,319	12,962	25,721	71,429	247,834	40,120
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,148.5	534.0	4,614.6	7.5	29.8	166.4	330.3	917.2	3,182.3	515.2
HAWAII											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	866,566										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	42,678	2,198	40,480	37	235	907	1,019	6,087	30,396	3,997
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NONE										
Rural	318,434										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	14,646	587	14,059	7	119	137	324	3,334	10,062	663
State total	1,185,000	57,324	2,785	54,539	44	354	1,044	1,343	9,421	40,458	4,660
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,837.5	235.0	4,602.4	3.7	29.9	88.1	113.3	795.0	3,414.2	393.2
IDAHO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	479,939										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	18,296	1,288	17,008	8	178	119	983	3,268	12,877	863
Cities outside metropolitan areas	353,530										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	14,702	1,086	13,616	7	123	83	873	2,638	10,340	638
Estimated totals	100.0%	14,847	1,097	13,750	7	124	84	882	2,664	10,442	644
Rural	418,531										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	6,216	674	5,542	10	114	20	530	1,690	3,465	387
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,286	681	5,605	10	115	20	536	1,709	3,505	391
State total	1,252,000	39,429	3,066	36,363	25	417	223	2,401	7,641	26,824	1,898
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,149.3	244.9	2,904.4	2.0	33.3	17.8	191.8	610.3	2,142.5	151.6
ILLINOIS^e											
State total	12,128,000	546,561	88,838	457,723	937	4,144	26,611	57,146	86,390	319,219	52,114
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,506.6	732.5	3,774.1	7.7	34.2	219.4	471.2	712.3	2,632.1	429.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.122

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1999--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
INDIANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,262,065										
Area actually reporting	83.8%	158,755	16,956	141,799	308	1,139	5,521	9,988	30,338	95,674	15,787
Estimated totals	100.0%	175,670	18,079	157,591	325	1,234	5,687	10,833	32,974	107,579	17,038
Cities outside metropolitan areas	560,805										
Area actually reporting	76.8%	21,159	1,000	20,159	10	113	230	647	3,254	15,687	1,218
Estimated totals	100.0%	27,563	1,303	26,260	13	147	300	843	4,239	20,434	1,587
Rural	1,120,130										
Area actually reporting	43.7%	8,983	1,257	7,726	23	99	222	913	2,292	4,707	727
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,575	2,879	17,696	53	226	509	2,091	5,250	10,781	1,665
State total	5,943,000	223,808	22,261	201,547	391	1,607	6,496	13,767	42,463	138,794	20,290
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,765.9	374.6	3,391.3	6.6	27.0	109.3	231.7	714.5	2,335.4	341.4
IOWA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,280,420										
Area actually reporting	97.1%	58,741	5,517	53,224	33	580	896	4,008	10,046	39,642	3,536
Estimated totals	100.0%	59,744	5,606	54,138	33	590	903	4,080	10,244	40,293	3,601
Cities outside metropolitan areas	693,980										
Area actually reporting	86.0%	20,661	1,591	19,070	9	123	111	1,348	3,433	14,832	805
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,025	1,850	22,175	10	143	129	1,568	3,992	17,247	936
Rural	894,600										
Area actually reporting	90.1%	7,860	520	7,340	0	42	17	461	2,500	4,301	539
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,728	578	8,150	0	47	19	512	2,776	4,776	598
State total	2,869,000	92,497	8,034	84,463	43	780	1,051	6,160	17,012	62,316	5,135
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,224.0	280.0	2,944.0	1.5	27.2	36.6	214.7	593.0	2,172.0	179.0
KANSAS^e											
State total	2,654,000	117,803	10,159	107,644	160	1,065	2,047	6,887	21,874	79,722	6,048
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,438.7	382.8	4,055.9	6.0	40.1	77.1	259.5	824.2	3,003.8	227.9
KENTUCKY^e											
State total	3,961,000	114,003	11,908	102,095	212	1,040	3,168	7,488	24,199	69,265	8,631
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,878.1	300.6	2,577.5	5.4	26.3	80.0	189.0	610.9	1,748.7	217.9
LOUISIANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,289,135										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	209,163	24,836	184,327	397	1,199	6,993	16,247	38,859	125,479	19,989
Estimated totals	100.0%	211,335	25,099	186,236	399	1,208	7,029	16,463	39,191	126,925	20,120
Cities outside metropolitan areas	368,696										
Area actually reporting	84.8%	18,165	2,684	15,481	24	100	300	2,260	3,467	11,355	659
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,425	3,166	18,259	28	118	354	2,666	4,089	13,393	777
Rural	714,169										
Area actually reporting	90.5%	16,727	3,408	13,319	37	110	188	3,073	4,066	8,531	722
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,492	3,768	14,724	41	122	208	3,397	4,495	9,431	798
State total	4,372,000	251,252	32,033	219,219	468	1,448	7,591	22,526	47,775	149,749	21,695
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,746.8	732.7	5,014.2	10.7	33.1	173.6	515.2	1,092.7	3,425.2	496.2
MAINE^e											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	463,765										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,159	752	14,407	11	115	196	430	2,880	10,784	743
Cities outside metropolitan areas	429,965										
Area actually reporting	97.4%	14,466	477	13,989	13	92	42	330	2,383	11,070	536
Estimated totals	100.0%	14,855	489	14,366	13	94	43	339	2,447	11,369	550
Rural	359,270										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,010	165	5,845	3	30	4	128	2,205	3,239	401
State total	1,253,000	36,024	1,406	34,618	27	239	243	897	7,532	25,392	1,694
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,875.0	112.2	2,762.8	2.2	19.1	19.4	71.6	601.1	2,026.5	135.2
MARYLAND											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,794,973										
Area actually reporting	86.4%	172,485	21,562	150,923	160	972	6,249	14,181	28,268	104,666	17,989
Estimated totals	100.0%	240,069	36,476	203,593	445	1,412	13,298	21,321	40,285	138,520	24,788
Cities outside metropolitan areas	89,311										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	8,101	1,094	7,007	9	48	250	787	1,348	5,298	361
Rural	287,716										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,250	877	5,373	11	91	88	687	1,597	3,478	298
State total	5,172,000	254,420	38,447	215,973	465	1,551	13,636	22,795	43,230	147,296	25,447
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,919.2	743.4	4,175.8	9.0	30.0	263.7	440.7	835.8	2,848.0	492.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.122

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1999--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
MASSACHUSETTS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,875,969										
Area actually reporting	96.3%	186,313	31,371	154,942	119	1,548	5,795	23,909	29,934	100,438	24,570
Estimated totals	100.0%	191,334	32,041	159,293	120	1,581	5,868	24,472	30,737	103,488	25,068
Cities outside metropolitan areas	288,813										
Area actually reporting	92.4%	9,328	1,821	7,507	2	76	58	1,685	2,051	4,942	514
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,092	1,970	8,122	2	82	63	1,823	2,219	5,347	556
Rural	10,218										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	34	12	22	0	0	0	12	8	10	4
State total	6,175,000	201,460	34,023	167,437	122	1,663	5,931	26,307	32,964	108,845	25,628
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,262.5	551.0	2,711.5	2.0	26.9	96.0	426.0	533.8	1,762.7	415.0
MICHIGAN											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	8,146,937										
Area actually reporting	97.3%	374,382	52,347	322,035	666	3,805	13,799	34,077	65,203	203,087	53,745
Estimated totals	100.0%	382,883	53,147	329,736	670	3,882	13,963	34,632	66,417	208,610	54,709
Cities outside metropolitan areas	606,958										
Area actually reporting	87.7%	16,648	1,060	15,588	3	223	65	769	2,145	12,802	641
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,974	1,207	17,767	3	254	74	876	2,445	14,591	731
Rural	1,110,105										
Area actually reporting	96.4%	23,846	2,270	21,576	21	687	64	1,498	7,590	12,675	1,311
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,739	2,355	22,384	22	713	66	1,554	7,874	13,150	1,360
State total	9,864,000	426,596	56,709	369,887	695	4,849	14,103	37,062	76,736	236,351	56,800
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,324.8	574.9	3,749.9	7.0	49.2	143.0	375.7	777.9	2,396.1	575.8
MINNESOTA^f											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,347,894										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	135,221	11,238	123,983	104	1,524	3,790	5,820	20,514	92,363	11,106
Cities outside metropolitan areas	535,284										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	20,821	937	19,884	12	228	93	604	2,590	16,222	1,072
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,893	940	19,953	12	229	93	606	2,599	16,278	1,076
Rural	892,822										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,688	907	14,781	18	285	34	570	4,593	9,095	1,093
State total	4,776,000	171,802	13,085	158,717	134	2,038	3,917	6,996	27,706	117,736	13,275
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,597.2	274.0	3,323.2	2.8	42.7	82.0	146.5	580.1	2,465.2	278.0
MISSISSIPPI											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	993,288										
Area actually reporting	75.1%	49,734	3,696	46,038	74	458	1,683	1,481	10,886	29,643	5,509
Estimated totals	100.0%	56,673	4,080	52,593	85	535	1,783	1,677	13,057	33,604	5,932
Cities outside metropolitan areas	637,473										
Area actually reporting	73.0%	32,311	2,571	29,740	47	289	797	1,438	6,880	18,120	4,740
Estimated totals	100.0%	44,235	3,520	40,715	64	396	1,091	1,969	9,419	24,807	6,489
Rural	1,138,239										
Area actually reporting	37.7%	6,532	781	5,751	24	85	82	590	2,501	2,831	419
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,323	2,071	15,252	64	225	217	1,565	6,633	7,508	1,111
State total	2,769,000	118,231	9,671	108,560	213	1,156	3,091	5,211	29,109	65,919	13,532
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,269.8	349.3	3,920.5	7.7	41.7	111.6	188.2	1,051.2	2,380.6	488.7
MISSOURI											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,717,487										
Area actually reporting	96.5%	204,908	22,882	182,026	300	1,062	6,729	14,791	32,400	128,713	20,913
Estimated totals	100.0%	208,705	23,169	185,536	303	1,085	6,779	15,002	33,013	131,328	21,195
Cities outside metropolitan areas	509,177										
Area actually reporting	88.5%	23,450	2,056	21,394	6	152	272	1,626	3,617	16,872	905
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,512	2,325	24,187	7	172	308	1,838	4,089	19,075	1,023
Rural	1,241,336										
Area actually reporting	51.1%	7,737	950	6,787	25	93	32	800	2,745	3,651	391
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,146	1,859	13,287	49	182	62	1,566	5,374	7,147	766
State total	5,468,000	250,363	27,353	223,010	359	1,439	7,149	18,406	42,476	157,550	22,984
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,578.7	500.2	4,078.5	6.6	26.3	130.7	336.6	776.8	2,881.3	420.3
MONTANA^e											
State total	883,000	35,937	1,823	34,114	23	250	228	1,322	3,784	28,434	1,896
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,069.9	206.5	3,863.4	2.6	28.3	25.8	149.7	428.5	3,220.2	214.7
NEBRASKA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	864,156										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	46,775	6,127	40,648	45	291	1,175	4,616	6,481	29,629	4,538
Cities outside metropolitan areas	392,151										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	15,787	759	15,028	6	93	75	585	2,137	12,287	604
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,923	766	15,157	6	94	76	590	2,155	12,393	609
Rural	409,693										
Area actually reporting	98.2%	5,641	269	5,372	9	28	13	219	1,494	3,590	288
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,746	274	5,472	9	29	13	223	1,522	3,657	293
State total	1,666,000	68,444	7,167	61,277	60	414	1,264	5,429	10,158	45,679	5,440
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,108.3	430.2	3,678.1	3.6	24.8	75.9	325.9	609.7	2,741.8	326.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.122

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1999--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
NEVADA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,558,040										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	77,545	9,553	67,992	147	864	4,153	4,389	16,177	39,055	12,760
Cities outside metropolitan areas	51,171										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,131	141	1,990	7	16	19	99	425	1,468	97
Rural	199,789										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,509	617	3,892	11	63	37	506	1,011	2,644	237
State total	1,809,000	84,185	10,311	73,874	165	943	4,209	4,994	17,613	43,167	13,094
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,653.7	570.0	4,083.7	9.1	52.1	232.7	276.1	973.6	2,386.2	723.8
NEW HAMPSHIRE^c											
State total	1,201,000	27,406	1,159	26,247	18	345	257	539	3,698	21,195	1,354
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,281.9	96.5	2,185.4	1.5	28.7	21.4	44.9	307.9	1,764.8	112.7
NEW JERSEY											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	8,143,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	276,873	33,540	243,333	287	1,409	14,243	17,601	46,998	160,978	35,357
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NONE										
Rural	NONE										
State total	8,143,000	276,873	33,540	243,333	287	1,409	14,243	17,601	46,998	160,978	35,357
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,400.1	411.9	2,988.2	3.5	17.3	174.9	216.1	577.2	1,976.9	434.2
NEW MEXICO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	993,956										
Area actually reporting	94.9%	66,716	8,409	58,307	95	479	2,138	5,697	13,301	38,793	6,213
Estimated totals	100.0%	68,631	8,705	59,926	99	498	2,176	5,932	13,798	39,765	6,363
Cities outside metropolitan areas	433,330										
Area actually reporting	78.0%	20,861	3,147	17,714	29	226	251	2,641	4,278	12,597	839
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,736	4,034	22,702	37	290	322	3,385	5,483	16,144	1,075
Rural	312,714										
Area actually reporting	74.2%	6,216	1,322	4,894	25	116	60	1,121	1,633	2,750	511
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,373	1,781	6,592	34	156	81	1,510	2,200	3,704	688
State total	1,740,000	103,740	14,520	89,220	170	944	2,579	10,827	21,481	59,613	8,126
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,962.1	834.5	5,127.6	9.8	54.3	148.2	622.2	1,234.5	3,426.0	467.0
NEW YORK											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	16,716,076										
Area actually reporting	86.0%	516,760	99,836	416,924	851	2,954	43,097	52,934	77,025	284,427	55,472
Estimated totals	100.0%	562,119	103,653	458,466	880	3,281	43,542	55,950	85,770	315,366	57,330
Cities outside metropolitan areas	603,765										
Area actually reporting	95.9%	18,424	1,569	16,855	3	138	208	1,220	2,980	13,401	474
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,205	1,636	17,569	3	144	217	1,272	3,106	13,969	494
Rural	877,159										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,419	1,858	13,561	20	138	62	1,638	4,341	8,783	437
State total	18,197,000	596,743	107,147	489,596	903	3,563	43,821	58,860	93,217	338,118	58,261
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,279.3	588.8	2,690.5	5.0	19.6	240.8	323.5	512.3	1,858.1	320.2
NORTH CAROLINA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,130,439										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	290,353	31,016	259,337	357	1,554	9,847	19,258	67,172	172,214	19,951
Estimated totals	100.0%	293,088	31,222	261,866	359	1,564	9,901	19,398	67,699	174,085	20,082
Cities outside metropolitan areas	742,033										
Area actually reporting	96.2%	54,610	5,371	49,239	69	230	1,458	3,614	12,345	34,479	2,415
Estimated totals	100.0%	56,785	5,585	51,200	72	239	1,516	3,758	12,837	35,852	2,511
Rural	1,778,528										
Area actually reporting	96.5%	44,486	4,505	39,981	117	340	647	3,401	17,294	19,807	2,880
Estimated totals	100.0%	46,098	4,667	41,431	121	352	670	3,524	17,921	20,526	2,984
State total	7,651,000	395,971	41,474	354,497	552	2,155	12,087	26,680	98,457	230,463	25,577
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,175.4	542.1	4,633.3	7.2	28.2	158.0	348.7	1,286.9	3,012.2	334.3
NORTH DAKOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	273,503										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	9,073	265	8,808	6	91	41	127	1,267	6,926	615
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,132	266	8,866	6	91	41	128	1,272	6,975	619
Cities outside metropolitan areas	145,127										
Area actually reporting	90.2%	3,515	95	3,420	2	26	13	54	426	2,745	249
Estimated totals	100.0%	3,897	105	3,792	2	29	14	60	472	3,044	276
Rural	215,370										
Area actually reporting	87.7%	1,880	47	1,833	2	19	1	25	520	1,189	124
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,143	53	2,090	2	22	1	28	593	1,356	141
State total	634,000	15,172	424	14,748	10	142	56	216	2,337	11,375	1,036
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,393.1	66.9	2,326.2	1.6	22.4	8.8	34.1	368.6	1,794.2	163.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.122

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1999--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
OHIO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,112,444										
Area actually reporting	78.1%	332,082	29,784	302,298	348	3,199	12,924	13,313	65,680	203,657	32,961
Estimated totals	100.0%	392,066	32,770	359,296	377	3,676	13,900	14,817	75,336	247,524	36,436
Cities outside metropolitan areas	769,181										
Area actually reporting	63.1%	22,531	1,020	21,511	5	151	246	618	3,479	17,122	910
Estimated totals	100.0%	35,703	1,616	34,087	8	239	390	979	5,513	27,132	1,442
Rural	1,375,375										
Area actually reporting	65.8%	14,554	810	13,744	8	141	76	585	4,064	8,815	865
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,111	1,230	20,881	12	214	115	889	6,174	13,393	1,314
State total	11,257,000	449,880	35,616	414,264	397	4,129	14,405	16,685	87,023	288,049	39,192
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,996.4	316.4	3,680.1	3.5	36.7	128.0	148.2	773.1	2,558.8	348.2
OKLAHOMA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,030,563										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	113,809	12,203	101,606	149	988	2,448	8,618	23,385	68,569	9,652
Estimated totals	100.0%	113,847	12,205	101,642	149	988	2,448	8,620	23,392	68,595	9,655
Cities outside metropolitan areas	677,576										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	33,195	3,233	29,962	26	261	299	2,647	7,533	20,791	1,638
Rural	649,861										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,244	1,628	8,616	56	126	38	1,408	3,547	4,230	839
State total	3,358,000	157,286	17,066	140,220	231	1,375	2,785	12,675	34,472	93,616	12,132
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,683.9	508.2	4,175.7	6.9	40.9	82.9	377.5	1,026.6	2,787.8	361.3
OREGON											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,333,200										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	127,631	10,508	117,123	62	977	2,529	6,940	19,749	85,937	11,437
Estimated totals	100.0%	127,824	10,517	117,307	62	978	2,532	6,945	19,777	86,078	11,452
Cities outside metropolitan areas	456,613										
Area actually reporting	98.8%	26,477	1,096	25,381	6	129	250	711	3,997	20,014	1,370
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,810	1,110	25,700	6	131	253	720	4,047	20,266	1,387
Rural	526,187										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,232	805	10,427	20	110	73	602	2,925	6,708	794
State total	3,316,000	165,866	12,432	153,434	88	1,219	2,858	8,267	26,749	113,052	13,633
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,002.0	374.9	4,627.1	2.7	36.8	86.2	249.3	806.7	3,409.3	411.1
PENNSYLVANIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	10,184,965										
Area actually reporting	95.2%	322,827	45,495	277,332	544	2,664	18,049	24,238	46,650	194,610	36,072
Estimated totals	100.0%	336,510	46,750	289,760	553	2,748	18,350	25,099	48,401	204,224	37,135
Cities outside metropolitan areas	770,078										
Area actually reporting	78.9%	16,564	1,778	14,786	16	196	179	1,387	2,250	11,722	814
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,981	2,252	18,729	20	248	227	1,757	2,850	14,848	1,031
Rural	1,038,957										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,961	1,429	14,532	19	283	93	1,034	4,786	8,678	1,068
State total	11,994,000	373,452	50,431	323,021	592	3,279	18,670	27,890	56,037	227,750	39,234
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,113.7	420.5	2,693.2	4.9	27.3	155.7	232.5	467.2	1,898.9	327.1
PUERTO RICO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,264,570										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	72,172	12,649	59,523	522	191	9,034	2,902	19,169	26,833	13,521
Cities outside metropolitan areas	623,430										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,682	1,531	8,151	45	32	793	661	3,864	3,373	914
Total	3,888,000	81,854	14,180	67,674	567	223	9,827	3,563	23,033	30,206	14,435
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,105.3	364.7	1,740.6	14.6	5.7	252.8	91.6	592.4	776.9	371.3
RHODE ISLAND											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	913,009										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	32,731	2,585	30,146	33	345	749	1,458	5,848	20,365	3,933
Cities outside metropolitan areas	77,991										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,709	214	2,495	1	31	30	152	491	1,907	97
Rural	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	57	41	16	2	15	9	15	2	12	2
State total	991,000	35,497	2,840	32,657	36	391	788	1,625	6,341	22,284	4,032
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,581.9	286.6	3,295.4	3.6	39.5	79.5	164.0	639.9	2,248.6	406.9
SOUTH CAROLINA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,723,666										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	148,938	22,232	126,706	166	1,151	4,367	16,548	27,323	88,395	10,988
Estimated totals	100.0%	150,241	22,376	127,865	166	1,158	4,396	16,656	27,513	89,294	11,058
Cities outside metropolitan areas	302,578										
Area actually reporting	97.9%	22,254	4,202	18,052	25	142	629	3,406	3,772	13,128	1,152
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,738	4,294	18,444	26	145	643	3,480	3,854	13,413	1,177
Rural	859,756										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	33,928	6,250	27,678	66	284	721	5,179	8,263	17,205	2,210
State total	3,886,000	206,907	32,920	173,987	258	1,587	5,760	25,315	39,630	119,912	14,445
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,324.4	847.1	4,477.3	6.6	40.8	148.2	651.4	1,019.8	3,085.7	371.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.122

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1999--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
SOUTH DAKOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	253,137										
Area actually reporting	93.4%	10,257	708	9,549	8	174	81	445	1,516	7,561	472
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,043	742	10,301	8	189	83	462	1,608	8,200	493
Cities outside metropolitan areas	198,926										
Area actually reporting	78.9%	4,701	231	4,470	1	67	10	153	760	3,536	174
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,961	293	5,668	1	85	13	194	964	4,483	221
Rural	280,937										
Area actually reporting	55.1%	1,312	106	1,206	5	34	4	63	376	749	81
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,382	192	2,190	9	62	7	114	683	1,360	147
State total	733,000	19,386	1,227	18,159	18	336	103	770	3,255	14,043	861
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,644.7	167.4	2,477.4	2.5	45.8	14.1	105.0	444.1	1,915.8	117.5
TENNESSEE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,697,527										
Area actually reporting	95.4%	196,506	30,353	166,153	303	1,951	7,901	20,198	37,880	107,630	20,643
Estimated totals	100.0%	200,743	30,944	169,799	306	1,993	7,948	20,697	38,881	109,969	20,949
Cities outside metropolitan areas	657,691										
Area actually reporting	96.8%	33,865	3,977	29,888	43	217	495	3,222	5,973	21,623	2,292
Estimated totals	100.0%	34,979	4,107	30,872	44	224	511	3,328	6,170	22,335	2,367
Rural	1,128,782										
Area actually reporting	96.1%	20,852	2,941	17,911	39	190	134	2,578	6,067	9,980	1,864
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,691	3,060	18,631	41	198	139	2,682	6,311	10,381	1,939
State total	5,484,000	257,413	38,111	219,302	391	2,415	8,598	26,707	51,362	142,685	25,255
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,693.9	694.9	3,998.9	7.1	44.0	156.8	487.0	936.6	2,601.8	460.5
TEXAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	16,906,546										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	915,756	102,070	813,686	1,080	6,728	28,581	65,681	167,382	558,725	87,579
Estimated totals	100.0%	916,633	102,159	814,474	1,081	6,735	28,596	65,747	167,573	559,261	87,640
Cities outside metropolitan areas	1,449,296										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	62,465	6,289	56,176	51	527	635	5,076	12,687	40,892	2,597
Estimated totals	100.0%	62,597	6,305	56,292	51	529	636	5,089	12,718	40,971	2,603
Rural	1,688,158										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	29,169	3,820	25,349	85	348	172	3,215	10,013	13,552	1,784
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,337	3,842	25,495	85	350	173	3,234	10,071	13,630	1,794
State total	20,044,000	1,008,567	112,306	896,261	1,217	7,614	29,405	74,070	190,362	613,862	92,037
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,031.8	560.3	4,471.5	6.1	38.0	146.7	369.5	949.7	3,062.6	459.2
UTAH											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,632,802										
Area actually reporting	98.4%	89,875	5,020	84,855	42	674	1,096	3,208	11,998	66,285	6,572
Estimated totals	100.0%	91,284	5,095	86,189	42	686	1,105	3,262	12,187	67,333	6,669
Cities outside metropolitan areas	256,911										
Area actually reporting	97.3%	9,339	465	8,874	1	76	35	353	1,297	7,181	396
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,597	478	9,119	1	78	36	363	1,333	7,379	407
Rural	240,287										
Area actually reporting	94.7%	4,845	280	4,565	1	40	16	223	1,015	3,260	290
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,118	296	4,822	1	42	17	236	1,072	3,444	306
State total	2,130,000	105,999	5,869	100,130	44	806	1,158	3,861	14,592	78,156	7,382
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,976.5	275.5	4,700.9	2.1	37.8	54.4	181.3	685.1	3,669.3	346.6
VERMONT											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	149,859										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,547	285	5,262	10	30	34	211	997	4,003	262
Cities outside metropolitan areas	203,187										
Area actually reporting	94.0%	6,503	239	6,264	2	66	21	150	955	5,028	281
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,917	254	6,663	2	70	22	160	1,016	5,348	299
Rural	240,954										
Area actually reporting	97.3%	4,154	134	4,020	5	35	9	85	1,482	2,197	341
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,271	137	4,134	5	36	9	87	1,524	2,259	351
State total	594,000	16,735	676	16,059	17	136	65	458	3,537	11,610	912
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,817.3	113.8	2,703.5	2.9	22.9	10.9	77.1	595.5	1,954.5	153.5
VIRGINIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,370,532										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	198,031	17,922	180,109	325	1,371	6,523	9,703	26,358	137,740	16,011
Estimated totals	100.0%	198,202	17,937	180,265	325	1,372	6,528	9,712	26,378	137,862	16,025
Cities outside metropolitan areas	418,843										
Area actually reporting	98.5%	15,664	1,360	14,304	19	123	211	1,007	1,933	11,690	681
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,894	1,380	14,514	19	125	214	1,022	1,961	11,862	691
Rural	1,083,625										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,790	2,309	15,481	48	223	205	1,833	4,072	10,172	1,237
State total	6,873,000	231,886	21,626	210,260	392	1,720	6,947	12,567	32,411	159,896	17,953
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,373.9	314.7	3,059.2	5.7	25.0	101.1	182.8	471.6	2,326.4	261.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.122

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1999--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
WASHINGTON											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,775,160										
Area actually reporting	98.5%	252,520	19,135	233,385	149	2,280	5,423	11,283	44,467	157,932	30,986
Estimated totals	100.0%	257,151	19,409	237,742	150	2,320	5,506	11,433	45,160	161,006	31,576
Cities outside metropolitan areas	435,411										
Area actually reporting	96.7%	29,000	1,340	27,660	8	213	240	879	4,587	21,848	1,225
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,991	1,385	28,606	8	220	248	909	4,744	22,595	1,267
Rural	545,429										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,367	922	14,445	13	171	54	684	4,748	8,733	964
State total	5,756,000	302,509	21,716	280,793	171	2,711	5,808	13,026	54,652	192,334	33,807
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,255.5	377.3	4,878.3	3.0	47.1	100.9	226.3	949.5	3,341.5	587.3
WEST VIRGINIA^g											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	756,455										
Area actually reporting	69.2%	20,958	2,441	18,517	24	162	421	1,834	4,119	12,589	1,809
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,150	3,410	24,740	33	196	489	2,692	5,581	16,766	2,393
Cities outside metropolitan areas	286,069										
Area actually reporting	92.9%	8,165	844	7,321	11	39	94	700	1,520	5,394	407
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,793	909	7,884	12	42	101	754	1,637	5,809	438
Rural	764,476										
Area actually reporting	91.0%	11,120	1,836	9,284	31	90	65	1,650	2,808	5,629	847
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,218	2,017	10,201	34	99	71	1,813	3,085	6,185	931
State total	1,807,000	49,161	6,336	42,825	79	337	661	5,259	10,303	28,760	3,762
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,720.6	350.6	2,370.0	4.4	18.6	36.6	291.0	570.2	1,591.6	208.2
WISCONSIN											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,562,758										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	132,436	11,064	121,372	158	808	4,347	5,751	18,612	90,884	11,876
Estimated totals	100.0%	133,087	11,088	121,999	158	811	4,354	5,765	18,685	91,409	11,905
Cities outside metropolitan areas	684,231										
Area actually reporting	98.0%	24,534	872	23,662	7	114	62	689	2,559	20,148	955
Estimated totals	100.0%	25,032	889	24,143	7	116	63	703	2,611	20,558	974
Rural	1,003,011										
Area actually reporting	97.7%	14,592	909	13,683	14	125	31	739	4,235	8,530	918
Estimated totals	100.0%	14,943	931	14,012	14	128	32	757	4,337	8,735	940
State total	5,250,000	173,062	12,908	160,154	179	1,055	4,449	7,225	25,633	120,702	13,819
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,296.4	245.9	3,050.6	3.4	20.1	84.7	137.6	488.2	2,299.1	263.2
WYOMING											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	142,226										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,669	360	5,309	3	57	44	256	900	4,150	259
Cities outside metropolitan areas	206,966										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	8,596	526	8,070	4	56	25	441	976	6,875	219
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,681	531	8,150	4	57	25	445	986	6,943	221
Rural	130,808										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,233	224	2,009	4	23	5	192	463	1,430	116
State total	480,000	16,583	1,115	15,468	11	137	74	893	2,349	12,523	596
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,454.8	232.3	3,222.5	2.3	28.5	15.4	186.0	489.4	2,609.0	124.2

Note: See Note, table 3.120. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 but more than 2 months of offense reports (Source, p. 401). For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cAn aggregate State total for forcible rape for 1999 was provided by the Delaware State Bureau of Investigation.

^dIncludes offenses reported by the Zoological Police.

^eComplete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, and New Hampshire; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source.

^fForcible rape figures furnished by the State Uniform Crime Reporting Program administered by the Minnesota Department of Public Safety are not comparable to those for previous years.

^gData are not comparable to previous years' data due to changes in reporting practices.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1999* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2000), pp. 74-82. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 3.123

Offenses known to police

By offense and size of place, 1998 and 1999

(1999 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
11,073 agencies; total population 231,643,000:										
1998	10,886,145	1,367,130	9,519,015	14,743	79,390	402,200	870,797	2,040,810	6,358,823	1,119,382
1999	10,107,180	1,266,105	8,841,075	13,607	74,135	368,676	809,687	1,825,547	5,986,601	1,028,927
Percent change	-7.2%	-7.4	-7.1	-7.7	-6.6	-8.3	-7.0	-10.5	-5.9	-8.1
TOTAL CITIES										
7,996 cities; total population 155,854,000:										
1998	8,664,907	1,110,900	7,554,007	11,437	59,020	358,330	682,113	1,510,880	5,122,020	921,107
1999	8,052,949	1,026,455	7,026,494	10,688	54,999	329,030	631,738	1,348,591	4,824,458	853,445
Percent change	-7.1%	-7.6	-7.0	-6.5	-8.8	-8.2	-7.4	-10.7	-5.8	-7.3
Group I										
64 cities, 250,000 and over; population 46,236,000:										
1998	3,232,690	551,769	2,680,921	6,246	22,103	206,822	316,598	545,081	1,679,301	456,539
1999	3,022,270	514,658	2,507,612	6,035	20,205	191,615	296,803	490,277	1,592,261	425,074
Percent change	-6.5%	-6.7	-6.5	-3.4	-8.6	-7.4	-6.3	-10.1	-5.2	-6.9
8 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 20,399,000:										
1998	1,221,132	255,051	966,081	2,584	6,270	99,565	146,632	188,147	601,549	176,385
1999	1,152,123	240,633	911,490	2,538	5,755	92,984	139,356	170,121	575,131	166,238
Percent change	-5.7%	-5.7	-5.7	-1.8	-8.2	-6.6	-5.0	-9.6	-4.4	-5.8
19 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 12,673,000:										
1998	947,073	138,492	808,581	1,802	7,730	49,345	79,615	166,407	506,083	136,091
1999	880,464	130,213	750,251	1,764	7,086	46,351	75,012	149,131	473,489	127,631
Percent change	-7.0%	-6.0	-7.2	-2.1	-8.3	-6.1	-5.8	-10.4	-6.4	-6.2
37 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,165,000:										
1998	1,064,485	158,226	906,259	1,860	8,103	57,912	90,351	190,527	571,669	144,063
1999	989,683	143,812	845,871	1,733	7,364	52,280	82,435	171,025	543,641	131,205
Percent change	-7.0%	-9.1	-6.7	-6.8	-9.1	-9.7	-8.8	-10.2	-4.9	-8.9
Group II										
152 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 22,288,000:										
1998	1,421,193	168,436	1,252,757	1,887	9,718	56,171	100,660	264,629	835,074	153,054
1999	1,322,300	155,564	1,166,736	1,710	9,231	51,377	93,246	235,228	790,365	141,143
Percent change	-7.0%	-7.6	-6.9	-9.4	-5.0	-8.5	-7.4	-11.1	-5.4	-7.8
Group III										
347 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 23,736,000:										
1998	1,220,886	136,785	1,084,101	1,213	8,960	40,815	85,797	218,530	745,014	120,557
1999	1,128,412	125,062	1,003,350	1,106	8,391	36,644	78,921	195,885	695,350	112,115
Percent change	-7.6%	-8.6	-7.4	-8.8	-6.4	-10.2	-8.0	-10.4	-6.7	-7.0
Group IV										
635 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,991,000:										
1998	1,018,759	99,836	918,923	822	6,864	25,884	66,266	182,142	652,129	84,652
1999	935,451	89,729	845,722	729	6,447	23,359	59,194	158,933	609,468	77,321
Percent change	-8.2%	-10.1	-8.0	-11.3	-6.1	-9.8	-10.7	-12.7	-6.5	-8.7
Group V										
1,485 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 23,319,000:										
1998	963,760	84,216	879,544	739	6,466	18,251	58,760	165,294	650,358	63,892
1999	896,369	78,391	817,978	645	6,231	16,927	54,588	148,109	610,964	58,905
Percent change	-7.0%	-6.9	-7.0	-12.7	-3.6	-7.3	-7.1	-10.4	-6.1	-7.8
Group VI										
5,313 cities, under 10,000; population 18,285,000:										
1998	807,619	69,858	737,761	530	4,909	10,387	54,032	135,204	560,144	42,413
1999	748,147	63,051	685,096	463	4,494	9,108	48,986	120,159	526,050	38,887
Percent change	-7.4%	-9.7	-7.1	-12.6	-8.5	-12.3	-9.3	-11.1	-6.1	-8.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.123

Offenses known to police

By offense and size of place, 1998 and 1999--Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,066 agencies; population 51,353,000:										
1998	1,718,786	198,230	1,520,556	2,265	14,759	39,637	141,569	379,777	974,922	165,857
1999	1,584,909	184,319	1,400,590	1,983	13,804	35,708	132,824	340,614	914,749	145,227
Percent change	-7.8%	-7.0	-7.9	-12.5	-6.5	-9.9	-6.2	-10.3	-6.2	-12.4
RURAL COUNTIES^c										
2,011 agencies; population 24,436,000:										
1998	502,452	58,000	444,452	1,041	5,611	4,233	47,115	150,153	261,881	32,418
1999	469,322	55,331	413,991	936	5,332	3,938	45,125	136,342	247,394	30,255
Percent change	-6.6%	-4.6	-6.9	-10.1	-5.0	-7.0	-4.2	-9.2	-5.5	-6.7
SUBURBAN AREAS^d										
5,518 agencies; population 94,685,000:										
1998	3,413,854	345,234	3,068,620	3,417	24,890	74,850	242,077	661,863	2,106,719	300,038
1999	3,157,859	318,466	2,839,393	2,983	23,642	67,767	224,074	590,176	1,980,225	268,992
Percent change	-7.5%	-7.8	-7.5	-12.7	-5.0	-9.5	-7.4	-10.8	-6.0	-10.3

Note: See Note, table 3.120. These data represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1998 and 1999 (Source, p. 402). Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Delaware State Bureau of Investigation and the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded by the Source from the forcible rape, violent crime, and Total Crime Index categories. Complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin for 1998; and Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, and New Hampshire for 1999. Crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source. For definitions of offenses, and suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cIncludes State police agencies with no county breakdown.

^dIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties also are included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1999* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2000), pp. 183, 184. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.124

Rank order of States according to rates (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

1999

(Rate per 100,000 population)

Rank	Violent crime ^a		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter		Forcible rape		Robbery		Aggravated assault	
	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate
United States, total		524.7		5.7		32.7		150.2		336.1
1	District of Columbia	1,627.7	District of Columbia	46.4	Alaska	83.5	District of Columbia	644.3	District of Columbia	889.2
2	Florida	854.0	Louisiana	10.7	Delaware	70.2	Maryland	263.7	South Carolina	651.4
3	South Carolina	847.1	New Mexico	9.8	New Mexico	54.3	New York	240.8	New Mexico	622.2
4	New Mexico	834.5	Nevada	9.1	Nevada	52.1	Nevada	232.7	Florida	590.5
5	Maryland	743.4	Maryland	9.0	Michigan	49.2	Illinois	219.4	Louisiana	515.2
6	Delaware	734.0	Alaska	8.6	District of Columbia	47.8	Florida	211.6	Tennessee	487.0
7	Louisiana	732.7	Arizona	8.0	Washington	47.1	Delaware	197.9	Illinois	471.2
8	Illinois	732.5	Alabama	7.9	Florida	46.3	California	181.1	Delaware	462.7
9	Tennessee	694.9	Illinois	7.7	South Dakota	45.8	New Jersey	174.9	Alaska	448.0
10	Alaska	631.5	Mississippi	7.7	Tennessee	44.0	Louisiana	173.6	Maryland	440.7
11	California	627.2	Georgia	7.5	Minnesota	42.7	Georgia	166.4	Massachusetts	426.0
12	New York	588.8	North Carolina	7.2	Mississippi	41.7	North Carolina	158.0	California	411.7
13	Michigan	574.9	Tennessee	7.1	Colorado	41.4	Tennessee	156.8	Oklahoma	377.5
14	Nevada	570.0	Michigan	7.0	Oklahoma	40.9	Pennsylvania	155.7	Michigan	375.7
15	Texas	560.3	Oklahoma	6.9	South Carolina	40.8	Arizona	152.5	Texas	369.5
16	Arizona	551.2	South Carolina	6.6	Kansas	40.1	South Carolina	148.2	Arizona	361.6
17	Massachusetts	551.0	Missouri	6.6	Rhode Island	39.5	New Mexico	148.2	North Carolina	348.7
18	North Carolina	542.1	Indiana	6.6	Texas	38.0	Texas	146.7	Missouri	336.6
19	Georgia	534.0	Texas	6.1	Utah	37.8	Michigan	143.0	Georgia	330.3
20	Oklahoma	508.2	California	6.0	Oregon	36.8	Missouri	130.7	Alabama	326.5
21	Missouri	500.2	Kansas	6.0	Ohio	36.7	Ohio	128.0	Nebraska	325.9
22	Alabama	490.2	Virginia	5.7	Alabama	34.6	Connecticut	123.5	New York	323.5
23	Nebraska	430.2	Florida	5.7	Illinois	34.2	Alabama	121.2	Arkansas	312.5
24	Arkansas	425.2	Arkansas	5.6	Idaho	33.3	Mississippi	111.6	West Virginia	291.0
25	Pennsylvania	420.5	Kentucky	5.4	Louisiana	33.1	Indiana	109.3	Nevada	276.1
26	New Jersey	411.9	New York	5.0	Maryland	30.0	Virginia	101.1	Kansas	259.5
27	Kansas	382.8	Pennsylvania	4.9	Hawaii	29.9	Washington	100.9	Oregon	249.3
28	Washington	377.3	Colorado	4.6	Georgia	29.8	Massachusetts	96.0	Pennsylvania	232.5
29	Oregon	374.9	West Virginia	4.4	Arizona	28.9	Alaska	91.4	Indiana	231.7
30	Indiana	374.6	Hawaii	3.7	New Hampshire	28.7	Hawaii	88.1	Washington	226.3
31	West Virginia	350.6	Nebraska	3.6	Wyoming	28.5	Oregon	86.2	Colorado	219.2
32	Mississippi	349.3	Rhode Island	3.6	Montana	28.3	Wisconsin	84.7	New Jersey	216.1
33	Connecticut	345.6	New Jersey	3.5	North Carolina	28.2	Oklahoma	82.9	Iowa	214.7
34	Colorado	340.5	Ohio	3.5	California	28.2	Minnesota	82.0	Connecticut	198.9
35	Ohio	316.4	Wisconsin	3.4	Arkansas	27.8	Kentucky	80.0	Idaho	191.8
36	Virginia	314.7	Connecticut	3.3	Pennsylvania	27.3	Rhode Island	79.5	Kentucky	189.0
37	Kentucky	300.6	Delaware	3.2	Iowa	27.2	Arkansas	79.3	Mississippi	188.2
38	Rhode Island	286.6	Washington	3.0	Indiana	27.0	Kansas	77.1	Wyoming	186.0
39	Iowa	280.0	Vermont	2.9	Massachusetts	26.9	Nebraska	75.9	Virginia	182.8
40	Utah	275.5	Minnesota	2.8	Kentucky	26.3	Colorado	75.3	Utah	181.3
41	Minnesota	274.0	Oregon	2.7	Missouri	26.3	Utah	54.4	Rhode Island	164.0
42	Wisconsin	245.9	Montana	2.6	Virginia	25.0	Iowa	36.6	Montana	149.7
43	Idaho	244.9	South Dakota	2.5	Nebraska	24.8	West Virginia	36.6	Ohio	148.2
44	Hawaii	235.0	Wyoming	2.3	Vermont	22.9	Montana	25.8	Minnesota	146.5
45	Wyoming	232.3	Maine	2.2	North Dakota	22.4	New Hampshire	21.4	Wisconsin	137.6
46	Montana	206.5	Utah	2.1	Wisconsin	20.1	Maine	19.4	Hawaii	113.3
47	South Dakota	167.4	Idaho	2.0	Connecticut	19.9	Idaho	17.8	South Dakota	105.0
48	Vermont	113.8	Massachusetts	2.0	New York	19.6	Wyoming	15.4	Vermont	77.1
49	Maine	112.2	North Dakota	1.6	Maine	19.1	South Dakota	14.1	Maine	71.6
50	New Hampshire	96.5	New Hampshire	1.5	West Virginia	18.6	Vermont	10.9	New Hampshire	44.9
51	North Dakota	66.9	Iowa	1.5	New Jersey	17.3	North Dakota	8.8	North Dakota	34.1

Note: These data were compiled by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action, Research and Information Division from data provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Where rates for States are reported as equal, rank was determined by calculating the rate to the decimal place necessary to make a distinction. Counts for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter include certain homicides later ruled as self-defense or other justifiable homicides. Complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, and New Hampshire; therefore certain crime counts were estimated by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Data for Vermont are not comparable to previous years because of changes in reporting practices.

^aIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.125

Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime and murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, and number and percent of firearm-related violent crime and weapon-related murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By type of weapon and State, 1999

State	Violent crime ^a		Firearm-related violent crime		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter		Percent of all murder and nonnegligent manslaughter						
	Number	Rate per 100,000 population	Number	Percent of all violent crime ^a	Number	Rate per 100,000 population	Percent of all violent crime ^a	Total firearm-related	Handgun-related	Rifle-related	Shotgun-related	Knife-related	Fists/feet-related
United States, total ^b	1,430,693	524.7	347,324	24.3%	15,533	5.7	1.1%	65.2%	51.3%	3.0%	4.0%	13.2%	6.7%
Alabama	21,421	490.2	6,545	30.6	345	7.9	1.6	86.7	73.3	0.0	6.7	6.7	0.0
Alaska	3,909	631.5	930	23.8	53	8.6	1.4	50.0	13.0	15.2	8.7	19.6	13.0
Arizona	26,334	551.2	8,184	31.1	384	8.0	1.5	71.2	60.7	3.7	3.9	13.6	5.0
Arkansas	10,848	425.2	3,114	28.7	143	5.6	1.3	67.8	44.8	5.6	7.7	14.0	7.7
California	207,879	627.2	41,247	19.8	2,005	6.0	1.0	66.7	57.4	3.1	3.2	12.6	5.2
Colorado	13,811	340.5	3,228	23.4	185	4.6	1.3	61.8	45.1	2.9	1.7	17.3	10.4
Connecticut	11,342	345.6	2,198	19.4	107	3.3	0.9	69.2	61.7	1.9	3.7	15.0	4.7
Delaware	5,534	734.0	1,254	22.7	24	3.2	0.4	70.8	66.7	0.0	0.0	16.7	8.3
District of Columbia	8,448	1,627.7	NA	NA	241	46.4	2.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	129,044	854.0	NA	NA	859	5.7	0.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	41,585	534.0	12,924	31.1	583	7.5	1.4	69.8	61.6	2.3	4.3	12.4	5.0
Hawaii	2,785	235.0	306	11.0	44	3.7	1.6	51.2	46.5	0.0	2.3	14.0	18.6
Idaho	3,066	244.9	638	20.8	25	2.0	0.8	62.5	37.5	16.7	0.0	12.5	8.3
Illinois	88,838	732.5	NA	NA	937	7.7	1.1	71.6	58.3	0.6	0.5	9.8	8.6
Indiana	22,261	374.6	5,991	26.9	391	6.6	1.8	73.5	64.8	2.5	2.2	7.4	4.3
Iowa	8,034	280.0	912	11.4	43	1.5	0.5	51.2	36.6	0.0	4.9	22.0	2.4
Kansas	10,159	382.8	NA	NA	160	6.0	1.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	11,908	300.6	2,641	22.2	212	5.4	1.8	64.2	43.2	3.7	4.9	9.9	6.2
Louisiana	32,033	732.7	10,166	31.7	468	10.7	1.5	69.5	58.1	4.2	5.5	12.8	5.7
Maine	1,406	112.2	NA	NA	27	2.2	1.9	63.0	37.0	7.4	11.1	14.8	11.1
Maryland	38,447	743.4	9,575	24.9	465	9.0	1.2	74.4	70.1	1.0	2.5	8.6	3.8
Massachusetts	34,023	551.0	3,178	9.3	122	2.0	0.4	56.4	41.0	1.7	1.7	23.9	0.9
Michigan	56,709	574.9	16,504	29.1	695	7.0	1.2	67.9	27.7	3.2	3.9	8.5	5.5
Minnesota	13,085	274.0	2,890	22.1	134	2.8	1.0	38.8	32.6	1.6	4.7	17.8	13.2
Mississippi	9,671	349.3	3,597	37.2	213	7.7	2.2	78.3	66.4	1.4	7.0	10.5	5.6
Missouri	27,353	500.2	8,446	30.9	359	6.6	1.3	65.1	56.9	2.1	3.4	10.4	8.9
Montana	1,823	206.5	301	16.5	23	2.6	1.3	66.7	22.2	22.2	22.2	11.1	22.2
Nebraska	7,167	430.2	1,516	21.2	60	3.6	0.8	26.9	19.2	3.8	3.8	19.2	23.1
Nevada	10,311	570.0	2,584	25.1	165	9.1	1.6	62.4	52.7	1.8	4.8	13.3	6.7
New Hampshire	1,159	96.5	129	11.1	18	1.5	1.6	22.2	16.7	0.0	5.6	44.4	16.7
New Jersey	33,540	411.9	7,256	21.6	287	3.5	0.9	52.6	48.4	0.0	2.1	18.8	11.1
New Mexico	14,520	834.5	3,848	26.5	170	9.8	1.2	54.6	39.7	5.0	4.3	19.9	8.5
New York	107,147	588.8	18,377	17.2	903	5.0	0.8	56.4	52.0	1.2	3.0	19.2	10.0
North Carolina	41,474	542.1	13,555	32.7	552	7.2	1.3	67.2	43.8	5.0	7.2	13.2	5.2
North Dakota	424	66.9	40	9.4	10	1.6	2.4	50.0	12.5	0.0	37.5	25.0	0.0
Ohio	35,616	316.4	8,815	24.8	397	3.5	1.1	57.3	46.7	0.6	1.4	11.5	9.2
Oklahoma	17,066	508.2	3,444	20.2	231	6.9	1.4	66.7	53.6	6.0	7.1	21.4	3.6
Oregon	12,432	374.9	2,069	16.6	88	2.7	0.7	52.3	30.7	1.1	5.7	17.0	4.5
Pennsylvania	50,431	420.5	13,758	27.3	592	4.9	1.2	72.7	65.9	1.8	3.9	9.5	8.0
Rhode Island	2,840	286.6	563	19.8	36	3.6	1.3	55.6	36.1	0.0	0.0	8.3	8.3
South Carolina	32,920	847.1	8,230	25.0	258	6.6	0.8	69.9	52.6	6.2	7.2	15.8	5.3
South Dakota	1,227	167.4	170	13.9	18	2.5	1.5	38.5	15.4	15.4	7.7	7.7	23.1
Tennessee	38,111	694.9	12,844	33.7	391	7.1	1.0	66.2	41.3	4.7	5.0	11.7	4.2
Texas	112,306	560.3	29,566	26.3	1,217	6.1	1.1	61.7	43.6	5.0	5.9	14.0	6.6
Utah	5,869	275.5	1,030	17.5	44	2.1	0.7	55.0	37.5	7.5	0.0	12.5	20.0
Vermont	676	113.8	88	13.0	17	2.9	2.5	41.2	5.9	11.8	11.8	11.8	5.9
Virginia	21,626	314.7	5,601	25.9	392	5.7	1.8	68.6	41.8	4.5	5.6	15.0	5.1
Washington	21,716	377.3	4,174	19.2	171	3.0	0.8	54.2	46.4	2.4	2.4	16.9	8.4
West Virginia	6,336	350.6	1,547	24.4	79	4.4	1.2	71.0	53.2	8.1	4.8	9.7	4.8
Wisconsin	12,908	245.9	3,776	29.3	179	3.4	1.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wyoming	1,115	232.3	123	11.0	11	2.3	1.0	27.3	18.2	0.0	9.1	18.2	27.3

Note: See Note, table 3.124. Firearm-related figures are projections based on Uniform Crime Reporting Program data showing incomplete reports from the States and the District of Columbia. Not all States report each year; therefore comparisons between years should not be undertaken except for States that have reported consistently.

For detailed information on State and Federal restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of firearms, see table 1.101.

^aIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bWeapon-related violent crime figures for "United States, total" include projections for nonreporting States based on data from reporting States.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.126

Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of robbery and aggravated assault, and percent of weapon-related robbery and aggravated assault

By type of weapon and State, 1999

State	Robbery						Aggravated assault					
	Number	Rate per 100,000 population	Percent of all violent crime ^a	Percent of all robberies			Number	Rate per 100,000 population	Percent of all violent crime ^a	Percent of all aggravated assaults		
				Firearm-related	Knife-related	Strongarm-related				Firearm-related	Knife-related	Fists/feet-related
United States, total ^b	409,670	150.2	28.6%	39.9%	8.4%	41.8%	916,383	336.1	64.1%	18.0%	17.8%	28.9%
Alabama	5,297	121.2	24.7	49.6	8.3	35.4	14,266	326.5	66.6	24.3	18.1	31.4
Alaska	566	91.4	14.5	42.2	8.8	42.0	2,773	448.0	70.9	22.1	22.7	29.6
Arizona	7,288	152.5	27.7	43.5	10.5	36.1	17,279	361.6	65.6	26.6	15.3	28.5
Arkansas	2,024	79.3	18.7	53.4	6.6	31.8	7,971	312.5	73.5	23.4	17.6	37.2
California	60,039	181.1	28.9	33.2	10.1	46.9	136,472	411.7	65.6	14.0	12.9	41.7
Colorado	3,056	75.3	22.1	37.7	8.9	41.0	8,891	219.2	64.4	20.2	22.2	26.9
Connecticut	4,054	123.5	35.7	37.3	9.7	43.6	6,527	198.9	57.5	8.4	14.4	40.0
Delaware	1,492	197.9	27.0	37.6	7.9	47.3	3,489	462.7	63.0	17.9	23.4	11.2
District of Columbia	3,344	644.3	39.6	36.8	7.3	48.7	4,615	889.2	54.6	18.2	25.0	8.5
Florida	31,969	211.6	24.8	38.0	6.9	44.1	89,226	590.5	69.1	15.3	18.5	18.3
Georgia	12,962	166.4	31.2	50.1	5.3	32.6	25,721	330.3	61.9	22.5	19.8	23.7
Hawaii	1,044	88.1	37.5	10.9	7.8	78.5	1,343	113.3	48.2	10.0	10.7	55.0
Idaho	223	17.8	7.3	28.8	11.3	49.1	2,401	191.8	78.3	21.5	22.9	19.9
Illinois	26,611	219.4	30.0	NA	NA	NA	57,146	471.2	64.3	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	6,496	109.3	29.2	48.3	6.3	37.8	13,767	231.7	61.8	17.5	12.5	39.6
Iowa	1,051	36.6	13.1	25.0	11.2	46.7	6,160	214.7	76.7	8.9	16.1	46.9
Kansas	2,047	77.1	20.1	45.6	7.9	36.7	6,887	259.5	67.8	23.5	21.6	6.7
Kentucky	3,168	80.0	26.6	39.6	7.1	47.5	7,488	189.0	62.9	15.3	11.6	47.7
Louisiana	7,591	173.6	23.7	58.4	5.5	30.9	22,526	515.2	70.3	23.4	20.6	25.3
Maine	243	19.4	17.3	NA	NA	NA	897	71.6	63.8	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	13,636	263.7	35.5	41.2	10.7	42.2	22,795	440.7	59.3	15.1	21.8	20.4
Massachusetts	5,931	96.0	17.4	24.2	20.4	43.1	26,307	426.0	77.3	5.7	14.8	38.1
Michigan	14,103	143.0	24.9	47.8	6.1	32.2	37,062	375.7	65.4	23.8	20.9	14.3
Minnesota	3,917	82.0	29.9	33.8	7.5	43.8	6,996	146.5	53.5	18.7	26.6	18.0
Mississippi	3,091	111.6	32.0	51.6	5.2	33.3	5,211	188.2	53.9	33.0	21.4	21.7
Missouri	7,149	130.7	26.1	40.6	7.0	44.1	18,406	336.6	67.3	28.0	17.4	17.9
Montana	228	25.8	12.5	28.3	7.6	43.4	1,322	149.7	72.5	14.8	13.7	18.9
Nebraska	1,264	75.9	17.6	47.5	9.3	37.0	5,429	325.9	75.7	15.8	11.7	41.8
Nevada	4,209	232.7	40.8	38.8	8.8	44.6	4,994	276.1	48.4	15.1	20.6	31.8
New Hampshire	257	21.4	22.2	20.9	6.8	61.8	539	44.9	46.5	6.8	20.8	43.7
New Jersey	14,243	174.9	42.5	33.0	8.9	50.1	17,601	216.1	52.5	12.9	22.4	31.5
New Mexico	2,579	148.2	17.8	47.5	15.4	29.1	10,827	622.2	74.6	22.5	16.8	30.8
New York	43,821	240.8	40.9	28.6	11.4	51.1	58,860	323.5	54.9	8.5	16.6	46.0
North Carolina	12,087	158.0	29.1	49.4	7.1	30.7	26,680	348.7	64.3	26.3	20.1	20.1
North Dakota	56	8.8	13.2	25.5	5.5	29.1	216	34.1	50.9	2.9	18.6	48.0
Ohio	14,405	128.0	40.4	36.4	5.3	46.0	16,685	148.2	46.8	17.6	17.7	35.3
Oklahoma	2,785	82.9	16.3	40.6	8.1	45.2	12,675	377.5	74.3	15.9	15.1	32.6
Oregon	2,858	86.2	23.0	27.3	9.3	55.0	8,267	249.3	66.5	13.5	16.1	34.3
Pennsylvania	18,670	155.7	37.0	38.9	6.8	48.5	27,890	232.5	55.3	20.6	15.4	37.5
Rhode Island	788	79.5	27.7	29.8	9.3	53.2	1,625	164.0	57.2	16.6	21.7	17.0
South Carolina	5,760	148.2	17.5	43.8	8.1	36.7	25,315	651.4	76.9	21.2	21.9	24.4
South Dakota	103	14.1	8.4	18.9	18.9	44.2	770	105.0	62.8	14.3	32.2	23.2
Tennessee	8,598	156.8	22.6	55.7	7.6	26.2	26,707	487.0	70.1	28.3	20.6	13.0
Texas	29,405	146.7	26.2	44.0	9.2	36.6	74,070	369.5	66.0	20.4	22.6	20.2
Utah	1,158	54.4	19.7	32.4	10.8	48.6	3,861	181.3	65.8	14.2	21.8	30.4
Vermont	65	10.9	9.6	27.1	23.7	39.0	458	77.1	67.8	10.8	22.8	34.4
Virginia	6,947	101.1	32.1	49.2	7.8	31.5	12,567	182.8	58.1	13.9	18.4	35.9
Washington	5,808	100.9	26.7	27.8	9.2	45.4	13,026	226.3	60.0	16.8	19.5	28.3
West Virginia	661	36.6	10.4	29.6	10.1	49.2	5,259	291.0	83.0	24.0	13.0	44.6
Wisconsin	4,449	84.7	34.5	52.3	6.8	33.7	7,225	137.6	56.0	16.8	16.2	45.1
Wyoming	74	15.4	6.6	17.8	15.1	57.5	893	186.0	80.1	10.4	15.7	39.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.124 and 3.125.

^aIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.^bWeapon-related figures for "United States, total" include projections for nonreporting States based on data from reporting States.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.127

Rate (per 100,000 population) of fatal and nonfatal firearm-related injuries

By intent, United States, 1993-98

	Total	Intent		
		Unintentional	Assault/legal intervention	Intentionally self-inflicted
Fatal				
1993	15.4	0.6	7.3	7.5
1994	14.8	0.5	7.0	7.3
1995	13.7	0.5	6.1	7.1
1996	12.8	0.4	5.5	6.9
1997	12.1	0.4	5.1	6.6
1998	11.4	0.3	4.5	6.5
Nonfatal				
1993	40.4	8.3	29.7	2.5
1994	34.4	5.7	26.3	2.4
1995	32.0	6.2	23.7	2.2
1996	26.2	6.2	18.2	1.8
1997	24.0	4.9	17.7	1.4
1998	23.9	5.1	17.2	1.6

Note: Data for firearm-related deaths are from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics' National Vital Statistics System (NVSS). These data include information from all death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data for nonfatal firearm-related injuries are from the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission. National estimates for nonfatal firearm injuries were calculated using weighted data for patients treated in a stratified national probability sample of hospitals in the United States with six or more beds that provide 24-hour emergency care. The sampling frame for NEISS remained the same for 1993-96, but was updated in 1997 to include children's hospitals, changing the sample size from 91 to 101 hospitals. A firearm-related injury is defined as a gunshot wound or penetrating injury from a weapon that uses a powder charge to fire a projectile. This includes handguns, rifles, and shotguns but excludes air-powered BB and pellet guns. (Source, p. 2.) For both fatal and nonfatal injuries, cases of undetermined intent were allocated to one of the three categories of known intent based on the distribution of cases with known intent.

Source: Karen E. Gotsch et al., "Surveillance for Fatal and Nonfatal Firearm-Related Injuries--United States, 1993-1998," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 50 No. SS-2 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Apr. 13, 2001), p. 25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.128

Average annual number and rate (per 100,000 population) of fatal and nonfatal firearm-related injuriesBy intent and selected victim characteristics, United States, 1993-98 (aggregate)^a

Victim characteristics	Unintentional				Assault/legal intervention				Intentionally self-inflicted				Undetermined intent			
	Fatal		Nonfatal		Fatal		Nonfatal		Fatal		Nonfatal		Fatal		Nonfatal	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	1,181	0.4	13,688	5.2	15,371	5.8	50,067	19.0	18,227	6.9	4,513	1.7	429	0.2	11,117	4.2
Sex																
Male	1,033	0.8	12,141	9.4	12,902	10.0	44,233	34.3	15,806	12.3	3,734	2.9	357	0.3	10,028	7.8
Female	148	0.1	1,547	1.1	2,468	1.8	5,830	4.3	2,422	1.8	780	0.6	72	0.1	1,086	0.8
Race, ethnicity																
White, non-Hispanic	782	0.4	8,542	4.4	4,118	2.1	9,065	4.7	15,417	8.0	3,420	1.8	276	0.1	2,239	1.2
Black, non-Hispanic	252	0.8	2,363	7.1	7,984	24.0	27,341	82.1	1,284	3.9	346	1.0	96	0.3	6,414	19.3
Hispanic	103	0.4	1,144	4.4	2,699	10.4	9,681	37.1	921	3.5	351	1.3	41	0.2	1,004	3.8
Other/unknown	44	X	1,640	X	569	X	3,980	X	606	X	396	X	17	X	1,460	X
Age																
14 years and younger	162	0.3	1,459	2.5	420	0.7	1,535	2.7	167	0.3	102	0.2	21	0.0	423	0.7
15 to 19 years	242	1.3	2,689	14.6	2,617	14.2	12,684	68.7	1,214	6.6	512	2.8	79	0.4	2,596	14.1
20 to 24 years	178	1.0	2,234	12.4	3,307	18.4	12,660	70.5	1,694	9.4	685	3.8	69	0.4	2,686	15.0
25 to 34 years	201	0.5	3,129	7.7	4,376	10.8	13,287	32.9	3,243	8.0	1,155	2.9	88	0.2	2,857	7.1
35 to 44 years	156	0.4	2,040	4.8	2,597	6.1	6,308	14.7	3,301	7.7	898	2.1	67	0.2	1,678	3.9
45 to 64 years	153	0.3	1,821	3.4	1,640	3.1	3,004	5.6	4,427	8.3	625	1.2	66	0.1	667	1.3
65 years and older	89	0.3	310	0.9	393	1.2	379	1.1	4,176	12.4	533	1.6	37	0.1	113	0.3
Unknown	0	X	7	X	21	X	211	X	6	X	3	X	2	X	98	X

Note: See Note, table 3.127.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Karen E. Gotsch et al., "Surveillance for Fatal and Nonfatal Firearm-Related Injuries--United States, 1993-1998," CDC Surveillance Summaries. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 50 No. SS-2 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Apr. 13, 2001), pp. 27, 28. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.129

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1998 and 1999

City	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Abilene, TX	1998	110,306	5,573	5	52	129	362	1,246	3,561	218	24
	1999	109,816	4,980	12	36	123	324	1,023	3,207	255	17
Akron, OH ^a	1998	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1999	216,620	15,829	16	166	681	1,262	2,867	9,400	1,437	92
Albany, NY	1998	103,166	7,392	2	74	387	540	1,805	4,142	442	55
	1999	94,416	7,475	12	46	376	463	1,826	4,324	428	49
Albuquerque, NM	1998	422,417	45,648	37	219	1,693	3,614	8,037	25,709	6,339	173
	1999	420,169	41,034	48	220	1,667	3,320	6,809	24,277	4,693	143
Alexandria, VA	1998	117,390	6,060	7	39	202	241	790	4,038	743	18
	1999	119,721	5,682	2	22	158	206	556	4,036	702	12
Allentown, PA	1998	102,297	6,022	15	43	385	234	1,387	3,406	552	44
	1999	100,695	5,561	11	39	350	260	1,113	3,225	563	45
Amarillo, TX	1998	173,838	13,280	12	66	245	942	1,963	9,326	726	78
	1999	173,672	13,528	10	56	234	921	1,772	9,832	703	63
Amherst Town, NY	1998	106,493	2,111	2	2	43	44	183	1,717	120	6
	1999	110,918	2,189	0	6	29	41	188	1,785	140	1
Anaheim, CA	1998	298,630	10,438	18	73	550	877	2,085	5,208	1,627	53
	1999	299,477	10,104	16	85	468	1,070	1,640	5,452	1,373	53
Anchorage, AK	1998	254,250	13,364	19	184	373	1,056	1,617	8,834	1,281	77
	1999	257,762	12,950	19	162	398	1,106	1,543	8,471	1,251	83
Ann Arbor, MI	1998	110,635	4,747	2	46	123	341	909	3,098	228	23
	1999	110,488	4,008	3	16	100	243	859	2,581	206	33
Arlington, TX	1998	305,948	19,520	13	138	506	1,202	2,974	12,703	1,984	79
	1999	310,910	19,407	11	109	546	1,285	3,180	12,556	1,720	82
Atlanta, GA	1998	414,262	58,129	149	385	4,658	7,432	9,093	28,513	7,899	196
	1999	411,291	55,477	143	321	4,072	6,690	8,571	28,352	7,328	189
Aurora, CO	1998	262,465	14,529	28	189	477	802	2,324	8,873	1,836	60
	1999	255,938	14,303	11	178	464	828	2,150	8,721	1,951	65
Aurora, IL ^b	1998	121,237	NA	11	NA	165	573	1,138	3,707	372	56
	1999	125,596	NA	9	NA	179	590	1,006	3,492	416	29
Austin, TX	1998	559,758	39,193	31	219	1,097	1,678	6,952	26,133	3,083	251
	1999	560,389	40,041	27	239	1,022	1,677	7,008	27,273	2,795	162
Bakersfield, CA	1998	210,354	12,348	20	31	461	506	2,879	7,143	1,308	150
	1999	213,365	11,207	24	27	357	451	2,316	6,870	1,162	113
Baltimore, MD ^c	1998	662,253	72,497	312	469	7,687	7,556	13,177	35,938	7,358	496
	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Baton Rouge, LA	1998	216,216	24,291	64	110	1,289	1,030	5,165	14,061	2,572	278
	1999	211,700	21,323	53	79	1,003	1,098	4,474	12,282	2,334	345
Beaumont, TX	1998	112,723	9,294	9	201	346	670	1,993	5,256	819	61
	1999	111,423	10,082	12	160	351	800	2,051	5,903	805	62
Bellevue, WA	1998	94,688	4,570	1	30	64	67	490	3,562	356	42
	1999	105,279	4,652	0	15	42	72	504	3,579	440	33
Berkeley, CA	1998	105,814	9,274	2	33	431	472	1,443	5,922	971	36
	1999	109,685	8,343	3	32	391	416	1,197	5,459	845	58
Birmingham, AL	1998	259,453	22,533	85	206	969	1,887	4,130	12,613	2,643	155
	1999	254,171	20,710	78	212	939	1,614	3,855	12,035	1,977	158
Boise, ID	1998	159,050	8,482	3	78	64	434	1,386	6,142	375	71
	1999	160,702	7,649	2	74	67	351	1,279	5,548	328	48
Boston, MA	1998	559,631	34,981	34	356	2,334	4,703	3,610	17,578	6,366	NA
	1999	557,812	35,078	31	337	2,467	4,428	3,414	17,637	6,764	NA
Bridgeport, CT	1998	138,698	9,053	32	74	776	1,112	1,827	3,362	1,870	289
	1999	137,728	8,285	30	66	725	999	1,885	2,705	1,875	236
Brownsville, TX	1998	137,252	7,860	14	24	168	698	1,346	5,141	469	13
	1999	139,868	8,650	4	26	166	587	1,227	6,289	351	19
Buffalo, NY	1998	308,648	22,321	39	197	1,736	1,513	5,155	10,713	2,968	399
	1999	301,069	20,679	32	176	1,473	1,562	4,428	10,018	2,990	425
Carrollton, TX	1998	101,256	3,911	2	28	82	293	797	2,390	319	30
	1999	101,910	3,581	0	12	59	168	734	2,291	317	33
Cedar Rapids, IA ^a	1998	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1999	114,842	7,024	4	47	101	227	1,084	5,237	324	21
Chandler, AZ	1998	151,136	8,490	5	35	119	177	1,831	5,332	991	72
	1999	164,096	7,972	6	23	133	198	1,568	5,150	894	37
Charlotte-Mecklenberg, NC	1998	593,078	52,502	65	333	2,400	5,829	10,701	29,256	3,918	286
	1999	604,931	53,413	84	262	2,517	5,275	10,314	30,116	4,845	290
Chattanooga, TN	1998	152,461	15,960	22	154	626	1,941	2,810	8,857	1,550	76
	1999	149,230	16,099	22	106	593	1,979	2,672	9,244	1,483	NA
Chesapeake, VA ^c	1998	197,272	8,411	4	33	379	434	1,602	5,332	627	79
	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chicago, IL ^b	1998	2,750,917	NA	703	NA	23,117	36,740	36,009	121,537	31,826	1,289
	1999	2,821,032	NA	642	NA	20,461	32,803	30,319	111,632	31,524	1,323
Chula Vista, CA	1998	156,454	8,150	5	50	350	764	1,265	4,101	1,615	41
	1999	162,905	7,009	10	47	300	667	977	3,541	1,467	56
Cincinnati, OH ^d	1998	344,828	25,345	20	404	1,350	1,239	5,185	14,983	2,164	NA
	1999	337,815	21,469	29	236	1,207	1,003	4,332	13,004	1,658	355
Clearwater, FL	1998	102,318	7,382	1	66	253	773	1,236	4,700	353	24
	1999	102,802	6,920	4	50	236	747	1,209	4,314	360	28
Cleveland, OH ^d	1998	495,516	34,593	81	576	3,364	2,460	6,850	14,056	7,206	467
	1999	497,903	33,573	76	506	3,038	2,429	7,246	12,868	7,410	365

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.129

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1998 and 1999--Continued

City	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Colorado Springs, CO	1998	357,741	20,922	8	267	511	1,145	3,483	14,211	1,297	154
	1999	352,386	18,937	25	252	553	1,103	2,933	12,968	1,103	144
Columbia, SC ^e	1998	115,344	11,344	10	58	406	952	1,501	7,616	801	53
	1999	112,539	NA	14	74	510	860	1,290	NA	748	51
Columbus, GA	1998	185,999	12,272	17	28	396	448	1,457	8,772	1,154	5
	1999	185,701	12,345	16	27	459	486	1,611	8,587	1,159	5
Columbus, OH	1998	661,227	62,608	78	668	2,615	2,040	13,526	36,338	7,343	813
	1999	673,401	61,292	71	638	3,026	2,020	14,090	34,625	6,822	829
Concord, CA	1998	118,584	6,801	4	44	149	460	1,107	4,324	713	27
	1999	119,432	6,566	2	37	176	421	744	4,555	631	16
Coral Springs, FL	1998	109,405	4,273	3	20	83	225	723	2,845	374	13
	1999	113,207	3,918	1	18	59	226	641	2,556	417	15
Corona, CA	1998	103,822	4,076	1	40	141	206	816	2,198	674	20
	1999	114,468	3,638	4	27	130	134	735	2,087	521	16
Corpus Christi, TX	1998	287,360	22,510	17	143	352	1,583	3,858	15,227	1,330	141
	1999	285,506	20,375	15	194	388	1,888	3,521	12,859	1,510	142
Costa Mesa, CA	1998	104,321	3,956	1	17	117	158	549	2,583	531	8
	1999	103,847	3,608	4	29	106	180	489	2,420	380	17
Dallas, TX	1998	1,089,178	100,594	252	724	5,878	9,078	18,755	49,281	16,626	1,380
	1999	1,091,386	104,944	191	663	6,357	8,224	19,629	52,026	17,854	1,398
Daly City, CA	1998	100,176	2,779	6	17	125	180	275	1,670	506	18
	1999	100,685	2,528	7	22	98	131	253	1,624	393	6
Dayton, OH	1998	172,023	18,021	21	177	1,050	554	4,047	8,735	3,437	NA
	1999	168,180	15,997	27	181	971	610	3,653	7,629	2,926	182
Denver, CO	1998	509,343	27,027	51	320	1,064	1,481	5,900	12,889	5,322	334
	1999	509,624	26,786	63	249	1,038	1,559	5,409	13,475	4,993	288
Des Moines, IA	1998	194,298	14,202	15	99	347	487	2,124	10,104	1,026	86
	1999	191,345	11,679	13	92	266	374	1,609	8,492	833	82
Detroit, MI	1998	999,976	117,911	430	858	8,558	14,581	21,516	43,317	28,651	2,184
	1999	975,020	101,561	415	790	7,823	12,948	18,278	34,537	26,770	2,121
Durham, NC	1998	154,436	16,433	30	99	1,027	589	3,952	9,015	1,721	53
	1999	155,635	17,709	14	83	1,103	816	4,144	9,895	1,654	45
Elizabeth, NJ	1998	111,192	8,138	8	34	638	326	1,688	3,735	1,709	22
	1999	111,048	7,079	9	19	618	281	1,026	3,143	1,983	23
El Monte, CA	1998	112,142	3,920	11	39	465	618	690	1,442	655	32
	1999	113,289	3,324	8	30	345	605	495	1,281	560	14
El Paso, TX	1998	624,510	35,787	17	241	823	3,293	2,632	26,124	2,657	76
	1999	623,888	36,135	14	185	715	3,366	2,496	27,052	2,307	138
Erie, PA	1998	104,869	4,635	2	40	289	250	927	2,763	364	58
	1999	102,576	3,929	4	46	238	162	705	2,525	249	51
Escondido, CA	1998	119,617	5,670	1	51	184	489	960	2,962	1,023	24
	1999	122,344	4,802	3	41	153	410	616	2,597	982	31
Eugene, OR	1998	127,177	11,463	3	47	244	401	2,167	7,810	791	104
	1999	129,576	10,222	2	48	189	411	1,775	7,145	652	104
Evansville, IN	1998	123,960	7,812	8	36	192	292	1,805	4,926	553	59
	1999	123,689	6,214	5	49	102	316	1,243	4,068	431	84
Flint, MI	1998	135,438	16,216	32	160	802	2,342	4,188	6,672	2,020	212
	1999	132,292	14,576	39	137	740	2,180	3,718	5,966	1,796	158
Fontana, CA	1998	106,815	4,006	11	34	281	503	970	1,145	1,062	41
	1999	111,385	3,561	9	61	216	517	845	1,134	779	29
Fort Collins, CO	1998	108,476	4,903	3	54	31	321	741	3,575	178	36
	1999	111,241	4,849	3	72	35	279	734	3,504	222	22
Fort Lauderdale, FL	1998	157,760	18,260	16	72	935	751	3,714	10,418	2,354	70
	1999	155,740	14,309	22	60	713	776	3,014	7,935	1,789	57
Fort Wayne, IN	1998	187,096	24,163	24	105	424	283	2,163	9,871	1,293	78
	1999	187,092	12,388	20	99	538	266	1,665	8,476	1,324	62
Fort Worth, TX	1998	497,830	35,491	64	293	1,357	2,615	7,422	19,626	4,114	275
	1999	498,883	37,354	67	286	1,447	2,446	7,506	21,703	3,899	293
Fremont, CA	1998	192,477	7,323	9	24	169	475	1,287	4,606	753	38
	1999	207,291	5,966	1	23	115	284	993	3,981	569	17
Fresno, CA	1998	404,297	32,075	36	175	1,394	2,649	5,202	16,948	5,671	839
	1999	403,966	28,833	26	160	1,268	2,554	4,419	15,763	4,643	744
Fullerton, CA	1998	124,217	4,482	2	31	153	243	787	2,660	606	31
	1999	123,741	4,002	4	23	116	174	623	2,617	445	27
Garden Grove, CA	1998	154,209	5,623	7	27	220	469	921	2,988	991	41
	1999	153,480	5,480	11	26	204	468	798	2,982	991	37
Garland, TX	1998	195,995	8,870	1	45	152	307	1,758	5,755	852	83
	1999	196,193	8,851	1	48	151	295	1,779	5,747	830	70
Gary, IN	1998	111,713	7,487	77	80	583	609	2,046	2,365	1,727	NA
	1999	109,273	6,603	75	30	484	341	2,111	2,201	1,361	NA
Glendale, AZ	1998	192,696	13,021	12	68	277	721	2,123	7,471	2,349	56
	1999	198,028	13,309	16	87	371	752	2,234	7,563	2,286	66
Glendale, CA	1998	187,866	5,346	2	19	206	331	737	3,178	873	45
	1999	187,798	4,990	3	20	177	329	723	2,995	743	44
Grand Prairie, TX	1998	112,695	6,972	9	36	172	335	1,135	4,130	1,155	1
	1999	114,961	6,698	8	54	131	272	996	4,178	1,059	0

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.129

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1998 and 1999--Continued

City	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	Murder and non negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Grand Rapids, MI ^c	1998	190,340	14,502	23	71	624	1,611	3,151	7,799	1,223	105
	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greensboro, NC	1998	200,439	17,653	20	90	801	1,038	3,739	10,602	1,363	90
	1999	200,645	15,531	19	105	758	938	3,198	9,174	1,339	68
Green Bay, WI	1998	104,017	4,749	3	29	63	205	949	3,292	208	12
	1999	98,293	4,268	6	43	41	254	848	2,880	196	17
Hampton, VA	1998	139,728	7,360	5	33	298	199	1,024	5,310	491	43
	1999	138,613	5,868	11	36	237	197	959	3,966	462	38
Hartford, CT	1998	132,681	11,955	25	62	846	718	1,762	6,932	1,610	180
	1999	131,843	10,261	21	52	765	647	1,542	5,830	1,404	184
Hayward, CA	1998	124,660	7,122	5	47	368	359	1,044	3,977	1,322	48
	1999	130,760	5,995	11	64	308	488	798	3,192	1,134	49
Henderson, NV	1998	134,698	6,539	3	96	160	294	1,467	3,552	967	17
	1999	158,168	5,509	0	113	181	213	1,279	2,945	778	29
Hialeah, FL	1998	209,069	16,776	8	73	697	1,260	2,783	8,273	3,682	66
	1999	214,159	14,922	10	49	530	1,203	2,200	8,132	2,798	52
Hollywood, FL	1998	132,911	11,017	6	49	458	570	1,922	6,582	1,430	25
	1999	131,728	9,743	9	35	360	541	1,476	6,027	1,295	34
Honolulu, HI	1998	874,736	47,453	17	242	1,052	1,031	7,692	32,669	4,750	278
	1999	866,566	42,678	37	235	907	1,019	6,087	30,396	3,997	263
Houston, TX	1998	1,797,157	127,817	254	654	7,711	11,564	23,065	64,070	20,499	1,641
	1999	1,812,277	131,774	241	748	8,350	12,178	24,744	66,068	19,445	1,735
Huntington Beach, CA	1998	197,145	5,907	0	46	156	339	1,332	3,393	641	14
	1999	198,177	4,863	5	36	111	244	1,055	2,922	490	29
Huntsville, AL	1998	173,145	11,716	11	92	301	841	1,848	7,521	1,102	42
	1999	176,701	12,949	19	106	302	1,065	2,034	8,288	1,135	NA
Independence, MO	1998	111,505	8,813	5	40	110	521	1,232	6,104	801	92
	1999	117,472	8,245	6	36	133	457	1,044	5,827	742	41
Indianapolis, IN ^f	1998	759,689	47,534	143	586	2,893	5,002	11,258	21,851	5,801	446
	1999	759,066	40,398	113	424	2,598	4,579	9,971	17,279	5,434	359
Inglewood, CA	1998	113,176	5,069	35	33	682	739	941	1,630	1,009	52
	1999	113,253	4,377	16	39	601	693	691	1,412	925	52
Irvine, CA	1998	132,159	3,593	4	16	46	152	859	2,151	365	16
	1999	138,445	3,374	2	14	44	108	755	2,150	301	20
Irving, TX	1998	182,525	9,454	9	69	181	527	1,397	6,266	1,005	47
	1999	180,820	9,212	5	56	184	492	1,291	6,143	1,041	44
Jackson, MS	1998	193,401	20,674	60	221	1,228	747	4,895	9,897	3,626	39
	1999	189,930	20,072	45	248	1,096	691	4,814	9,703	3,475	32
Jacksonville, FL	1998	703,251	54,725	74	521	2,051	5,467	10,849	30,472	5,291	376
	1999	702,462	50,238	83	459	1,703	5,020	9,651	28,445	4,877	309
Jersey City, NJ	1998	231,073	13,242	20	74	1,527	1,657	2,850	4,975	2,139	90
	1999	233,242	13,400	15	79	1,531	1,655	2,552	5,206	2,362	106
Kansas City, MO	1998	447,730	53,727	130	382	2,661	5,189	10,504	27,473	7,388	538
	1999	443,992	51,640	117	330	2,479	4,840	8,611	28,513	6,750	497
Knoxville, TN	1998	170,399	10,165	34	77	540	825	1,646	5,765	1,278	177
	1999	167,153	9,469	20	66	567	739	1,381	5,336	1,360	102
Lafayette, LA	1998	106,832	8,806	9	55	273	574	1,559	5,681	655	28
	1999	113,695	8,617	7	51	206	552	1,524	5,648	629	22
Lakewood, CO ^a	1998	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1999	139,819	6,811	7	51	110	168	974	4,758	743	33
Lancaster, CA	1998	117,900	5,368	8	57	253	1,021	1,215	2,190	624	37
	1999	120,254	4,107	5	41	183	887	988	1,612	391	48
Lansing, MI	1998	125,968	9,122	11	157	293	1,027	1,722	5,428	484	74
	1999	128,431	7,635	10	112	253	813	1,278	4,731	438	72
Laredo, TX	1998	173,484	13,135	11	68	219	538	1,930	8,957	1,412	49
	1999	178,314	13,292	8	57	167	597	1,853	9,494	1,116	63
Las Vegas, NV	1998	908,596	53,115	116	501	3,292	3,142	11,428	24,396	10,240	382
	1999	922,450	47,828	109	532	3,121	2,371	10,130	21,793	9,772	311
Lexington, KY	1998	241,593	13,616	22	127	470	1,155	2,660	8,318	864	47
	1999	243,243	14,842	24	143	530	1,216	2,483	9,522	924	67
Lincoln, NE	1998	211,984	14,226	9	96	172	887	2,016	10,569	477	33
	1999	213,512	13,399	9	82	162	965	1,886	9,782	513	42
Little Rock, AR	1998	176,377	18,515	25	144	763	1,145	3,675	11,456	1,307	89
	1999	175,833	17,392	30	119	660	1,036	3,490	10,884	1,173	107
Livonia, MI	1998	105,057	3,926	0	19	83	147	548	2,707	422	0
	1999	101,838	3,098	2	30	63	108	440	2,147	308	NA
Long Beach, CA	1998	430,018	19,078	38	111	1,765	1,783	3,908	7,922	3,551	186
	1999	437,218	18,154	46	119	1,566	1,526	3,357	8,179	3,361	218
Los Angeles, CA	1998	3,621,680	183,706	426	1,395	15,835	31,545	26,067	79,997	28,441	2,575
	1999	3,650,138	167,495	425	1,288	14,411	30,716	21,521	74,457	24,677	2,307
Louisville, KY	1998	262,393	17,896	39	93	1,269	1,073	4,592	8,392	2,438	276
	1999	256,795	15,317	37	62	1,158	959	3,418	7,683	2,000	307
Lowell, MA	1998	101,843	4,005	4	54	116	866	662	1,379	924	NA
	1999	101,534	3,307	3	33	92	661	631	1,164	723	NA
Lubbock, TX	1998	196,143	12,299	15	132	241	1,615	2,654	7,010	632	66
	1999	193,724	12,852	14	124	307	1,949	2,352	7,410	696	60
Macon, GA	1998	116,307	12,750	21	74	352	592	2,452	7,869	1,390	73
	1999	116,521	12,353	28	81	405	547	2,471	7,183	1,638	69

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.129

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1998 and 1999--Continued

City	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Madison, WI	1998	201,225	8,349	5	94	262	376	1,387	5,625	600	25
	1999	210,386	7,882	4	76	264	362	1,355	5,219	602	53
Manchester, NH	1998	103,675	4,018	1	63	113	57	649	2,672	463	70
	1999	103,782	4,085	2	35	122	65	760	2,667	434	57
McAllen, TX	1998	108,462	8,003	7	14	110	192	1,305	5,470	905	64
	1999	108,360	7,906	5	15	120	236	1,261	5,363	906	36
Memphis, TN	1998	604,242	53,214	115	722	4,172	4,048	14,921	20,899	8,337	554
	1999	609,851	51,033	118	688	3,715	4,081	13,005	21,756	7,670	NA
Mesa, AZ	1998	364,588	25,322	11	120	501	1,781	3,944	15,911	3,054	88
	1999	368,537	22,732	9	134	370	1,619	3,916	13,833	2,851	49
Mesquite, TX	1998	115,446	5,898	1	1	73	321	607	4,217	678	160
	1999	116,283	6,152	3	3	99	336	541	4,560	610	98
Miami, FL	1998	372,949	44,922	86	140	3,797	5,482	7,831	20,905	6,681	244
	1999	373,450	40,048	63	113	3,076	4,609	7,329	19,135	5,723	216
Midland, TX	1998	101,191	4,050	2	79	66	209	798	2,640	256	14
	1999	101,055	3,651	1	77	54	227	732	2,394	166	24
Milwaukee, WI	1998	588,339	46,144	111	286	2,970	2,528	7,055	25,846	7,348	585
	1999	580,899	46,061	124	272	3,134	2,531	6,462	26,124	7,414	498
Minneapolis, MN ^g	1998	362,124	34,621	58	458	2,371	2,637	6,499	18,112	4,486	420
	1999	355,949	30,737	47	451	2,096	2,349	5,562	16,366	3,866	292
Mobile, AL ^h	1998	245,233	18,357	36	71	877	524	4,438	10,510	1,901	155
	1999	243,239	15,417	30	53	808	397	3,465	9,439	1,225	NA
Modesto, CA	1998	183,305	12,349	6	74	359	671	2,346	7,432	1,461	82
	1999	184,683	10,048	5	71	290	626	1,851	5,936	1,269	192
Montgomery, AL	1998	197,807	13,908	32	111	533	822	3,095	7,855	1,460	78
	1999	197,823	15,407	26	120	591	846	3,165	9,259	1,400	NA
Moreno Valley, CA	1998	146,014	7,587	9	48	327	820	2,266	3,322	795	34
	1999	146,732	5,101	6	72	201	669	1,527	2,047	579	11
Naperville, IL ^b	1998	109,653	NA	0	NA	17	49	410	1,766	104	26
	1999	124,300	NA	4	NA	13	43	358	1,726	124	15
Nashville, TN	1998	524,124	53,249	97	483	2,223	5,747	7,499	30,787	6,413	NA
	1999	522,935	46,456	68	460	1,960	5,917	6,962	26,100	4,989	NA
Newark, NJ	1998	269,205	23,045	60	162	2,846	2,569	3,418	8,989	5,001	229
	1999	268,348	21,149	69	103	2,432	2,263	3,087	7,928	5,267	196
New Haven, CT	1998	124,783	13,255	15	66	825	1,195	2,147	7,510	1,497	86
	1999	123,489	12,009	12	56	831	1,018	1,962	6,762	1,368	59
New Orleans, LA	1998	471,157	40,811	230	299	2,965	3,394	7,008	18,645	8,270	293
	1999	465,828	35,761	158	280	2,733	2,760	5,626	17,086	7,118	221
Newport News, VA ^a	1998	177,327	9,496	17	89	381	547	1,428	6,206	828	87
	1999	180,760	10,242	16	106	427	943	1,539	6,062	1,149	86
New York, NY	1998	7,357,745	323,150	633	2,046	39,359	43,853	46,185	147,018	44,056	NA
	1999	7,429,263	299,523	671	1,702	36,100	40,511	40,469	140,377	39,693	NA
Norfolk, VA ^c	1998	231,328	16,188	32	158	732	646	2,214	11,137	1,269	116
	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Norwalk, CA	1998	102,136	3,554	16	25	252	573	530	1,336	822	22
	1999	98,947	3,248	10	27	217	465	529	1,236	764	27
Oakland, CA	1998	376,375	36,863	72	340	2,651	3,945	6,119	18,554	5,182	319
	1999	371,234	31,073	60	305	2,190	3,199	5,094	15,437	4,788	329
Oceanside, CA	1998	150,254	5,917	8	80	272	738	1,340	2,830	649	27
	1999	154,599	5,229	7	94	185	656	1,060	2,733	494	33
Oklahoma City, OK	1998	463,637	46,722	56	421	1,272	2,867	9,268	28,857	3,981	291
	1999	473,772	44,153	56	398	1,064	2,553	8,038	28,414	3,630	235
Omaha, NE	1998	368,258	26,409	28	173	948	3,692	3,245	14,560	3,763	231
	1999	372,364	26,245	34	174	960	3,445	3,516	14,530	3,586	232
Ontario, CA	1998	148,598	8,328	18	43	362	652	1,354	4,337	1,562	92
	1999	149,344	7,712	9	44	285	668	1,172	4,204	1,330	109
Orange, CA	1998	123,909	3,592	1	19	119	366	759	1,852	476	43
	1999	125,634	3,628	1	14	101	359	517	2,156	480	49
Orlando, FL	1998	181,527	25,421	25	203	1,123	2,737	3,995	15,089	2,249	66
	1999	183,547	24,995	19	169	1,096	2,638	3,683	15,292	2,098	56
Oxnard, CA	1998	155,288	6,378	7	47	393	487	1,096	3,571	777	14
	1999	156,887	5,907	4	37	357	452	1,029	3,461	567	14
Palmdale, CA	1998	108,589	4,792	7	37	197	879	1,063	2,028	581	44
	1999	101,624	3,867	6	40	192	716	873	1,565	475	39
Pasadena, CA	1998	136,695	5,889	10	25	354	459	1,061	3,432	548	57
	1999	136,559	4,985	2	30	350	444	795	2,913	451	105
Pasadena, TX	1998	135,653	6,390	8	44	175	832	1,160	3,447	724	84
	1999	135,893	6,333	7	46	135	481	1,111	3,852	701	83
Paterson, NJ	1998	152,377	6,588	17	39	573	649	1,676	2,458	1,176	45
	1999	148,731	6,553	13	34	572	591	1,572	2,429	1,342	32
Pembroke Pines, FL	1998	104,611	4,289	2	12	78	203	748	2,809	437	6
	1999	116,871	4,373	0	31	73	186	686	2,794	603	26
Peoria, IL ^b	1998	113,418	NA	5	NA	381	537	2,301	6,388	1,359	90
	1999	111,914	NA	12	NA	388	572	2,247	6,062	985	76

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.129

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1998 and 1999--Continued

City	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Philadelphia, PA ^e	1998	1,449,419	106,078	338	752	11,435	8,701	15,437	49,892	19,523	2,879
	1999	1,435,382	104,658	292	934	11,104	10,701	14,042	49,874	17,711	3,097
Phoenix, AZ	1998	1,225,692	104,734	185	346	3,764	5,906	18,733	57,957	17,843	276
	1999	1,225,881	94,641	214	400	3,819	5,766	15,927	50,556	17,959	237
Pittsburgh, PA	1998	360,374	21,492	36	194	1,578	1,348	3,800	11,709	2,827	192
	1999	347,072	21,253	49	138	1,581	1,278	3,115	11,895	3,197	145
Plano, TX	1998	210,109	8,182	4	47	107	666	1,478	5,546	334	4
	1999	222,646	7,895	0	37	93	664	1,384	5,427	290	0
Pomona, CA	1998	137,297	6,383	16	50	409	1,233	1,167	2,440	1,068	54
	1999	137,646	6,610	26	48	381	991	1,169	2,837	1,158	28
Portland, OR	1998	488,813	46,067	26	361	1,639	4,681	6,713	26,606	6,041	456
	1999	508,984	41,399	35	340	1,418	4,501	6,107	24,308	4,690	468
Portsmouth, VA	1998	100,345	7,944	16	38	520	433	1,849	4,279	809	39
	1999	100,124	6,921	18	34	449	386	1,568	3,856	610	NA
Providence, RI	1998	151,367	11,190	15	88	362	582	2,140	5,992	2,011	286
	1999	151,430	12,156	26	80	463	572	2,101	6,637	2,277	357
Provo, UT	1998	104,096	3,739	3	40	28	74	667	2,725	202	33
	1999	112,001	3,602	0	45	20	75	595	2,666	201	34
Pueblo, CO	1998	102,876	6,701	11	82	172	884	1,214	3,994	344	52
	1999	109,602	6,724	6	100	161	825	947	4,382	303	52
Raleigh, NC	1998	256,084	17,985	28	104	802	1,182	3,249	11,279	1,341	98
	1999	263,008	18,672	16	92	739	1,184	3,459	11,847	1,335	94
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	1998	119,627	3,705	5	16	114	134	667	2,128	641	27
	1999	121,806	3,824	7	27	92	142	825	2,311	420	34
Reno, NV	1998	165,855	10,075	10	102	389	339	1,750	6,825	660	17
	1999	169,164	9,416	14	88	358	397	1,557	6,266	736	24
Richmond, VA	1998	194,024	17,684	94	127	1,216	1,367	3,344	9,098	2,438	156
	1999	196,505	15,564	72	111	1,035	1,026	2,880	8,339	2,101	235
Riverside, CA	1998	264,267	12,373	17	87	698	1,443	2,348	5,908	1,872	209
	1999	265,980	11,665	30	77	628	1,329	2,250	5,733	1,618	219
Rochester, NY	1998	221,473	18,713	46	133	1,089	649	3,594	10,689	2,513	309
	1999	217,141	16,100	27	117	818	560	3,010	9,521	2,047	302
Rockford, IL ^b	1998	145,993	NA	12	NA	593	830	3,221	7,983	1,070	43
	1999	144,646	NA	17	NA	473	792	2,961	7,894	894	35
Sacramento, CA	1998	384,703	31,620	31	141	1,689	1,515	6,505	15,733	6,006	261
	1999	410,089	27,110	54	143	1,450	1,437	4,805	14,761	4,460	430
Saint Louis, MO	1998	344,153	51,459	113	168	3,500	5,067	9,042	26,893	6,676	661
	1999	340,836	47,711	130	144	2,792	4,545	7,856	25,599	6,645	678
Saint Paul, MN ^g	1998	262,492	20,265	22	243	839	1,282	3,943	11,586	2,350	268
	1999	260,011	18,368	14	200	774	1,220	3,555	10,705	1,900	238
Saint Petersburg, FL	1998	241,140	22,833	23	135	1,201	3,313	4,615	11,547	1,999	137
	1999	239,119	21,078	20	181	1,112	2,697	3,966	11,036	2,066	128
Salem, OR	1998	126,365	10,583	11	64	172	146	1,395	8,073	722	55
	1999	128,022	9,631	2	83	144	58	1,293	7,414	637	34
Salinas, CA	1998	116,982	6,374	17	57	440	679	916	3,570	695	46
	1999	123,237	6,298	12	60	346	737	729	3,764	650	31
Salt Lake City, UT	1998	178,579	19,337	16	146	598	705	2,831	12,997	2,044	89
	1999	177,010	18,268	15	147	485	610	2,244	12,922	1,845	86
San Antonio, TX ^e	1998	1,100,791	77,408	89	734	1,780	2,366	11,984	53,301	7,154	633
	1999	1,130,173	76,777	96	599	1,674	3,971	10,944	53,898	5,595	626
San Bernardino, CA	1998	188,216	13,792	41	86	855	1,395	3,275	5,807	2,333	133
	1999	189,133	11,909	23	81	709	1,207	2,570	5,524	1,795	115
San Diego, CA	1998	1,205,728	54,421	42	371	2,121	6,210	7,349	28,388	9,940	223
	1999	1,238,549	49,587	57	355	1,812	5,187	6,568	26,117	9,491	230
San Francisco, CA	1998	741,362	46,139	58	244	3,927	3,108	6,706	25,349	6,747	353
	1999	756,700	43,322	64	193	3,475	2,823	5,526	25,264	5,977	275
San Jose, CA	1998	860,211	30,382	29	357	901	3,868	4,129	17,925	3,173	329
	1999	875,840	25,784	25	347	726	3,990	2,685	15,151	2,860	349
Sandy, UT	1998	97,967	3,778	0	21	41	170	604	2,791	151	4
	1999	100,607	3,216	2	26	35	126	488	2,361	178	6
Santa Ana, CA	1998	312,556	11,525	21	68	844	797	1,506	5,833	2,456	364
	1999	310,437	11,167	15	97	865	851	1,226	5,826	2,287	247
Santa Clara, CA	1998	101,253	3,485	1	19	55	344	487	2,302	277	43
	1999	101,840	3,068	2	8	44	208	372	2,145	289	36
Santa Clarita, CA	1998	127,560	2,900	6	20	60	439	609	1,463	303	26
	1999	128,862	2,673	2	19	79	388	508	1,435	242	43
Santa Rosa, CA	1998	125,520	6,868	4	75	193	312	1,086	4,725	473	49
	1999	128,750	5,410	5	73	152	292	720	3,840	328	31
Savannah, GA	1998	139,251	11,597	29	61	563	447	1,903	7,431	1,163	39
	1999	134,190	11,279	39	62	650	489	1,953	6,861	1,225	50
Scottsdale, AZ	1998	189,305	9,934	4	37	133	225	1,779	6,470	1,286	62
	1999	199,985	8,588	2	31	126	233	1,670	5,469	1,057	68
Seattle, WA	1998	538,105	52,870	49	242	1,728	2,456	6,959	33,327	8,109	182
	1999	542,954	49,760	45	188	1,642	2,291	6,469	30,485	8,640	163
Shreveport, LA	1998	191,440	18,510	34	128	558	1,458	3,863	11,371	1,098	201
	1999	188,451	18,296	31	115	508	1,314	3,719	11,567	1,042	197
Simi Valley, CA	1998	110,005	1,788	2	13	32	113	417	1,055	156	16
	1999	112,081	1,647	0	11	24	81	383	987	161	52

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.129

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1998 and 1999--Continued

City	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Sioux Falls, SD	1998	113,026	3,915	0	52	49	225	591	2,853	145	21
	1999	115,835	4,378	5	75	43	242	620	3,173	220	20
South Bend, IN	1998	102,996	9,168	14	73	359	338	2,066	5,562	756	90
	1999	100,154	8,820	17	76	357	334	2,258	5,060	718	67
Spokane, WA	1998	189,649	17,664	14	93	488	982	3,632	11,144	1,311	75
	1999	186,229	14,976	6	82	364	920	3,152	9,484	968	72
Springfield, IL ^b	1998	114,333	NA	8	NA	292	844	1,942	4,521	379	58
	1999	117,905	NA	10	NA	242	835	1,793	4,954	373	45
Springfield, MA	1998	150,509	13,728	17	116	406	4,002	3,650	3,929	1,608	NA
	1999	148,820	11,951	7	132	490	2,247	3,043	4,591	1,441	215
Springfield, MO	1998	145,251	11,313	7	56	152	521	1,930	7,981	666	82
	1999	143,680	11,499	4	65	124	359	1,808	8,402	737	106
Stamford, CT	1998	110,506	4,491	3	32	193	208	531	3,112	412	34
	1999	110,958	3,448	3	35	141	194	341	2,375	359	8
Sterling Heights, MI	1998	119,948	4,575	0	23	45	195	393	3,621	298	18
	1999	124,928	3,787	0	25	38	210	306	2,909	299	15
Stockton, CA	1998	239,734	17,526	27	116	1,011	1,553	3,180	9,669	1,970	106
	1999	243,661	16,546	32	130	904	1,742	2,476	9,122	2,140	135
Sunnyvale, CA	1998	128,359	3,000	2	25	61	104	409	2,133	266	27
	1999	129,311	2,655	1	25	46	128	304	1,944	207	18
Syracuse, NY	1998	154,911	9,949	12	49	465	897	2,194	5,678	654	89
	1999	152,393	8,868	9	47	483	900	2,016	4,663	750	99
Tacoma, WA	1998	184,343	19,319	25	151	783	1,699	2,958	10,752	2,951	102
	1999	181,935	17,373	6	155	687	1,503	2,924	9,432	2,666	95
Tallahassee, FL	1998	139,754	14,507	6	108	489	1,185	2,511	9,420	788	45
	1999	138,417	12,905	5	142	469	1,336	2,222	7,808	923	37
Tampa, FL	1998	295,027	35,960	40	266	2,464	4,773	5,720	17,622	5,075	281
	1999	292,941	32,016	31	233	2,321	4,018	6,024	13,649	5,740	214
Tempe, AZ	1998	172,056	15,282	4	66	428	501	2,150	10,107	2,026	42
	1999	171,561	14,087	6	68	317	481	1,930	9,297	1,988	40
Thousand Oaks, CA	1998	116,580	1,997	0	15	32	95	449	1,253	153	15
	1999	118,916	1,831	2	10	39	105	369	1,177	129	18
Toledo, OH	1998	317,823	25,571	22	181	894	1,780	5,182	14,103	3,409	347
	1999	313,487	23,228	15	155	910	1,078	4,721	13,571	2,778	373
Topeka, KS ^e	1998	121,352	15,500	16	100	415	1,008	2,954	10,189	818	NA
	1999	120,108	13,350	15	101	377	615	2,436	9,107	699	NA
Torrance, CA	1998	138,802	5,130	3	21	226	214	901	2,953	812	31
	1999	139,548	4,611	3	23	188	229	785	2,636	747	25
Tucson, AZ	1998	467,677	45,296	45	364	1,485	2,940	6,736	28,022	5,704	238
	1999	471,286	42,380	36	245	1,281	2,745	6,077	27,157	4,839	300
Tulsa, OK	1998	386,251	28,296	38	267	849	3,216	6,493	13,992	3,441	195
	1999	382,673	28,303	41	235	887	3,284	6,558	14,070	3,228	232
Vallejo, CA	1998	112,198	7,563	6	59	382	1,097	1,523	3,727	769	66
	1999	113,173	7,304	6	48	433	810	1,323	3,905	779	52
Ventura, CA	1998	101,652	3,828	5	38	125	168	818	2,366	308	27
	1999	99,807	2,989	3	19	94	218	649	1,795	211	33
Virginia Beach, VA	1998	436,205	17,665	14	84	489	403	2,721	13,031	923	168
	1999	437,660	16,089	12	107	507	418	2,034	12,293	718	154
Waco, TX	1998	111,017	9,535	11	111	282	722	1,886	5,566	957	50
	1999	109,831	9,789	12	93	258	675	1,871	5,858	1,022	43
Warren, MI ^c	1998	139,532	9,051	2	115	216	1,304	1,191	4,689	1,534	59
	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington, DC	1998	523,000	46,171	260	190	3,606	4,932	6,361	24,321	6,501	119
	1999	519,000	41,840	241	248	3,344	4,615	5,067	21,673	6,652	105
Waterbury, CT	1998	106,513	7,187	7	59	260	448	1,308	4,298	807	16
	1999	105,602	6,360	3	45	209	328	1,212	3,902	661	26
West Covina, CA	1998	103,479	4,702	5	21	224	268	667	2,645	872	17
	1999	100,912	4,265	3	19	180	219	511	2,643	690	22
West Valley, UT	1998	102,672	7,368	4	49	110	323	1,017	5,255	610	24
	1999	100,795	7,587	3	43	109	294	1,090	5,370	678	19
Wichita, KS	1998	329,179	23,303	31	187	795	1,177	4,716	14,404	1,993	NA
	1999	332,286	20,977	27	169	700	1,031	3,990	13,388	1,672	NA
Wichita Falls, TX ^e	1998	101,378	5,891	6	83	124	511	942	3,860	365	17
	1999	100,665	NA	3	56	122	431	1,030	3,866	NA	39
Winston-Salem, NC	1998	157,133	16,243	18	155	626	1,169	3,571	9,462	1,242	115
	1999	166,587	16,894	17	112	634	1,450	3,638	9,921	1,122	109
Worcester, MA	1998	168,695	10,074	4	161	388	1,278	1,691	5,390	1,162	65
	1999	167,295	9,739	8	148	341	1,248	1,557	5,274	1,163	58
Yonkers, NY	1998	191,315	7,185	10	31	561	410	1,170	3,682	1,321	52
	1999	190,376	6,033	4	33	500	378	939	2,905	1,274	59

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.129

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1998 and 1999--Continued

Note: See Note, table 3.120. Arson is shown only if 12 months of arson data were received. The Total Crime Index is the sum of the Crime Index offenses, not including arson. Cities are included in the table if the population was 100,000 or more in either of the years presented. Complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, and New Hampshire for 1998 and 1999, for Wisconsin for 1998, and for Maine for 1999. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aFigures not reported for 1998.

^bForcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police for 1998 and 1999 were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Therefore, the figures were excluded from the forcible rape and Total Crime Index categories.

^cFigures not reported for 1999.

^dDue to reporting changes, annexations, and/or incomplete data, 1998 and 1999 figures are not comparable to earlier years.

^eDue to reporting changes, annexations, and/or incomplete data, 1999 figures are not comparable to earlier years.

^fBeginning in 1997, figures are for the unified city-county government of Indianapolis/Marion County, IN and are not comparable to earlier years.

^gForcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program administered by the Minnesota Department of Public Safety for 1999 are not comparable to earlier years.

^hThe population for the city of Mobile, AL includes 40,228 inhabitants from the jurisdiction of the Mobile County Sheriff's Department.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1998*, pp. 110-149; *1999*, pp. 111-151 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.130

Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

In cities over 100,000 population, 1999

(Rate per 100,000 population)

City	Population	Violent crime ^a	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault
<u>Cities 250,000 and over</u>						
Albuquerque, NM	420,169	1,250.7	11.4	52.4	396.7	790.2
Anaheim, CA	299,477	547.3	5.3	28.4	156.3	357.3
Anchorage, AK	257,762	653.7	7.4	62.8	154.4	429.1
Arlington, TX	310,910	627.5	3.5	35.1	175.6	413.3
Atlanta, GA	411,291	2,729.5	34.8	78.0	990.1	1,626.6
Aurora, CO	255,938	578.7	4.3	69.5	181.3	323.5
Austin, TX	560,389	529.1	4.8	42.6	182.4	299.3
Birmingham, AL	254,171	1,118.5	30.7	83.4	369.4	635.0
Boston, MA	557,812	1,302.1	5.6	60.4	442.3	793.8
Buffalo, NY	301,069	1,077.2	10.6	58.5	489.3	518.8
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	604,931	1,345.3	13.9	43.3	416.1	872.0
Chicago, IL ^b	2,821,032	1,910.9	22.8	NA	725.3	1,162.8
Cincinnati, OH	337,815	732.6	8.6	69.9	357.3	296.9
Cleveland, OH	497,903	1,214.9	15.3	101.6	610.2	487.8
Colorado Springs, CO	352,386	548.5	7.1	71.5	156.9	313.0
Columbus, OH	673,401	854.6	10.5	94.7	449.4	300.0
Corpus Christi, TX	285,506	870.4	5.3	67.9	135.9	661.3
Dallas, TX	1,091,386	1,414.3	17.5	60.7	582.5	753.5
Denver, CO	509,624	570.8	12.4	48.9	203.7	305.9
Detroit, MI	975,020	2,253.9	42.6	81.0	802.3	1,328.0
District of Columbia	519,000	1,627.7	46.4	47.8	644.3	889.2
El Paso, TX	623,888	686.0	2.2	29.7	114.6	539.5
Fort Worth, TX	498,883	851.1	13.4	57.3	290.0	490.3
Fresno, CA	403,966	992.2	6.4	39.6	313.9	632.2
Honolulu, HI	866,566	253.6	4.3	27.1	104.7	117.6
Houston, TX	1,812,277	1,187.3	13.3	41.3	460.7	672.0
Indianapolis, IN	759,066	992.3	14.9	31.9	342.3	603.2
Jacksonville, FL	702,462	1,034.2	11.8	65.3	242.4	714.6
Kansas City, MO	443,992	1,749.1	26.4	74.3	558.3	1,090.1
Las Vegas Metropolitan, NV	922,450	664.9	11.8	57.7	338.3	257.0
Long Beach, CA	437,218	744.9	10.5	27.2	358.2	349.0
Los Angeles, CA	3,650,138	1,283.2	11.6	35.3	394.8	841.5
Louisville, KY	256,795	862.9	14.4	24.1	450.9	373.4
Memphis, TN	609,851	1,410.5	19.3	112.8	609.2	669.2
Mesa, AZ	368,537	578.5	2.4	36.4	100.4	439.3
Miami-Dade, FL	373,450	2,105.0	16.9	30.3	823.7	1,234.2
Milwaukee, WI	580,899	1,043.4	21.3	46.8	539.5	435.7
Minneapolis, MN	355,949	1,388.7	13.2	126.7	588.8	659.9
Nashville, TN	522,935	1,607.3	13.0	88.0	374.8	1,131.5
New Orleans, LA	465,828	1,273.2	33.9	60.1	586.7	592.5
New York City, NY	7,429,263	1,063.1	9.0	22.9	485.9	545.3
Newark, NJ	268,348	1,813.7	25.7	38.4	906.3	843.3
Oakland, CA	371,234	1,550.0	16.2	82.2	589.9	861.7
Oklahoma City, OK	473,772	859.3	11.8	84.0	224.6	538.9
Omaha, NE	372,364	1,238.8	9.1	46.7	257.8	925.2
Philadelphia, PA	1,435,382	1,604.5	20.3	65.1	773.6	745.5
Phoenix, AZ	1,225,881	832.0	17.5	32.6	311.5	470.4
Pittsburgh, PA	347,072	877.6	14.1	39.8	455.5	368.2
Portland, OR	508,984	1,236.6	6.9	66.8	278.6	884.3
Raleigh, NC	263,008	772.2	6.1	35.0	281.0	450.2
Riverside, CA	265,980	776.0	11.3	28.9	236.1	499.7
Sacramento, CA	410,089	752.0	13.2	34.9	353.6	350.4
San Antonio, TX	1,130,173	561.0	8.5	53.0	148.1	351.4
San Diego, CA	1,238,549	598.4	4.6	28.7	146.3	418.8
San Francisco, CA	756,700	866.3	8.5	25.5	459.2	373.1
San Jose, CA	875,840	580.9	2.9	39.6	82.9	455.6
Santa Ana, CA	310,437	588.8	4.8	31.2	278.6	274.1
Seattle, WA	542,954	767.3	8.3	34.6	302.4	422.0
St. Louis, MO	340,836	2,233.0	38.1	42.2	819.2	1,333.5
St. Paul, MN	260,011	849.2	5.4	76.9	297.7	469.2
Tampa, FL	292,941	2,254.0	10.6	79.5	792.3	1,371.6
Toledo, OH	313,487	688.4	4.8	49.4	290.3	343.9
Tucson, AZ	471,286	913.9	7.6	52.0	271.8	582.4
Tulsa, OK	382,673	1,162.1	10.7	61.4	231.8	858.2
Virginia Beach, VA	437,660	238.5	2.7	24.4	115.8	95.5
Wichita, KS	332,286	579.9	8.1	50.9	210.7	310.3
<u>Cities 100,000 to 249,999</u>						
Abilene, TX	109,816	450.8	10.9	32.8	112.0	295.0
Akron, OH	216,620	981.0	7.4	76.6	314.4	582.6
Alexandria, VA	119,721	324.1	1.7	18.4	132.0	172.1
Allentown, PA	100,695	655.4	10.9	38.7	347.6	258.2
Amarillo, TX	173,672	703.0	5.8	32.2	134.7	530.3
Amherst Town, NY	110,918	68.5	0.0	5.4	26.1	37.0
Ann Arbor, MI	110,488	327.6	2.7	14.5	90.5	219.9
Aurora, IL ^b	125,596	619.4	7.2	NA	142.5	469.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.130

Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

In cities over 100,000 population, 1999--Continued

(Rate per 100,000 population)

City	Population	Violent crime ^a	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault
<u>Cities 100,000 to 249,999--Continued</u>						
Bakersfield, CA	213,365	402.6	11.2	12.7	167.3	211.4
Baton Rouge, LA	211,700	1,054.8	25.0	37.3	473.8	518.7
Beaumont, TX	111,423	1,187.4	10.8	143.6	315.0	718.0
Bellevue, WA	105,279	NA	0.0	14.2	39.9	68.4
Berkeley, CA	109,685	767.7	2.7	29.2	356.5	379.3
Boise, ID	160,702	307.4	1.2	46.0	41.7	218.4
Bridgeport, CT	137,728	1,321.4	21.8	47.9	526.4	725.3
Brownsville, TX	139,868	559.8	2.9	18.6	118.7	419.7
Carrollton, TX	101,910	234.5	0.0	11.8	57.9	164.9
Cedar Rapids, IA	114,842	330.0	3.5	40.9	87.9	197.7
Chandler, AZ	164,096	219.4	3.7	14.0	81.1	120.7
Chattanooga, TN	149,230	1,809.3	14.7	71.0	397.4	1,326.1
Chula Vista, CA	162,905	628.6	6.1	28.9	184.2	409.4
Clearwater, FL	102,802	1,008.7	3.9	48.6	229.6	726.6
Columbia, SC	112,539	1,295.6	12.4	65.8	453.2	764.2
Columbus, GA	185,701	532.0	8.6	14.5	247.2	261.7
Concord, CA	119,432	532.5	1.7	31.0	147.4	352.5
Coral Springs, FL	113,207	268.5	0.9	15.9	52.1	199.6
Corona, CA	114,468	257.7	3.5	23.6	113.6	117.1
Costa Mesa, CA	103,847	307.2	3.9	27.9	102.1	173.3
Daly City, CA	100,685	256.2	7.0	21.9	97.3	130.1
Dayton, OH	168,180	1,063.7	16.1	107.6	577.4	362.7
Des Moines, IA	191,345	389.3	6.8	48.1	139.0	195.5
Durham, NC	155,635	1,295.3	9.0	53.3	708.7	524.3
El Monte, CA	113,289	872.1	7.1	26.5	304.5	534.0
Elizabeth, NJ	111,048	834.8	8.1	17.1	556.5	253.0
Erie, PA	102,576	438.7	3.9	44.8	232.0	157.9
Escondido, CA	122,344	496.1	2.5	33.5	125.1	335.1
Eugene, OR	129,576	501.6	1.5	37.0	145.9	317.2
Evansville, IN	123,689	381.6	4.0	39.6	82.5	255.5
Flint, MI	132,292	2,340.3	29.5	103.6	559.4	1,647.9
Fontana, CA	111,385	720.9	8.1	54.8	193.9	464.2
Fort Collins, CO	111,241	349.7	2.7	64.7	31.5	250.8
Fort Lauderdale, FL	155,740	1,008.7	14.1	38.5	457.8	498.3
Fort Wayne, IN	187,092	493.3	10.7	52.9	287.6	142.2
Fremont, CA	207,291	204.1	0.5	11.1	55.5	137.0
Fullerton, CA	123,741	256.2	3.2	18.6	93.7	140.6
Garden Grove, CA	153,480	461.9	7.2	16.9	132.9	304.9
Garland, TX	196,193	252.3	0.5	24.5	77.0	150.4
Gary, IN	109,273	851.1	68.6	27.5	442.9	312.1
Glendale, AZ	198,028	619.1	8.1	43.9	187.3	379.7
Glendale, CA	187,798	281.7	1.6	10.6	94.3	175.2
Grand Prairie, TX	114,961	404.5	7.0	47.0	114.0	236.6
Greensboro, NC	200,645	907.1	9.5	52.3	377.8	467.5
Hampton, VA	138,613	347.0	7.9	26.0	171.0	142.1
Hartford, CT	131,843	1,126.3	15.9	39.4	580.2	490.7
Hayward, CA	130,760	666.1	8.4	48.9	235.5	373.2
Henderson, NV	158,168	320.5	0.0	71.4	114.4	134.7
Hialeah, FL	214,159	836.8	4.7	22.9	247.5	561.7
Hollywood, FL	131,728	717.4	6.8	26.6	273.3	410.7
Huntington Beach, CA	198,177	199.8	2.5	18.2	56.0	123.1
Huntsville, AL	176,701	844.4	10.8	60.0	170.9	602.7
Independence, MO	117,472	538.0	5.1	30.6	113.2	389.0
Inglewood, CA	113,253	1,191.1	14.1	34.4	530.7	611.9
Irvine, CA	138,445	121.3	1.4	10.1	31.8	78.0
Irving, TX	180,820	407.6	2.8	31.0	101.8	272.1
Jackson, MS	189,930	1,095.1	23.7	130.6	577.1	363.8
Jersey City, NJ	233,242	1,406.3	6.4	33.9	656.4	709.6
Knoxville, TN	167,153	832.8	12.0	39.5	339.2	442.1
Lafayette, LA	113,695	717.7	6.2	44.9	181.2	485.5
Lakewood, CO	139,819	240.3	5.0	36.5	78.7	120.2
Lancaster, CA	120,254	928.0	4.2	34.1	152.2	737.6
Lansing, MI	128,431	925.0	7.8	87.2	197.0	633.0
Laredo, TX	178,314	464.9	4.5	32.0	93.7	334.8
Lexington, KY	243,243	786.5	9.9	58.8	217.9	499.9
Lincoln, NE	213,512	570.5	4.2	38.4	75.9	452.0
Little Rock, AR	175,833	1,049.3	17.1	67.7	375.4	589.2
Livonia, MI	101,838	199.3	2.0	29.5	61.9	106.1
Lowell, MA	101,534	777.1	3.0	32.5	90.6	651.0
Lubbock, TX	193,724	1,235.8	7.2	64.0	158.5	1,006.1
Macon, GA	116,521	910.6	24.0	69.5	347.6	469.4
Madison, WI	210,386	335.6	1.9	36.1	125.5	172.1
Manchester, NH	103,782	215.8	1.9	33.7	117.6	62.6
McAllen, TX	108,360	347.0	4.6	13.8	110.7	217.8
Mesquite, TX	116,283	379.2	2.6	2.6	85.1	289.0
Midland, TX	101,055	355.3	1.0	76.2	53.4	224.6
Mobile, AL	243,239	529.5	12.3	21.8	332.2	163.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.130

Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

In cities over 100,000 population, 1999--Continued

(Rate per 100,000 population)

City	Population	Violent crime ^a	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault
<u>Cities 100,000 to 249,999--Continued</u>						
Modesto, CA	184,683	340.0	2.7	38.4	157.0	141.9
Montgomery, AL	197,823	800.2	13.1	60.7	298.8	427.7
Morena Valley, CA	146,732	646.1	4.1	49.1	137.0	455.9
Naperville, IL ^b	124,300	48.3	3.2	NA	10.5	34.6
New Haven, CT	123,489	1,552.4	9.7	45.3	672.9	824.4
Newport News, VA	180,760	825.4	8.9	58.6	236.2	521.7
Oceanside, CA	154,599	609.3	4.5	60.8	119.7	424.3
Ontario, CA	149,344	673.6	6.0	29.5	190.8	447.3
Orange, CA	125,634	378.1	0.8	11.1	80.4	285.8
Orlando, FL	183,547	2,136.8	10.4	92.1	597.1	1,437.2
Oxnard, CA	156,887	541.8	2.5	23.6	227.6	288.1
Palmdale, CA	101,624	938.8	5.9	39.4	188.9	704.6
Pasadena, CA	136,559	604.9	1.5	22.0	256.3	325.1
Pasadena, TX	135,893	492.3	5.2	33.9	99.3	354.0
Paterson, NJ	148,731	813.5	8.7	22.9	384.6	397.4
Pembroke Pines, FL	116,871	248.1	0.0	26.5	62.5	159.1
Peoria, IL ^b	111,914	868.5	10.7	NA	346.7	511.1
Plano, TX	222,646	356.6	0.0	16.6	41.8	298.2
Pomona, CA	137,646	1,050.5	18.9	34.9	276.8	720.0
Portsmouth, VA	100,124	885.9	18.0	34.0	448.4	385.5
Providence, RI	151,430	753.5	17.2	52.8	305.8	377.7
Provo, UT	112,001	125.0	0.0	40.2	17.9	67.0
Pueblo, CO	109,602	996.3	5.5	91.2	146.9	752.7
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	121,806	220.0	5.7	22.2	75.5	116.6
Reno, NV	169,164	613.0	8.3	52.0	318.0	234.7
Richmond, VA	196,505	1,142.0	36.6	56.5	526.7	522.1
Rochester, NY	217,141	700.9	12.4	53.9	376.7	257.9
Rockford, IL ^b	144,646	886.3	11.8	NA	327.0	547.5
Salem, OR	128,022	224.2	1.6	64.8	112.5	45.3
Salinas, CA	123,237	937.2	9.7	48.7	280.8	598.0
Salt Lake City, UT	177,010	710.1	8.5	83.0	274.0	344.6
San Bernardino, CA	189,133	1,068.0	12.2	42.8	374.9	638.2
Sandy, UT	100,607	187.9	2.0	25.8	34.8	125.2
Santa Clara, CA	101,840	257.3	2.0	7.9	43.2	204.2
Santa Clarita, CA	128,862	378.7	1.6	14.7	61.3	301.1
Santa Rosa, CA	128,750	405.4	3.9	56.7	118.1	226.8
Savannah, GA	134,190	924.1	29.1	46.2	484.4	364.4
Scottsdale, AZ	199,985	196.0	1.0	15.5	63.0	116.5
Shreveport, LA	188,451	1,044.3	16.4	61.0	269.6	697.3
Simi Valley, CA	112,081	103.5	0.0	9.8	21.4	72.3
Sioux Falls, SD	115,835	315.1	4.3	64.7	37.1	208.9
South Bend, IN	100,154	782.8	17.0	75.9	356.5	333.5
Spokane, WA	186,229	736.7	3.2	44.0	195.5	494.0
Springfield, IL ^b	117,905	921.9	8.5	NA	205.2	708.2
Springfield, MA	148,820	1,932.5	4.7	88.7	329.3	1,509.9
Springfield, MO	143,680	384.2	2.8	45.2	86.3	249.9
Stamford, CT	110,958	336.2	2.7	31.5	127.1	174.8
Sterling Heights, MI	124,928	218.5	0.0	20.0	30.4	168.1
Stockton, CA	243,661	1,152.4	13.1	53.4	371.0	714.9
St. Petersburg, FL	239,119	1,677.0	8.4	75.7	465.0	1,127.9
Sunnyvale, CA	129,311	154.7	0.8	19.3	35.6	99.0
Syracuse, NY	152,393	944.3	5.9	30.8	316.9	590.6
Tacoma, WA	181,935	1,292.2	3.3	85.2	377.6	826.1
Tallahassee, FL	138,417	1,410.2	3.6	102.6	338.8	965.2
Tempe, AZ	171,561	508.3	3.5	39.6	184.8	280.4
Thousand Oaks, CA	118,916	131.2	1.7	8.4	32.8	88.3
Topeka, KS	120,108	922.5	12.5	84.1	313.9	512.0
Torrance, CA	139,548	317.5	2.1	16.5	134.7	164.1
Vallejo, CA	113,773	1,140.0	5.3	42.2	380.6	711.9
Waco, TX	109,831	945.1	10.9	84.7	234.9	614.6
Waterbury, CT	105,602	554.0	2.8	42.6	197.9	310.6
West Covina, CA	100,912	417.2	3.0	18.8	178.4	217.0
West Valley, UT	100,795	445.5	3.0	42.7	108.1	291.7
Wichita Falls, TX	100,665	608.0	3.0	55.6	121.2	428.2
Winston-Salem, NC	166,587	1,328.4	10.2	67.2	380.6	870.4
Worcester, MA	167,295	1,043.1	4.8	88.5	203.8	746.0
Yonkers, NY	190,376	480.6	2.1	17.3	262.6	198.6

Note: See Note, table 3.124. Population figures are 1999 U.S. Census Bureau estimates.

^aIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bForcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Therefore the figures were excluded from the violent crime rate and rape rate categories.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.131

Percent changes in Total Crime Index rates and violent crime rates

United States, 1960-99

	Total Crime Index ^a	Violent crime				
		Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault
1960 to 1961	1.0%	-1.7%	-6.0%	-1.8%	-3.1%	-0.5%
1961 to 1962	6.0	2.6	-3.9	0.4	2.4	3.4
1962 to 1963	7.9	3.6	-0.2	-0.9	3.5	4.3
1963 to 1964	9.5	13.3	6.8	19.7	10.4	14.9
1964 to 1965	2.5	5.1	5.1	7.9	5.1	4.7
1965 to 1966	9.1	9.9	9.7	9.1	12.7	8.1
1966 to 1967	11.9	15.1	9.8	6.0	27.2	8.2
1967 to 1968	12.7	17.9	11.6	13.5	28.3	10.4
1968 to 1969	9.2	10.1	5.9	16.2	12.6	7.4
1969 to 1970	8.3	10.6	7.4	1.3	16.0	6.7
1970 to 1971	4.5	8.9	9.5	9.6	9.2	8.5
1971 to 1972	-4.9	1.3	4.0	9.8	-3.9	5.6
1972 to 1973	4.9	4.1	4.4	8.9	1.3	6.2
1973 to 1974	16.8	10.5	4.7	7.0	14.3	7.7
1974 to 1975	9.2	5.8	-1.8	0.4	5.5	7.1
1975 to 1976	-0.2	-4.1	-9.1	1.0	-9.7	0.9
1976 to 1977	-4.0	1.7	1.0	10.4	-4.3	5.9
1977 to 1978	1.2	4.6	1.5	5.6	2.7	6.1
1978 to 1979	8.3	10.3	8.7	11.9	11.6	9.1
1979 to 1980	6.9	8.7	4.9	6.1	15.0	4.4
1980 to 1981	-1.5	-0.4	-3.9	-2.2	3.0	-2.9
1981 to 1982	-4.3	-3.9	-7.7	-5.5	-7.7	-0.2
1982 to 1983	-7.6	-5.9	-9.1	-0.9	-9.4	-3.4
1983 to 1984	-2.8	0.3	-4.1	5.7	-5.1	3.9
1984 to 1985	3.5	3.2	0.5	4.1	1.5	4.4
1985 to 1986	5.2	11.0	7.5	2.1	8.0	14.2
1986 to 1987	1.3	-1.3	-3.4	-1.3	-5.5	1.5
1987 to 1988	2.1	4.5	1.9	0.5	3.9	5.4
1988 to 1989	1.4	4.1	2.9	1.2	5.5	3.5
1989 to 1990	1.4	10.4	8.8	8.3	10.3	10.6
1990 to 1991	1.3	3.6	3.9	2.5	6.1	2.2
1991 to 1992	-4.0	-0.1	-4.9	1.2	-3.3	2.0
1992 to 1993	-3.1	-1.5	2.1	-4.9	-3.0	-0.4
1993 to 1994	-2.0	-4.0	-5.9	-3.5	-7.1	-2.3
1994 to 1995	-1.8	-4.4	-8.2	-5.4	-7.0	-2.8
1995 to 1996	-3.8	-7.4	-9.9	-2.7	-8.4	-7.2
1996 to 1997	-3.1	-3.7	-8.1	-0.5	-8.1	-1.6
1997 to 1998	-6.2	-7.1	-7.7	-4.1	-11.1	-5.4
1998 to 1999	-7.6	-7.5	-9.3	-5.2	-9.2	-7.0
1960 to 1999	126.1	226.2	12.1	240.9	149.8	290.5
1970 to 1999	7.1	44.3	-27.6	74.8	-12.7	103.9
1980 to 1999	-28.3	-12.1	-44.3	-11.3	-40.2	12.6
1990 to 1999	-26.7	-28.3	-39.6	-20.8	-41.6	-20.8

Note: See Note, table 3.124. Rates are the number of offenses known to police per 100,000 population in each of the listed crime categories; the figures presented are the year-to-year percent changes in rates per 100,000 population in each crime category. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aIncludes the violent crimes of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.132

Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred

By selected offenses and type of target, United States, 1999

(7,992 agencies; 1999 estimated population 174,543,000)

Offense and type of target	Number of offenses 1999	Percent change over 1998 ^a	Percent ^b	Average property loss (in dollars)
Murder	9,949	-8.1%	100.0%	NA
Forcible rape	53,035	-5.2	100.0	NA
Robbery	263,644	-7.8	100.0	\$1,131
Street/highway	127,368	-9.4	48.3	856
Commercial house	35,858	-7.7	13.6	1,549
Gas or service station	5,696	-10.9	2.2	627
Convenience store	15,915	-5.0	6.0	620
Residence	32,068	-5.4	12.2	1,231
Bank	5,166	-9.1	2.0	4,552
Miscellaneous	41,573	-5.2	15.8	1,373
Burglary	1,294,709	-10.3	100.0	1,458
Residence (dwelling)	859,673	-11.2	66.4	1,441
Night	248,095	-10.7	19.2	1,080
Day	377,447	-10.0	29.2	1,623
Unknown	234,131	-13.6	18.1	1,530
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.)	435,036	-8.5	33.6	1,490
Night	182,615	-9.1	14.1	1,324
Day	114,736	-6.2	8.9	1,369
Unknown	137,685	-9.7	10.6	1,811
Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)	4,301,835	-5.4	100.0	678
By type				
Pocket-picking	26,616	3.7	0.6	451
Purse-snatching	24,972	-6.1	0.6	392
Shoplifting	620,071	-7.4	14.4	165
From motor vehicles (except accessories)	1,106,228	-6.9	25.7	693
Motor vehicle accessories	447,605	-5.6	10.4	451
Bicycles	201,428	-12.4	4.7	338
From buildings	585,339	-4.1	13.6	1,015
From coin-operated machines	28,746	3.4	0.7	376
All others	1,260,830	-2.4	29.3	912
By value				
Over \$200	1,665,404	-6.0	38.7	1,660
\$50 to \$200	995,378	-5.9	23.1	120
Under \$50	1,641,053	-4.3	38.1	19
Motor vehicle theft	748,142	-8.7	100.0	6,104

Note: See Note, table 3.120. "Commercial house" refers to nonresidential structures, with the exception of gas stations, convenience stores, and banking-type institutions. "Loss" refers to property taken during the commission of the offense only. All offenses, including those that involve no loss of property, were used in compiling "average loss." These data are based on law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1999 (Source, p. 402). Complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, and New Hampshire; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aPercent change calculations are based only on agencies submitting 6 or more common months of data for both 1998 and 1999. As a result, direct comparisons should not be made with similar data presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^bBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1999* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2000), p. 199, Table 23.

Table 3.133

Bias-motivated (hate) crimes known to police

By offense, United States, 1999

	Offenses	Victims ^a	Known offenders ^b
Total	9,301	9,802	7,271 ^c
Crimes against persons	6,318	6,347	6,378
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	17	17	28
Forcible rape	6	6	6
Robbery	129	158	275
Aggravated assault	1,120	1,120	1,482
Simple assault	1,766	1,766	2,267
Intimidation	3,268	3,268	2,308
Other ^d	12	12	12
Crimes against property	2,953	3,425	1,169
Burglary	112	132	63
Larceny-theft	103	112	66
Motor vehicle theft	14	14	9
Arson	48	64	22
Destruction/damage/vandalism	2,654	3,078	988
Other ^d	22	25	21
Other ^d	30	30	46

Note: These data reflect the number of bias-motivated offenses reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. In accordance with the Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990, the Federal Bureau of Investigation defines a crime motivated by racial, religious, ethnic, or sexual orientation bias as a bias-motivated or hate crime. For 1999, a total of 12,122 law enforcement agencies in 48 States and the District of Columbia participated in the Hate Crime Data Collection Program. Alabama and Hawaii did not participate. These figures include data from law enforcement agencies submitting less than 12 months of data to the FBI (Source, p. 19).

^aMay include persons, businesses, institutions, or a society as a whole.

^b"Known offender" does not imply that the identity of the suspect is known, rather that an attribute of the suspect is identified that distinguishes him/her from an unknown offender.

^cThe actual number of known offenders is 7,271. Some offenders, however, committed more than one offense per incident and are, therefore, counted more than once in this table.

^dIncludes offenses other than those listed that are collected as part of the National Incident-Based Reporting System.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Hate Crime Statistics 1999*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.134

Bias motivations in hate crimes known to police

United States, 1999

Bias motivation	Incidents	Offenses	Victims ^a	Known offenders ^b
Total	7,876	9,301	9,802	7,271
Race	4,295	5,240	5,485	4,362
Anti-white	781	970	996	1,011
Anti-black	2,958	3,542	3,679	2,861
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	47	49	50	40
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	298	363	379	288
Anti-multi-racial group	211	316	381	162
Ethnicity	829	1,011	1,040	904
Anti-Hispanic	466	576	588	562
Anti-other ethnicity/national origin	363	435	452	342
Religion	1,411	1,532	1,686	602
Anti-Jewish	1,109	1,198	1,289	429
Anti-Catholic	36	41	41	18
Anti-Protestant	48	49	50	19
Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	32	34	34	14
Anti-other religious group	151	170	221	98
Anti-multi-religious group	31	35	46	21
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc.	4	5	5	3
Sexual orientation	1,317	1,487	1,558	1,376
Anti-male homosexual	915	1,025	1,070	1,043
Anti-female homosexual	187	216	231	150
Anti-homosexual	178	205	216	154
Anti-heterosexual	14	16	16	15
Anti-bisexual	23	25	25	14
Disability	19	21	23	21
Anti-physical	10	11	13	9
Anti-mental	9	10	10	12
Multiple biases	5	10	10	6

Note: See Note, table 3.133.

^aMay include persons, businesses, institutions, or a society as a whole.

^b"Known offender" does not imply that the identity of the suspect is known, rather that an attribute of the suspect is identified that distinguishes him/her from an unknown offender.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Hate Crime Statistics 1999*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.135

Race of suspected offender in bias-motivated (hate) crimes known to police

By type of bias motivation, United States, 1999

Bias motivation	Total offenses	Race of suspected offender					Unknown race
		White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Multi-racial group	
Total	9,301	4,092	947	40	71	178	3,973
Race	5,240	2,497	653	25	43	114	1,908
Anti-white	970	171	524	12	9	31	223
Anti-black	3,542	2,030	87	8	24	50	1,343
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	49	29	3	2	0	0	15
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	363	160	17	0	9	12	165
Anti-multi-racial group	316	107	22	3	1	21	162
Ethnicity	1,011	545	92	9	9	14	342
Anti-Hispanic	576	325	68	8	2	11	162
Anti-other ethnicity/national origin	435	220	24	1	7	3	180
Religion	1,532	345	27	0	4	6	1,150
Anti-Jewish	1,198	268	12	0	2	6	910
Anti-Catholic	41	8	2	0	1	0	30
Anti-Protestant	49	8	2	0	0	0	39
Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	34	6	1	0	0	0	27
Anti-other religious group	170	39	10	0	1	0	120
Anti-multi-religious group	35	13	0	0	0	0	22
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc.	5	3	0	0	0	0	2
Sexual orientation	1,487	690	173	6	15	41	562
Anti-male homosexual	1,025	491	129	5	12	32	356
Anti-female homosexual	216	84	29	1	2	6	94
Anti-homosexual	205	94	10	0	0	3	98
Anti-heterosexual	16	11	3	0	1	0	1
Anti-bisexual	25	10	2	0	0	0	13
Disability	21	11	2	0	0	1	7
Anti-physical	11	5	1	0	0	0	5
Anti-mental	10	6	1	0	0	1	2
Multiple biases	10	4	0	0	0	2	4

Note: See Note, table 3.133.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Hate Crime Statistics 1999*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.136

Offenses in Federal parks known to park rangers and park police

By offense, 1975-2000

	Total offenses	Total annual visitation (in thousands)	Offense							
			Homicide ^a	Forcible rape ^b	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary ^b	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson ^c
1975	7,697	238,849	10	84	779	385	1,031	5,156	252	X
1976	7,521	267,827	10	66	281	470	954	5,570	170	X
1977	7,763	261,584	17	60	238	458	1,097	5,662	231	X
1978	8,247	283,090	12	91	261	494	1,188	5,986	215	X
1979	8,561	282,435	15	87	264	505	1,330	6,124	236	X
1980	9,074	300,324	16	89	294	643	1,552	6,230	250	X
1981	8,319	329,663	19	87	303	575	1,391	5,451	296	197
1982	7,892	344,448	30	83	330	607	1,083	5,468	220	71
1983	7,617	335,646	19	81	306	542	1,238	5,125	200	106
1984	6,612	332,507	18	57	266	527	717	4,766	178	83
1985	7,318	346,200	19	70	309	483	892	5,147	235	163
1986	7,945	364,600	24	88	261	637	922	5,732	179	102
1987	6,417	372,800	15	79	197	543	926	4,259	294	104
1988	6,195	368,000	20	79	215	300	801	4,378	313	89
1989	6,532	351,900	9	73	123	441	1,009	4,548	213	116
1990	7,009	337,900	24	92	184	448	1,180	4,643	310	128
1991	7,203	358,295	28	78	209	390	1,118	5,004	251	125
1992	7,212	360,352	23	71	222	386	928	5,204	241	137
1993	6,452	387,707	25	62	197	367	747	4,681	210	163
1994	4,508	380,156	20	37	208	337	389	3,180	201	136
1995	6,009	387,804	16	50	138	318	830	4,309	198	150
1996	5,992	399,765	24	40	146	299	677	4,465	177	164
1997	6,352	419,795	17	44	119	265	499	5,105	219	84
1998	5,640	435,637	12	46	108	368	506	4,385	130	85
1999	5,172	436,296	11	42	142	202	515	3,988	164	108
2000	4,428	429,800	13	50	91	292	576	3,159	145	102

Note: The National Park Service is responsible for the administration of 384 park areas that are owned by the Federal Government. Three urban park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Police; other park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Rangers. In some park areas law enforcement responsibilities are shared with other police agencies, e.g., State police, sheriff departments, and city/town police. These data exclude offenses handled by other agencies. The offense categories listed above are the Uniform Crime Reporting Program Part I offenses; see Appendix 3 for definitions. Note, however, that prior to 1994 these offenses were not counted in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's figures. In 1975, the "Human Kindness Day" activities held in Washington, DC accounted for approximately 500 robbery incidents.

^aIncludes negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes attempts.

^cIncluded in tabulations as a Part I offense beginning in 1981.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.137

Offenses in Federal parks known to park rangers and park police, and reported by other law enforcement agencies

By offense, 2000

Offense	Total offenses		
	Park rangers	Park police	Other law enforcement agencies
Total, all offenses	87,535	14,423	545
Part I offenses, total	3,389	1,039	74
<u>Homicide</u>			
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	5	3	2
Manslaughter by negligence	5	0	1
<u>Forcible rape</u>			
Rape by force	18	12	2
Attempted forcible rape	18	2	2
<u>Robbery</u>			
Firearm	11	17	4
Knife or cutting instrument	3	5	0
Strong arm; hands, fist, feet, etc.	5	22	0
Other dangerous weapon	3	25	0
<u>Aggravated assault</u>			
Firearm	19	13	4
Knife or cutting instrument	23	15	3
Other dangerous weapon	23	51	7
Hands, fist, feet, etc.	73	75	6
<u>Burglary</u>			
Forcible entry	269	25	6
Unlawful entry ^a	174	29	1
Attempted forcible entry	74	5	1
<u>Larceny-theft^b</u>	2,463	696	24
<u>Motor vehicle theft</u>			
Automobiles	75	28	4
Trucks and buses	11	0	1
Other vehicles	29	2	0
<u>Arson</u>			
Structural	14	4	1
Mobile	16	10	1
Other	58	0	4
Part II offenses, total	84,146	13,384	471
Other assaults	217	110	10
Forgery and counterfeiting	25	35	0
Fraud	170	36	0
Embezzlement	25	2	0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	188	357	7
Vandalism	3,036	503	37
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	1,109	414	19
Prostitution and commercialized vice	11	39	0
Sex offenses	497	379	5
Drug sale/manufacture	251	181	55
Drug possession	2,393	2,360	18
Offenses against family and children	110	72	6
Gambling	0	1	0
Driving while intoxicated	1,185	515	22
Liquor laws	3,844	1,159	16
Drunkenness	933	54	8
Disorderly conduct	1,973	797	18
Archaeological Resource Protection Act violations	324	2	1
All other offenses	66,104	5,048	231
Suspicion	1,019	1,306	4
Curfew and loitering	73	12	0
Runaways	42	2	0
Thefts	617	0	14

Note: See Note, table 3.136. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aNo force used.^bExcludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.138

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-99

	Number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total ^a	Type of weapon used					
			Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) ^b	Non-personal weapons ^c	Other weapon or not stated ^d
1964	7,990	100%	55%	24%	5%	10%	3%	2%
1965	8,773	100	57	23	6	10	3	1
1966	9,552	100	59	22	5	9	2	1
1967	11,114	100	63	20	5	9	2	1
1968	12,503	100	65	18	6	8	2	1
1969	13,575	100	65	19	4	8	3	1
1970	13,649	100	66	18	4	8	3	1
1971	16,183	100	66	19	4	8	2	1
1972	15,832	100	66	19	4	8	2	1
1973	17,123	100	66	17	5	8	2	2
1974	18,632	100	67	17	5	8	1	1
1975	18,642	100	65	17	5	9	2	2
1976	16,605	100	64	18	5	8	2	3
1977	18,033	100	62	19	5	8	2	3
1978	18,714	100	64	19	5	8	2	3
1979	20,591	100	63	19	5	8	2	3
1980	21,860	100	62	19	5	8	2	4
1981	20,053	100	62	19	5	7	2	3
1982	19,485	100	60	21	5	8	2	3
1983	18,673	100	58	22	6	9	2	3
1984	16,689	100	59	21	6	8	3	4
1985	17,545	100	59	21	6	8	3	4
1986	19,257	100	59	20	6	9	2	4
1987	17,859	100	59	20	6	8	2	4
1988	18,269	100	61	19	6	8	2	4
1989	18,954	100	62	18	6	7	2	4
1990	20,045	100	64	18	5	7	2	4
1991	21,505	100	66	16	5	7	2	4
1992	22,540	100	68	14	5	6	2	5
1993	23,271	100	70	13	4	6	2	5
1994	22,076	100	70	13	4	7	2	5
1995	20,043	100	68	13	4	7	3	5
1996	15,848	100	68	14	5	7	2	5
1997	15,289	100	68	13	5	8	2	5
1998	14,088	100	65	13	5	8	2	6
1999	12,658	100	65	13	6	8	2	5

Note: See Note, table 3.120. In trend tables "constructed" or "adapted" by SOURCEBOOK staff from *Crime in the United States*, the data were taken from the first year in which the data were reported. It should be noted that the number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program requests that supplementary information be transmitted to the FBI when a murder or nonnegligent manslaughter has been committed. The actual number of offenses presented in the tables displaying characteristics of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to the police may differ from figures in other tables that reflect data from only the initial report of the offense. For example, supplementary data were provided by contributing agencies for 12,658 of the estimated total of 15,553 murders and nonnegligent manslaughters in 1999 (Source, 1999, p. 14).

For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bIncludes beatings, strangulations, and "pushed."

^cIncludes poison, explosives, fire, narcotics, and asphyxiation.

^dBeginning in 1991, this category includes drownings.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 104, Table 16; 1965, p. 106, Table 16; 1966, p. 107, Table 20; 1967, p. 112, Table 20; 1968, p. 108, Table 20; 1969, p. 106, Table 21; 1970, p. 188, Table 21; 1971, p. 114, Table 21; 1972, p. 188, Table 24; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 18; 1975, p. 18; 1976, p. 10; 1977, p. 11; 1978, p. 12; 1979, p. 11; 1980, p. 12; 1981, p. 11; 1982, p. 11; 1983, p. 10; 1984, p. 10; 1985, p. 10; 1986, p. 10; 1987, p. 10; 1988, p. 12; 1989, p. 11; 1990, p. 12; 1991, p. 18; 1992, p. 18, Table 2.10; 1993, p. 18, Table 2.11; 1994, p. 18, Table 2.11; 1995, p. 18, Table 2.11; 1996, p. 18, Table 2.11; 1997, p. 20, Table 2.11; 1998, p. 18, Table 2.11; 1999, p. 18, Table 2.11 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.139

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1999

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Unknown or other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) ^b
Total	100.0%	65.2%	13.2%	14.8%	6.8%
Northeast	100.0	60.6	16.5	14.0	8.9
Midwest	100.0	65.7	10.3	16.3	7.6
South	100.0	67.6	13.0	14.0	5.5
West	100.0	64.5	13.8	15.3	6.5

Note: See Notes, tables 3.120 and 3.138. In this table, strangulations are classified in the "unknown or other dangerous weapon" category rather than in the category "personal weapons," as was done in table 3.138. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bIncludes "pushed."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1999* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2000), p. 18, Table 2.9.

Table 3.140

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and age of victim, United States, 1999

Age of victim	Total	Type of weapon used										Other weapon or not stated ^b
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) ^a	Poison	Explosives	Fire	Narcotics	Strangulation	Asphyxiation	
Total	12,658	8,259	1,667	736	855	11	0	125	23	190	103	689
Under 18 years ^c	1,449	748	102	72	260	7	X	42	4	27	44	143
Under 22 years ^c	3,322	2,289	265	120	300	7	X	50	4	44	48	195
18 years and older ^c	10,997	7,434	1,546	643	568	4	X	83	18	162	57	482
Infant (under 1 year)	205	4	6	10	105	0	X	2	2	2	27	47
1 to 4 years	280	39	10	33	123	2	X	13	0	4	12	44
5 to 8 years	95	35	6	6	9	3	X	15	1	6	2	12
9 to 12 years	79	34	8	7	8	2	X	8	0	5	1	6
13 to 16 years	447	355	38	11	14	0	X	3	1	4	1	20
17 to 19 years	1,286	1,068	108	29	19	0	X	5	0	13	2	42
20 to 24 years	2,258	1,812	234	59	49	0	X	8	1	21	4	70
25 to 29 years	1,793	1,384	193	55	56	0	X	7	3	16	12	67
30 to 34 years	1,385	937	212	55	73	2	X	13	1	23	10	59
35 to 39 years	1,289	793	228	92	77	0	X	10	3	25	5	56
40 to 44 years	1,064	596	200	97	89	1	X	7	0	24	4	46
45 to 49 years	706	413	124	53	49	0	X	9	3	10	6	39
50 to 54 years	456	244	77	42	37	0	X	10	2	10	2	32
55 to 59 years	291	139	63	36	23	0	X	2	1	7	3	17
60 to 64 years	208	107	36	23	15	1	X	7	0	4	1	14
65 to 69 years	181	80	33	27	21	0	X	1	1	4	0	14
70 to 74 years	142	54	27	26	14	0	X	1	0	3	3	14
75 years and older	281	88	45	54	47	0	X	4	3	8	6	26
Unknown	212	77	19	21	27	0	X	0	1	1	2	64

Note: See Notes, tables 3.120 and 3.138.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1999* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2000), p. 18, Table 2.11.

^aIncludes "pushed."

^bIncludes drownings.

^cDoes not include unknown ages.

Table 3.141

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 1999

(- represents zero)

Circumstances	Total	Relationship of victim to offender ^a									
		Husband	Wife	Mother	Father	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other family	Acquaintance
Total	12,658	156	542	99	135	221	224	78	26	262	3,213
Felony type, total	2,137	1	12	10	10	28	33	2	4	27	578
Rape	46	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	12
Robbery	1,010	-	1	2	2	-	-	1	-	8	195
Burglary	79	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	17
Larceny-theft	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Motor vehicle theft	13	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Arson	63	-	1	1	-	2	3	-	3	1	9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other sex offenses	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
Narcotic drug laws	564	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	258
Gambling	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
Other - not specified	305	1	7	5	7	26	29	-	1	10	58
Suspected felony type	64	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other than felony type, total	6,678	138	480	69	107	178	160	71	20	192	2,276
Romantic triangle	133	1	6	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	73
Child killed by babysitter	32	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	24
Brawl due to influence of alcohol	187	5	2	1	2	-	-	4	1	7	84
Brawl due to influence of narcotics	111	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	64
Argument over money or property	211	4	3	1	2	-	-	2	-	9	124
Other arguments	3,391	102	308	38	74	37	23	48	15	111	1,189
Gangland killings	116	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	59
Juvenile gang killings	579	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	216
Institutional killings	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Sniper attack	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other - not specified	1,903	26	161	27	27	139	136	17	3	55	437
Unknown	3,779	17	49	20	18	15	31	5	2	43	357

Note: See Notes, tables 3.120 and 3.138. Law enforcement agencies are requested to describe the circumstances of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters. These descriptions are categorized by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. These data include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victims for which supplementary homicide data were received. "Felony type" refers to killings that occur in conjunction with the commission of another felony, such as robbery or burglary.

^aColumn headers refer to victims.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1999* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2000), p. 19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Friend	Boyfriend	Girlfriend	Neighbor	Employee	Employer	Stranger	Unknown relationship
393	144	432	90	6	16	1,506	5,115
41	1	19	17	1	2	542	809
1	-	3	1	-	-	11	15
11	-	-	7	-	2	355	426
-	-	1	3	1	-	35	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
2	1	-	-	-	-	3	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
-	-	2	-	-	-	4	3
22	-	2	-	-	-	63	215
2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
3	-	11	6	-	-	62	79
1	-	-	1	-	-	9	50
299	132	358	67	4	13	770	1,344
10	2	10	1	-	-	14	11
1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
12	1	2	6	-	-	36	24
3	1	3	-	-	-	3	32
14	1	7	2	-	3	11	28
178	113	276	39	1	7	363	469
3	-	-	1	-	-	14	37
2	-	-	-	-	-	115	245
1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
75	14	60	17	2	3	211	493
52	11	55	5	1	1	185	2,912

Table 3.142

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By age of victim, United States, 1964, 1974, 1984, 1986-99

Age of victim	1964	1974	1984	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	7,990	18,632	16,689	19,257	17,859	18,269	18,954	20,045	21,505	22,540	23,271	22,076	20,043	15,848	15,289	14,088	12,658
Total ^a	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Infant (under 1 year)	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
1 to 4 years	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5 to 8 years ^b	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(c)	1	1	1	1	1
9 to 12 years ^b	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
13 to 16 years ^b	7	9	7	8	9	9	11	12	13	13	13	4	5	4	4	3	4
17 to 19 years	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10	11	11	10	10	10
20 to 24 years	12	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	18	19	19	19	18	17	19	18	18
25 to 29 years	12	15	17	18	18	18	17	17	16	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14
30 to 34 years	12	12	13	14	14	14	14	14	13	14	13	13	13	12	12	11	11
35 to 39 years	12	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	10	10	10
40 to 44 years	10	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8
45 to 49 years	8	7	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	5	6
50 to 54 years	6	6	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
55 to 59 years	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
60 to 64 years	3	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
65 to 69 years	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
70 to 74 years	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
75 years and older	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Unknown	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.120 and 3.138. For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bIn 1994, these age categories were changed by the Source; previously the age groups were "5 to 9 years," "10 to 14 years," and "15 to 19 years."

^cLess than 0.5%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 104, Table 17; 1974, p. 17, Table 17; 1984, p. 8; 1986, p. 9; 1987, p. 9; 1988, p. 11; 1989, p. 10; 1990, p. 11; 1991, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1992, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1993, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1994, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1995, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1996, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1997, p. 18, Table 2.5; 1998, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1999, p. 16, Table 2.5 (Washington, DC: USGPO).
Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.143

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By sex of victim, United States, 1964-99

	Number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total ^a	Sex of victim	
			Male	Female
1964	7,990	100%	74%	26%
1965	8,773	100	74	26
1966	9,552	100	74	26
1967	11,114	100	75	25
1968	12,503	100	78	22
1969	13,575	100	78	22
1970	13,649	100	78	22
1971	16,183	100	79	21
1972	15,832	100	78	22
1973	17,123	100	77	23
1974	18,632	100	77	23
1975	18,642	100	76	24
1976	16,605	100	76	24
1977	18,033	100	75	25
1978	18,714	100	76	24
1979	20,591	100	77	23
1980	21,860	100	77	23
1981	20,053	100	77	23
1982	19,485	100	76	24
1983	18,673	100	76	24
1984	16,689	100	75	25
1985	17,545	100	74	26
1986	19,257	100	75	25
1987	17,859	100	74	26
1988	18,269	100	75	25
1989	18,954	100	76	24
1990	20,045	100	78	22
1991	21,505	100	78	22
1992	22,540	100	78	22
1993	23,271	100	77	23
1994	22,076	100	78	22
1995	20,043	100	77	23
1996	15,848	100	77	23
1997	15,289	100	77	23
1998	14,088	100	75	24
1999	12,658	100	76	24

Note: See Notes, tables 3.120 and 3.138. For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, p. 104, Table 17; *1965*, p. 106, Table 17; *1966*, p. 107, Table 21; *1967*, p. 112, Table 21; *1968*, p. 108, Table 21; *1969*, p. 106, Table 22; *1970*, p. 118, Table 22; *1971*, p. 114, Table 22; *1972*, p. 118, Table 25; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12; *1978*, p. 9; *1979*, p. 10; *1980*, p. 11; *1981*, p. 10; *1982*, p. 8; *1983*, p. 8; *1984*, p. 8; *1985*, p. 9; *1986*, p. 9; *1987*, p. 9; *1988*, p. 11; *1989*, p. 10; *1990*, p. 11; *1991*, p. 16, Table 2.4; *1992*, p. 16, Table 2.4; *1993*, p. 16, Table 2.5; *1994*, p. 16, Table 2.5; *1995*, p. 16, Table 2.5; *1996*, p. 16, Table 2.5; *1997*, p. 18, Table 2.5; *1998*, p. 16, Table 2.5; *1999*, p. 16, Table 2.5 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.144

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race of victim, United States, 1964-99

	Number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total ^a	Race of victim		
			White	Black	All other (including race unknown)
1964	7,990	100%	45%	54%	1%
1965	8,773	100	45	54	1
1966	9,552	100	45	54	1
1967	11,114	100	45	54	1
1968	12,503	100	45	54	1
1969	13,575	100	44	55	2
1970	13,649	100	44	55	1
1971	16,183	100	44	55	2
1972	15,832	100	45	53	2
1973	17,123	100	47	52	1
1974	18,632	100	48	50	2
1975	18,642	100	51	47	2
1976	16,605	100	51	47	2
1977	18,033	100	52	45	2
1978	18,714	100	54	44	2
1979	20,591	100	54	43	2
1980	21,860	100	53	42	4
1981	20,053	100	54	44	2
1982	19,485	100	55	42	2
1983	18,673	100	55	42	3
1984	16,689	100	56	41	3
1985	17,545	100	56	42	3
1986	19,257	100	53	44	3
1987	17,859	100	52	45	3
1988	18,269	100	49	48	3
1989	18,954	100	48	49	3
1990	20,045	100	48	49	3
1991	21,505	100	47	50	2
1992	22,540	100	47	50	3
1993	23,271	100	46	51	3
1994	22,076	100	46	51	3
1995	20,043	100	48	48	4
1996	15,848	100	48	48	4
1997	15,289	100	48	48	4
1998	14,088	100	49	47	4
1999	12,658	100	49	46	4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.120 and 3.138. For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, p. 104, Table 17; *1965*, p. 106, Table 17; *1966*, p. 107, Table 21; *1967*, p. 112, Table 21; *1968*, p. 108, Table 21; *1969*, p. 106, Table 22; *1970*, p. 118, Table 22; *1971*, p. 114, Table 21; *1972*, p. 118, Table 25; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12; *1978*, p. 9; *1979*, p. 10; *1980*, p. 11; *1981*, p. 10; *1982*, p. 8; *1983*, p. 8; *1984*, p. 8; *1985*, p. 9; *1986*, p. 9; *1987*, p. 9; *1988*, p. 11; *1989*, p. 10; *1990*, p. 11; *1991*, p. 16, Table 2.4; *1992*, p. 16, Table 2.4; *1993*, p. 16, Table 2.5; *1994*, p. 16, Table 2.5; *1995*, p. 16, Table 2.5; *1996*, p. 16, Table 2.5; *1997*, p. 18, Table 2.5; *1998*, p. 16, Table 2.5; *1999*, p. 16, Table 2.5 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.145

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By sex, race, and age of victim, United States, 1999

Age of victim	Total	Sex of victim			Race of victim			
		Male	Female	Unknown	White	Black	Other	Unknown
Total	12,658	9,558	3,085	15	6,310	5,855	369	124
Under 18 years ^a	1,449	953	496	0	736	629	67	17
Under 22 years ^a	3,322	2,551	771	0	1,520	1,663	111	28
18 years and older ^a	10,997	8,464	2,528	5	5,465	5,152	300	80
Infant (under 1 year)	205	102	103	0	111	81	7	6
1 to 4 years	280	142	138	0	154	108	13	5
5 to 8 years	95	43	52	0	52	34	9	0
9 to 12 years	79	40	39	0	55	19	4	1
13 to 16 years	447	337	110	0	219	205	19	4
17 to 19 years	1,286	1,103	183	0	536	706	39	5
20 to 24 years	2,258	1,896	362	0	930	1,269	46	13
25 to 29 years	1,793	1,476	316	1	741	990	46	16
30 to 34 years	1,385	1,044	339	2	662	680	33	10
35 to 39 years	1,289	915	374	0	694	551	34	10
40 to 44 years	1,064	754	310	0	570	454	32	8
45 to 49 years	706	523	182	1	402	270	28	6
50 to 54 years	456	327	128	1	291	136	23	6
55 to 59 years	291	216	75	0	196	83	11	1
60 to 64 years	208	149	59	0	144	56	6	2
65 to 69 years	181	123	58	0	133	42	6	0
70 to 74 years	142	75	67	0	108	28	5	1
75 years and older	281	152	129	0	203	69	6	3
Unknown	212	141	61	10	109	74	2	27

Note: See Notes, tables 3.120 and 3.138.

^aDoes not include unknown ages.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1999* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2000), p. 16, Table 2.5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.146

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victimization

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1976-99

	Total	Age						Sex		Race		
		13 years and younger	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 49 years	50 years and older	Male	Female	White	Black	Other
1976	8.8	1.8	4.5	13.8	15.4	12.6	6.8	13.6	4.2	5.1	37.1	7.9
1977	8.8	1.9	4.9	14.3	15.5	12.3	6.6	13.7	4.2	5.4	36.2	7.6
1978	9.0	1.9	5.1	14.6	16.1	12.2	6.3	14.0	4.1	5.6	35.1	7.1
1979	9.7	1.8	5.2	16.5	17.5	12.8	6.7	15.4	4.4	6.1	37.5	8.9
1980	10.2	1.8	5.9	17.5	18.5	13.2	6.8	16.2	4.5	6.3	37.7	5.7
1981	9.8	1.9	5.0	16.0	17.5	13.0	6.7	15.6	4.3	6.2	36.4	6.1
1982	9.1	2.0	4.8	15.0	15.7	11.9	6.2	14.1	4.3	5.9	32.3	6.5
1983	8.3	1.8	4.5	13.7	14.6	10.5	5.5	12.8	3.9	5.3	29.4	6.4
1984	7.9	1.7	4.2	13.2	13.7	10.0	5.1	12.1	3.9	5.2	27.2	5.4
1985	7.9	1.8	4.9	13.2	13.9	9.9	5.0	12.1	4.0	5.2	27.5	5.4
1986	8.6	2.0	5.2	15.3	15.2	10.0	5.0	13.2	4.1	5.3	31.3	6.2
1987	8.3	1.8	5.7	15.4	14.6	9.4	4.9	12.5	4.2	5.1	30.6	5.2
1988	8.4	2.0	6.5	16.3	15.2	9.2	4.7	12.9	4.2	4.9	33.3	4.0
1989	8.7	2.0	7.9	18.1	15.5	9.2	4.6	13.6	4.0	4.9	34.9	4.2
1990	9.4	2.0	9.8	21.1	16.8	9.9	4.5	15.1	4.0	5.4	37.7	4.2
1991	9.8	2.1	11.1	23.9	16.7	10.0	4.5	15.7	4.2	5.5	39.3	6.0
1992	9.3	2.0	11.3	23.4	16.1	9.4	4.2	14.9	4.0	5.3	37.2	5.4
1993	9.5	2.2	12.1	24.4	16.1	9.5	4.2	15.0	4.2	5.3	38.7	5.5
1994	9.0	2.0	11.2	23.6	15.4	8.9	3.8	14.4	3.8	5.0	36.4	4.6
1995	8.2	1.9	11.0	21.5	13.9	8.2	3.8	12.9	3.7	4.8	31.6	4.9
1996	7.4	1.9	9.1	19.5	12.3	7.7	3.4	11.7	3.3	4.3	28.3	4.1
1997	6.8	1.7	7.3	19.1	11.4	6.8	3.2	10.7	3.0	3.9	26.1	4.1
1998	6.3	1.7	6.2	17.4	10.6	6.5	2.8	9.6	3.0	3.8	23.0	2.9
1999	5.7	1.6	5.9	15.5	10.0	5.9	2.6	8.8	2.7	3.5	20.6	3.2

Note: These data are from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), a component of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. SHRs are incident-based reports, rather than the monthly aggregates that comprise the FBI Crime Index. Not all agencies that report aggregate offense data to the FBI also submit supplemental homicide data. On average, about 92% of homicides reported to the FBI are included in the SHR database. To account for homicides for which SHR data were not available, the victim-based analyses include SHR data that have been weighted to match national and State estimates prepared by the FBI. Rates are calculated from

U.S. Census Bureau, Current Populations Reports. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Homicide Trends in the United States" [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/homtrnd.htm> [Mar. 2, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.147

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victimization

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1976-99

	14 to 17 years				18 to 24 years				25 years and older			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1976	3.7	24.2	2.1	6.3	11.3	89.8	4.2	25.1	9.8	97.2	3.0	19.3
1977	4.1	22.4	2.4	8.7	12.5	86.9	4.4	24.5	9.9	94.1	3.1	17.2
1978	4.7	21.9	2.5	7.6	13.3	86.4	4.4	23.7	10.4	90.3	3.1	16.5
1979	4.9	23.2	2.3	7.8	16.0	90.9	5.2	24.0	11.0	95.7	3.2	18.2
1980	5.1	26.3	2.6	6.8	16.2	96.7	5.3	23.5	11.4	94.8	3.3	17.1
1981	4.3	23.0	2.4	6.0	14.9	89.7	4.9	20.4	11.3	93.2	3.3	16.0
1982	4.0	22.3	2.0	7.5	13.9	82.6	5.2	17.7	10.4	79.5	3.3	14.4
1983	3.8	21.3	2.0	5.2	12.7	75.0	4.1	19.4	9.4	70.6	3.1	13.0
1984	3.5	18.4	2.1	6.4	11.9	67.9	5.1	18.2	9.1	64.5	3.0	12.4
1985	3.9	23.6	1.9	7.3	12.0	73.1	4.2	16.5	8.9	62.2	3.2	13.2
1986	4.1	26.7	2.3	6.5	13.3	87.5	4.7	19.7	9.0	69.9	3.1	14.0
1987	3.7	36.0	2.2	7.1	12.3	95.9	4.6	19.5	8.4	63.7	3.3	14.3
1988	3.9	43.1	2.2	7.2	12.2	108.9	4.5	20.7	8.1	68.9	3.0	14.7
1989	5.2	54.0	2.1	8.6	13.4	127.6	4.4	19.8	8.2	70.1	2.8	14.6
1990	7.5	59.1	2.5	10.3	16.8	151.5	4.0	20.6	8.8	74.6	2.9	14.3
1991	8.5	71.9	2.5	9.4	18.2	173.7	4.6	23.4	8.8	72.6	2.8	15.0
1992	9.0	67.3	2.4	12.8	17.4	171.7	4.4	20.8	8.3	67.6	2.8	14.4
1993	9.1	76.4	2.7	12.7	17.1	183.4	4.3	24.1	8.1	68.2	3.0	14.5
1994	8.7	71.6	2.0	10.0	17.8	176.2	3.8	20.7	7.7	64.3	2.6	13.7
1995	8.7	63.2	2.7	11.9	17.3	148.8	4.2	17.1	6.9	56.4	2.7	12.3
1996	7.9	52.2	2.0	8.9	15.4	138.2	3.3	15.4	6.5	50.0	2.4	11.3
1997	5.7	42.1	1.7	7.2	14.5	136.6	3.5	15.4	5.9	45.5	2.1	9.9
1998	5.6	32.7	1.9	5.9	14.5	116.9	3.4	14.2	5.3	40.4	2.2	9.2
1999	5.0	31.0	1.7	6.0	12.6	102.8	3.3	12.9	5.0	36.7	2.0	8.0

Note: See Note, table 3.146. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Homicide Trends in the United States" [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/homtrnd.htm> [Mar. 2, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.148

Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By age, sex, and race of offender, United States, 1976-99

	Age							Sex		Race		
	Total	13 years and younger	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 49 years	50 years and older	Male	Female	White	Black	Other
1976	9.5	0.2	10.6	22.4	19.4	11.1	4.0	16.3	3.1	5.1	44.7	7.4
1977	9.4	0.2	10.0	22.1	18.7	11.4	4.0	16.2	3.0	5.3	42.3	8.3
1978	9.6	0.3	10.1	23.1	19.0	11.4	3.7	16.8	2.8	5.5	42.3	7.0
1979	10.5	0.2	11.7	26.2	20.3	11.6	4.1	18.6	2.9	6.0	45.2	9.5
1980	11.6	0.2	12.9	29.5	22.2	13.3	3.8	20.6	3.1	6.7	49.9	6.2
1981	10.7	0.2	11.2	25.7	20.3	12.8	3.8	18.9	2.9	6.1	44.8	6.2
1982	9.9	0.2	10.4	24.2	19.0	11.3	3.5	17.4	2.8	5.8	39.8	6.8
1983	9.0	0.2	9.4	22.1	17.5	10.2	3.0	15.8	2.6	5.3	35.6	6.4
1984	8.6	0.2	8.5	21.5	16.9	9.5	3.0	15.2	2.3	5.3	32.8	5.2
1985	8.5	0.2	9.8	21.4	16.0	9.4	3.0	15.2	2.2	5.1	33.3	5.6
1986	9.2	0.2	11.7	23.4	17.6	9.9	2.9	16.5	2.3	5.4	36.8	6.4
1987	8.9	0.2	12.3	24.1	16.2	9.2	2.9	16.0	2.2	5.3	35.6	4.9
1988	9.3	0.2	15.5	26.9	16.5	8.9	2.7	16.8	2.2	5.0	40.3	4.3
1989	9.5	0.3	18.1	30.2	16.4	8.4	2.5	17.4	2.1	5.1	41.9	4.3
1990	10.6	0.2	23.7	34.4	17.6	9.5	2.5	19.6	2.2	5.6	46.9	4.1
1991	11.2	0.3	26.6	40.8	18.6	8.2	2.3	20.7	2.2	5.7	50.4	5.4
1992	10.4	0.3	26.3	38.4	16.8	7.7	2.3	19.3	1.9	5.2	46.8	5.8
1993	10.7	0.3	30.2	41.3	15.9	7.4	2.4	19.9	2.0	5.2	49.3	5.6
1994	10.2	0.3	29.3	39.6	15.2	7.4	2.0	18.8	1.9	5.0	46.1	4.9
1995	9.2	0.3	23.6	36.7	14.4	6.7	2.0	17.2	1.6	4.9	39.1	5.1
1996	8.5	0.2	19.6	35.7	13.4	6.2	1.8	15.5	1.7	4.5	35.8	4.7
1997	NA	0.2	16.7	33.1	12.6	5.5	1.8	14.2	1.5	4.1	32.4	4.5
1998	NA	0.2	12.9	31.0	12.3	5.4	1.6	13.0	1.5	4.1	28.3	3.5
1999	NA	0.2	10.7	27.7	11.0	5.0	1.5	11.7	1.3	3.5	25.6	3.9

Note: See Note, table 3.146. These data are estimates based on characteristics of known offenders from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Supplementary Homicide Reports and an imputation procedure for cases where information on the offender was unknown because no suspects were identified. The imputation procedure used to adjust for unsolved homicides is based on characteristics of the victim, and the location and year the incident occurred. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Homicide Trends in the United States" [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/homtrnd.htm> [Mar. 2, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.149

Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By age, sex, and race of offender, United States, 1976-99

	14 to 17 years				18 to 24 years				25 years and older			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1976	10.4	72.4	1.3	10.3	21.3	166.4	2.6	30.0	9.4	98.3	1.6	22.3
1977	10.6	66.6	1.3	6.2	21.7	155.4	2.7	29.0	9.8	93.3	1.6	21.2
1978	10.7	64.5	1.2	7.9	23.7	161.2	2.6	26.6	10.0	93.1	1.5	19.3
1979	13.3	70.0	1.2	8.3	26.8	181.5	2.8	27.1	10.8	97.7	1.6	18.6
1980	13.6	85.2	1.1	8.0	30.2	207.9	2.9	30.6	12.1	104.1	1.7	19.2
1981	10.9	73.1	1.3	8.6	26.9	173.1	2.5	24.5	11.4	97.1	1.6	18.1
1982	11.3	61.6	1.2	5.9	24.3	160.2	2.8	25.5	10.9	83.6	1.6	15.8
1983	10.3	50.5	1.6	7.0	23.5	137.7	2.4	23.1	9.7	76.9	1.5	14.2
1984	9.4	47.6	1.2	6.2	24.5	124.2	2.7	19.6	9.8	71.6	1.3	13.1
1985	9.7	62.7	1.0	6.6	22.8	133.7	2.3	18.7	9.7	68.6	1.2	12.9
1986	12.3	72.2	1.1	5.6	24.3	149.9	2.4	20.8	9.9	76.5	1.2	13.2
1987	11.4	81.7	1.4	7.3	23.8	163.0	2.8	17.5	9.7	69.3	1.2	11.6
1988	13.9	111.9	1.0	7.4	23.0	204.0	2.6	22.6	9.1	72.7	1.1	11.5
1989	14.9	141.0	1.0	7.7	25.8	236.9	2.7	19.0	8.8	68.7	1.1	11.7
1990	20.6	175.3	1.5	7.5	30.2	266.7	2.9	20.9	9.3	78.4	1.1	11.0
1991	21.9	199.1	1.3	12.1	32.6	337.5	2.6	23.4	9.4	71.7	1.1	11.2
1992	21.8	195.2	1.4	11.1	31.3	312.0	2.3	19.2	8.2	67.9	1.0	10.1
1993	21.8	244.1	1.5	9.3	31.5	347.6	2.2	21.3	8.0	63.8	1.1	9.4
1994	22.4	226.7	1.4	9.7	31.1	329.8	2.1	20.1	7.7	58.5	1.0	9.6
1995	20.8	165.8	1.4	8.1	31.6	288.3	2.0	15.3	7.5	53.6	0.9	7.2
1996	17.2	133.5	1.7	7.6	30.9	268.0	2.7	18.1	6.6	49.9	0.9	7.2
1997	15.3	113.0	1.4	4.6	28.2	245.8	2.9	17.9	6.0	46.9	0.8	6.0
1998	13.2	75.6	1.5	5.6	28.7	221.4	2.5	15.8	6.0	41.7	0.9	5.8
1999	10.2	67.3	1.2	5.3	24.3	205.0	2.3	12.5	5.5	37.7	0.8	4.9

Note: See Notes, tables 3.146 and 3.148. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Homicide Trends in the United States" [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/homtrnd.htm> [Mar. 2, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.150

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race and sex of victim and offender, United States, 1999

Characteristics of victim	Characteristics of offender							
	Total	Race				Sex		
		White	Black	Other	Un-known	Male	Female	Un-known
Total	6,434	2,984	3,155	189	106	5,631	697	106
Race								
White	3,336	2,779	452	51	54	2,939	343	54
Black	2,869	154	2,674	10	31	2,510	328	31
Other	181	34	17	127	3	156	22	3
Unknown	48	17	12	1	18	26	4	18
Sex								
Male	4,508	1,929	2,391	123	65	3,946	497	65
Female	1,878	1,038	752	65	23	1,659	196	23
Unknown	48	17	12	1	18	26	4	18

Note: See Notes, tables 3.120 and 3.138. These data pertain only to the 6,434 murders and nonnegligent manslaughters that involved a single offender and a single victim.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1999* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2000), p. 17, Table 2.8.

Table 3.151

Percent distribution of U.S. population, and murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victims and offenders

By age, sex, and race, United States, 1976-99

	14 to 24 year old white males			14 to 24 year old black males			All others		
	Population	Victims	Offenders	Population	Victims	Offenders	Population	Victims	Offenders
1976	8.9%	8.7%	16.3%	1.3%	9.2%	17.3%	89.8%	82.1%	66.5%
1977	8.9	9.5	16.7	1.3	9.0	16.4	89.8	81.6	66.9
1978	8.8	10.1	17.4	1.3	8.9	16.7	89.9	81.1	65.9
1979	8.8	10.8	18.3	1.3	8.7	17.2	89.9	80.5	64.6
1980	8.6	10.4	18.0	1.3	9.0	18.3	90.1	80.6	63.7
1981	8.5	9.7	17.0	1.4	8.9	17.1	90.2	81.4	65.9
1982	8.3	9.6	16.6	1.3	8.8	16.7	90.4	81.6	66.7
1983	8.1	9.5	17.1	1.3	8.8	15.5	90.6	81.7	67.5
1984	7.9	9.0	17.7	1.3	8.2	14.5	90.9	82.8	67.8
1985	7.7	9.0	16.5	1.3	8.9	16.1	91.1	82.2	67.3
1986	7.5	8.9	16.4	1.3	9.7	16.7	91.3	81.4	66.9
1987	7.3	8.2	16.0	1.2	11.1	18.6	91.5	80.6	65.5
1988	7.1	7.9	15.1	1.2	12.3	22.3	91.7	79.9	62.5
1989	6.9	8.4	15.8	1.2	13.9	25.2	91.9	77.8	59.0
1990	6.7	9.8	17.0	1.2	14.7	25.7	92.1	75.6	57.3
1991	6.5	10.0	16.9	1.2	16.1	29.6	92.3	73.9	53.5
1992	6.4	10.0	17.2	1.1	16.4	29.7	92.5	73.6	53.1
1993	6.4	9.6	16.7	1.1	17.4	33.2	92.5	73.0	50.1
1994	6.3	10.2	17.3	1.1	17.5	32.8	92.6	72.3	49.9
1995	6.2	10.7	18.7	1.1	16.2	30.1	92.6	73.1	51.2
1996	6.1	10.4	18.7	1.1	16.2	29.2	92.7	73.4	52.1
1997	6.1	10.0	18.3	1.1	16.6	28.6	92.8	73.5	53.1
1998	6.1	10.7	19.3	1.1	15.2	26.1	92.8	74.1	54.6
1999	6.1	10.3	18.0	1.1	14.9	27.0	92.8	74.7	55.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.146 and 3.148. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Homicide Trends in the United States" [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/homtrnd.htm> [Mar. 2, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.152

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters by intimates of the victims

By sex and race of victim, United States, 1976-99^a

	Sex			Sex and race					
	Total	Sex		Male			Female		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1976	2,957	1,357	1,600	493	846	18	849	714	37
1977	2,731	1,294	1,437	479	804	11	831	570	34
1978	2,684	1,202	1,482	490	703	7	868	583	30
1979	2,768	1,262	1,506	535	712	16	883	594	29
1980	2,770	1,221	1,549	493	718	5	913	588	34
1981	2,850	1,278	1,572	554	703	18	952	591	27
1982	2,622	1,141	1,481	510	619	10	946	504	29
1983	2,575	1,113	1,462	508	594	10	910	513	37
1984	2,431	989	1,442	443	530	15	938	467	34
1985	2,503	957	1,546	427	518	12	1,005	492	48
1986	2,571	985	1,586	448	529	5	1,000	532	52
1987	2,427	933	1,494	424	498	8	968	486	35
1988	2,436	854	1,582	376	459	15	1,007	527	36
1989	2,318	903	1,415	371	512	11	883	474	42
1990	2,360	859	1,501	393	441	18	952	490	45
1991	2,297	779	1,518	359	413	7	931	520	55
1992	2,177	722	1,455	337	369	10	890	509	48
1993	2,289	708	1,581	330	362	12	989	542	43
1994	2,097	692	1,405	318	359	11	900	463	35
1995	1,868	547	1,321	255	282	9	874	387	50
1996	1,839	515	1,324	259	248	8	862	422	28
1997	1,668	451	1,217	239	202	9	761	401	40
1998	1,832	513	1,319	274	224	12	878	393	38
1999	1,642	424	1,218	221	190	11	812	338	62

Note: See Note, table 3.146. "Intimates" include spouses, ex-spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aSubcategories may not add to total because of rounding and estimation procedures for missing data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Homicide Trends in the United States" [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/homtrnd.htm> [Mar. 2, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.153

Workplace homicides

By victim characteristics, type of event, circumstances, and type of occupation and industry,
United States, 1996-99^a

	1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	927	100%	860	100%	709	100%	645	100%
<u>Victim characteristics</u>								
<u>Employee status</u>								
Wage and salary workers	675	73	632	74	521	73	481	75
Self-employed ^b	252	27	228	26	188	27	164	25
<u>Sex</u>								
Male	751	81	715	83	546	77	519	80
Female	176	19	145	17	163	23	126	20
<u>Age</u>								
24 years and younger	103	11	87	10	61	9	68	10
25 to 44 years	448	48	431	50	377	53	307	48
45 to 64 years	309	33	291	34	218	31	228	35
65 years and older	65	7	51	6	52	7	38	6
Not reported	2	(c)	0	X	1	(c)	4	(c)
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>								
White	608	66	577	67	470	66	415	64
Black	174	19	153	18	130	18	118	18
Asian or Pacific Islander	97	10	92	11	68	10	(d)	X
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	1	4	(c)	4	1	(d)	X
Other or unspecified	42	5	34	4	37	5	112	17
Hispanic ^e	130	14	101	12	99	14	94	15
<u>Type of event</u>								
Shooting	761	82	708	82	569	80	506	78
Stabbing	80	9	73	8	61	9	60	9
Hitting, kicking, beating	50	5	48	6	48	7	48	7
Other	36	4	31	4	31	4	31	5
<u>Type of circumstance</u>								
Work associates	132	14	81	9	98	14	103	16
Co-worker, former co-worker	76	8	56	7	63	9	62	10
Customer or client	56	6	25	3	35	5	41	6
Personal acquaintances	54	6	44	5	45	6	45	7
Husband, ex-husband	17	2	16	2	11	2	21	3
Boyfriend, ex-boyfriend	11	1	11	1	9	1	10	2
Other relative or acquaintance	26	3	17	2	25	4	14	2
Robberies and other crimes	741	80	731	85	566	80	497	77
<u>Major occupation</u>								
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	184	20	156	18	131	18	115	18
Technical, sales, and administrative support jobs	332	36	306	36	239	34	194	30
Service occupations	188	20	181	21	145	21	155	24
Police and detectives	55	6	66	8	52	7	47	7
Guards	52	6	43	5	39	6	36	6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	18	2	10	1	19	3	19	3
Precision production, craft, and repair jobs	37	4	36	4	41	6	36	6
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	154	17	162	19	128	18	118	18
Other or unspecified	14	2	9	1	5	1	8	1
<u>Major industry</u>								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	18	2	9	1	19	3	19	3
Construction	12	1	14	2	20	3	6	1
Manufacturing	40	4	43	5	37	5	26	4
Transportation and public utilities	76	8	110	13	69	10	70	11
Taxicabs	50	5	74	9	48	7	51	8
Wholesale trade	24	3	21	2	21	3	26	4
Retail trade	437	47	395	46	286	40	260	40
Grocery stores	146	16	141	16	95	13	76	12
Eating and drinking places	135	15	109	13	69	10	94	15
Gasoline service stations	23	2	34	4	24	3	17	3
Finance, insurance, real estate	41	4	28	3	22	3	33	5
Services	169	18	146	17	137	19	135	21
Business services	42	5	37	4	29	4	32	5
Detective and armored car services	29	3	21	2	18	3	17	3
Government	100	11	88	10	93	13	66	10
Federal	11	1	7	1	17	2	7	1
State	20	2	19	2	21	3	11	2
Local	69	7	60	7	55	8	48	7
Other	0	X	2	(c)	0	X	0	X
Other or unspecified	10	1	5	1	4	1	4	(c)

See notes on next page.

Table 3.153

Workplace homicides

By victim characteristics, type of event, circumstances, and type of occupation and industry,
United States, 1996-99^a--Continued

Note: These data were collected through the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries conducted annually by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with numerous Federal, State, and local agencies. Data were compiled from various Federal, State, and local administrative sources including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, medical examiner reports, police reports, news reports, and reports to various regulatory agencies.

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, therefore, includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether they are covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), another Federal or State agency, or are outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Federal agencies participating in the census include OSHA, the Employment Standards Administration, the Mine Safety and Health Administration, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, the Department of Energy, and the U.S. Coast Guard. State and local agencies participating in the census include State and local police departments; State vital statistics registrars; State departments of health, labor, and industries; State farm bureaus; and local coroners and medical examiners. Multiple sources were used because studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents were matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality was work related, information was verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a followup questionnaire.

^aDetail may not add to total because of the omission of miscellaneous categories and because of rounding.

^bIncludes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

^cLess than 0.5%.

^dIncluded in "other or unspecified" category.

^ePersons identified as Hispanic may be of any race; therefore detail will not add to total.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 3.154

Suicide rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group)

By age, United States, 1980, 1985, 1987-98

Age	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Total	11.83	12.38	12.71	12.44	12.25	12.39	12.22	11.95	12.06	11.96	11.90	11.65	11.41	11.31
10 to 14 years	0.76	1.62	1.53	1.44	1.41	1.50	1.50	1.68	1.70	1.70	1.75	1.57	1.59	1.65
15 to 19 years	8.53	9.87	10.17	11.13	11.08	11.14	11.02	10.76	10.85	11.00	10.40	9.74	9.45	8.89
20 to 24 years	16.09	15.39	14.97	14.60	14.86	15.11	14.87	14.91	15.74	16.30	16.03	14.47	13.61	13.57
25 to 29 years	16.43	15.52	15.43	15.43	15.30	15.04	14.90	14.21	15.20	15.80	15.18	14.82	14.36	14.03
30 to 34 years	15.17	15.04	15.65	15.68	15.07	15.33	15.47	14.87	14.96	15.02	15.61	14.25	14.29	13.66
35 to 39 years	15.27	14.36	15.03	15.32	15.10	15.51	15.05	15.06	15.03	15.45	14.94	15.40	15.06	15.20
40 to 44 years	15.22	14.89	14.95	14.18	14.12	14.72	14.28	15.06	15.21	15.11	15.47	15.68	15.55	15.52
45 to 49 years	15.41	15.54	15.71	14.65	14.56	14.90	15.65	14.66	14.24	14.43	14.67	15.11	15.17	15.28
50 to 54 years	16.45	15.92	16.44	14.86	15.06	14.59	15.25	14.65	14.92	14.31	14.44	14.73	14.16	14.31
55 to 59 years	16.23	17.20	16.76	16.04	15.66	16.16	15.48	14.70	14.61	13.37	12.94	14.21	14.48	13.76
60 to 64 years	15.45	16.45	16.80	15.62	15.80	15.93	15.39	14.98	14.65	13.39	13.62	13.10	12.37	12.23
65 to 69 years	16.12	16.92	18.05	17.49	17.49	16.54	15.68	15.59	14.97	13.89	14.48	14.35	13.22	13.12
70 to 74 years	17.69	20.81	21.73	20.22	19.40	19.50	18.34	17.52	17.89	16.96	17.27	15.80	15.71	15.20
75 to 79 years	19.54	23.26	25.41	24.49	22.38	23.77	22.23	21.70	20.80	20.55	19.55	18.62	18.45	17.64
80 to 84 years	18.17	24.98	25.96	27.40	23.81	26.23	25.55	24.70	24.56	22.55	22.49	22.16	20.61	22.86
85 years and older	19.03	19.38	22.46	20.97	23.38	21.94	23.80	21.60	22.68	22.90	21.49	20.18	20.79	20.99

Note: These data are based on information from all death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The mortality data files are maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Rates for decennial years were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau decennial census counts; population estimates produced by the Census Bureau were used for noncensus years.

Suicide rates for ages under 10 years have been omitted because of low incidence. A category including cases where the age is unknown also has been omitted; this category also comprises a small number of cases each year. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control [Online]. Available: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us8179/suic.htm>; <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us8582/suic.htm>; <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us8986/suic.htm>; <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us9390/suic.htm>; <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us9794/suic.htm> [Feb. 9, 2000]; and <http://webapp.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/mortrate.html> [June 4, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.155

Suicide rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group)

By age, sex, and race, United States, 1998

Age	Total	Sex		Race			Race and sex					
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	White		Black		Other	
							Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total ^a	11.31	18.58	4.37	12.40	5.74	7.38	20.25	4.82	10.15	1.76	11.34	3.68
10 to 14 years	1.65	2.37	0.88	1.77	0.97	1.81 ^a	2.56	0.93	1.38	0.54 ^a	2.42 ^a	1.17 ^a
15 to 19 years	8.89	14.56	2.89	9.35	6.32	9.58	15.29	3.01	10.67	1.82	14.90	4.15
20 to 24 years	13.57	23.00	3.79	14.09	11.28	12.14	23.70	3.99	20.07	2.70	20.38	3.98 ^a
25 to 29 years	14.03	23.60	4.56	14.68	10.41	13.94	24.34	4.91	19.14	2.41	23.65	5.19
30 to 34 years	13.66	22.20	5.26	14.54	10.01	9.63	23.35	5.67	17.82	3.11	15.02	4.78
35 to 39 years	15.20	23.66	6.83	16.95	7.00	7.08	26.11	7.70	11.74	2.81	10.98	3.45 ^a
40 to 44 years	15.52	24.28	6.92	17.16	6.95	8.84	26.54	7.76	12.30	2.25	12.94	5.13
45 to 49 years	15.28	23.92	6.95	16.77	7.57	7.20	25.93	7.74	13.21	2.82	10.99	3.86 ^a
50 to 54 years	14.31	22.01	7.02	15.57	6.24	7.98	23.78	7.64	11.24	2.16 ^a	8.98	7.09
55 to 59 years	13.76	22.13	6.03	15.07	4.88	7.83	23.95	6.68	8.96	1.70 ^a	12.25	3.89 ^a
60 to 64 years	12.23	20.35	4.96	13.38	4.77	5.68	22.02	5.47	8.87	1.69 ^a	8.99 ^a	2.86 ^a
65 to 69 years	13.12	23.45	4.40	14.15	6.09	6.95	24.94	4.86	12.75	1.11 ^a	12.56 ^a	2.76 ^a
70 to 74 years	15.20	29.32	4.19	16.31	4.39	11.99	31.28	4.49	9.69	0.69 ^a	20.87	5.52 ^a
75 to 79 years	17.64	35.87	4.69	18.87	6.14	8.49 ^a	38.44	4.87	12.03	2.36 ^a	11.95 ^a	5.92 ^a
80 to 84 years	22.86	52.43	5.29	24.09	4.89 ^a	28.34	55.28	5.48	13.33 ^a	0.46 ^a	47.68 ^a	14.06 ^a
85 years and older	20.99	57.77	5.76	22.48	3.59 ^a	19.59 ^a	62.68	6.00	10.01 ^a	0.92 ^a	28.27 ^a	14.05 ^a

Note: See Note, table 3.154.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control [Online]. Available: <http://webapp.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/mortrate.html> [June 4, 2001].^aRate based on 20 or fewer deaths.

Table 3.156

Suicide rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group) for persons 15 to 24 years of age

By age and sex, United States, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990-98

Age and sex	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
15 to 19 years of age	2.7	3.6	5.9	8.5	11.1	11.1	10.8	10.9	11.0	10.4	9.7	9.4	8.9
Male	3.5	5.6	8.8	13.8	18.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	18.1	17.3	15.6	15.2	14.6
Female	1.8	1.6	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.4	2.9
20 to 24 years of age	6.2	7.1	12.2	16.1	15.1	14.9	14.9	15.7	16.3	16.0	14.5	13.6	13.6
Male	9.3	11.5	19.2	26.8	25.7	25.5	25.6	26.6	28.5	27.7	24.8	23.0	23.0
Female	3.3	2.9	5.6	5.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.4	3.9	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.8

Note: See Note, table 3.154. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Programs for the Prevention of Suicide Among Adolescents and Young Adults," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* (Washington, DC: USGPO, Apr. 22, 1992), p. 3; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control [Online]. Available: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us9390/suic.htm>; <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us9794/suic.htm> [Feb. 9, 2000]; and <http://webapp.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/mortrate.html> [June 4, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.157

Firearm suicide rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group)

By age, United States, 1980, 1985, 1987-98

Age	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Total	6.78	7.30	7.49	7.43	7.36	7.57	7.35	7.12	7.35	7.21	7.04	6.85	6.56	6.45
10 to 14 years	0.43	0.82	0.92	0.76	0.82	0.83	0.88	0.95	1.01	1.00	0.97	0.85	0.66	0.80
15 to 19 years	5.38	5.96	6.04	6.82	6.84	7.50	7.43	7.29	7.33	7.77	6.97	6.15	5.95	5.56
20 to 24 years	9.92	9.24	8.88	8.92	9.22	9.58	9.54	9.55	10.30	10.66	9.98	8.98	8.29	8.05
25 to 29 years	9.16	8.85	8.69	8.82	8.61	9.04	8.59	8.13	9.04	9.14	8.58	8.31	7.83	7.63
30 to 34 years	8.09	7.94	8.24	8.36	8.19	8.46	8.22	7.73	8.27	8.04	8.09	7.21	7.39	6.79
35 to 39 years	8.54	7.55	8.02	8.13	7.98	8.06	7.82	7.70	7.73	7.88	7.61	7.84	7.54	7.44
40 to 44 years	8.13	8.23	7.98	7.81	7.85	8.06	7.59	7.74	7.93	7.77	7.80	7.91	7.56	7.52
45 to 49 years	8.26	8.81	8.83	8.27	8.26	8.74	8.84	8.20	7.97	8.10	7.75	8.14	7.83	7.83
50 to 54 years	9.05	9.54	9.55	9.12	9.23	8.63	8.98	8.53	9.13	8.27	8.43	8.66	7.92	7.48
55 to 59 years	9.07	10.19	10.31	9.87	9.71	10.25	9.46	9.40	9.29	8.25	8.13	8.68	9.03	8.40
60 to 64 years	9.10	10.36	10.67	10.30	10.21	10.30	9.64	9.33	9.82	8.88	9.04	8.56	7.93	8.09
65 to 69 years	9.97	11.20	12.09	11.65	11.96	11.52	10.80	10.82	10.19	9.62	9.98	10.20	9.36	8.89
70 to 74 years	10.98	14.40	14.93	14.05	13.83	13.51	13.14	12.84	12.58	12.05	12.41	11.68	11.36	11.11
75 to 79 years	11.48	15.41	17.35	16.77	15.84	17.09	16.06	15.08	14.97	15.07	14.48	13.50	13.18	13.22
80 to 84 years	10.41	16.13	17.03	18.49	15.75	17.79	17.60	16.42	17.54	15.93	15.86	15.84	14.58	16.58
85 years and older	10.09	10.91	12.54	12.03	13.68	13.11	13.97	12.83	14.08	14.03	13.61	13.29	12.76	13.40

Note: See Note, table 3.154.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control [Online]. Available: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us8179/farmsuic.htm>; <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us8582/farmsuic.htm>; <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us8986/farmsuic.htm>; <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us9390/farmsuic.htm>; <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us9794/farmsuic.htm> [Feb. 9, 2000]; and <http://webapp.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/mortrate.html> [June 4, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.158

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1974-99

	Number of robberies	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
			Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
1974	422,989	100%	45%	13%	8%	34%
1975	444,937	100	45	12	8	35
1976	410,651	100	43	13	8	36
1977	391,128	100	42	13	8	37
1978	408,358	100	41	13	9	37
1979	458,749	100	40	13	9	38
1980	530,070	100	40	13	9	38
1981	548,038	100	40	13	9	38
1982	522,823	100	40	14	9	37
1983	489,227	100	37	14	10	40
1984	435,732	100	36	13	9	42
1985	461,725	100	35	13	9	42
1986	531,468	100	34	14	10	43
1987	498,632	100	33	14	10	44
1988	485,522	100	33	14	10	43
1989	562,340	100	33	13	10	43
1990	608,464	100	37	12	10	42
1991	653,432	100	40	11	9	40
1992	653,323	100	40	11	10	40
1993	594,850	100	42	10	10	38
1994	594,941	100	42	10	10	39
1995	540,015	100	41	9	9	41
1996	495,238	100	41	9	12	39
1997	452,511	100	40	8	13	38
1998	414,848	100	38	9	13	40
1999	373,362	100	40	8	10	42

Note: See Notes, tables 3.120 and 3.138. For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1974, pp. 26, 160; 1975, pp. 26, 160; 1976, pp. 21, 153; 1977, pp. 19, 153; 1978, pp. 19, 170; 1979, pp. 18, 170; 1980, pp. 19, 173; 1981, pp. 18, 144; 1982, pp. 18, 149; 1983, pp. 18, 152; 1984, pp. 18, 145; 1985, pp. 18, 147; 1986, pp. 18, 147; 1987, pp. 18, 146; 1988, pp. 21, 150; 1989, pp. 20, 154; 1990, pp. 21, 156; 1991, p. 29, Table 2.21 and p. 192; 1992, p. 29, Table 2.21 and p. 196; 1993, p. 29, Table 2.22 and p. 196; 1994, p. 29, Table 2.22 and p. 196; 1995, p. 29, Table 2.22 and p. 187; 1996, p. 29, Table 2.22 and p. 193; 1997, p. 31, Table 2.22 and p. 201; 1998, p. 29, Table 2.22 and p. 188; 1999, p. 29, Table 2.22 and p. 190 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.159

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1999

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
Total	100.0%	39.9%	8.4%	9.9%	41.8%
Northeast	100.0	33.9	9.8	7.9	48.4
Midwest	100.0	43.2	6.4	11.2	39.3
South	100.0	45.0	7.5	10.1	37.4
West	100.0	34.0	10.1	10.1	45.8

Note: See Note, table 3.120. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1999 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2000), p. 29, Table 2.22.

Table 3.160

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By place of occurrence, United States, 1973-99

	Number of robberies	Total ^a	Place of occurrence						
			Street/ highway	Commer- cial house	Gas or service station	Conve- nience store	Residence	Bank	Miscel- laneous
1973	328,782	100%	49%	17%	4%	6%	11%	1%	14%
1974	375,901	100	50	17	3	6	12	1	11
1975	395,660	100	51	16	4	6	12	1	10
1976	399,674	100	47	15	5	6	12	1	14
1977	377,041	100	46	15	6	7	12	1	14
1978	393,814	100	47	14	6	7	11	1	13
1979	452,743	100	49	14	4	7	11	2	13
1980	533,053	100	52	14	4	7	11	2	11
1981	553,784	100	52	13	4	6	11	1	12
1982	492,793	100	54	12	4	6	11	1	12
1983	454,397	100	54	11	3	6	11	1	13
1984	409,042	100	54	12	3	6	11	1	13
1985	457,123	100	55	12	3	6	10	1	12
1986	513,423	100	56	12	3	5	10	1	12
1987	479,348	100	54	13	3	6	10	1	12
1988	461,184	100	54	12	3	6	10	1	13
1989	498,578	100	55	12	3	6	10	1	13
1990	599,100	100	56	12	3	6	10	2	12
1991	636,185	100	56	12	3	6	10	2	12
1992	636,079	100	56	12	2	5	10	2	13
1993	577,925	100	55	12	2	5	10	2	13
1994	544,618	100	55	12	2	5	11	1	14
1995	462,310	100	54	12	2	5	11	2	13
1996	377,335	100	51	14	2	6	11	2	14
1997	351,096	100	50	14	2	6	12	2	15
1998	318,994	100	49	14	2	6	12	2	15
1999	263,644	100	48	14	2	6	12	2	16

Note: See Notes, tables 3.120 and 3.138. "Commercial house" refers to nonresidential structures, with the exception of gas stations, convenience stores, and banking-type institutions. This table presents data from law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months (Source, p. 402). For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1973, p. 120, Table 22; 1974, p. 178, Table 26; 1975, p. 178, Table 26; 1976, p. 159, Table 18; 1977, p. 159, Table 18; 1978, p. 174, Table 18; 1979, p. 176, Table 18; 1980, p. 179, Table 18; 1981, p. 150, Table 17; 1982, p. 155, Table 17; 1983, p. 158, Table 17; 1984, p. 151, Table 18; 1985, p. 153, Table 18; 1986, p. 153, Table 18; 1987, p. 152, Table 18; 1988, p. 156, Table 18; 1989, p. 160, Table 18; 1990, p. 162, Table 18; 1991, p. 201, Table 23; 1992, p. 205, Table 23; 1993, p. 205, Table 23; 1994, p. 205, Table 23; 1995, p. 196, Table 23; 1996, p. 202, Table 23; 1997, p. 210, Table 23; 1998, p. 197, Table 23; 1999, p. 199, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.161

Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-99

	Number of aggravated assaults	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
			Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapons (clubs, blunt objects, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
1964	159,524	100%	15%	40%	23%	22%
1965	185,115	100	17	36	22	25
1966	208,043	100	19	34	22	25
1967	229,470	100	21	33	22	24
1968	255,906	100	23	31	24	22
1969	280,902	100	24	30	25	22
1970	300,263	100	24	28	24	23
1971	333,084	100	25	27	24	24
1972	349,245	100	25	26	23	25
1973	382,586	100	26	25	23	27
1974	409,886	100	25	24	23	27
1975	436,172	100	25	24	25	27
1976	459,761	100	24	24	26	27
1977	485,078	100	23	23	27	26
1978	531,006	100	22	23	28	27
1979	586,914	100	23	22	28	27
1980	622,879	100	24	22	28	27
1981	603,161	100	24	22	28	26
1982	611,134	100	22	23	28	26
1983	604,406	100	21	24	29	26
1984	594,440	100	21	23	31	25
1985	663,891	100	21	23	31	25
1986	794,573	100	21	22	32	25
1987	792,987	100	21	21	32	25
1988	784,053	100	21	20	31	27
1989	894,776	100	22	20	32	27
1990	967,050	100	23	20	32	26
1991	988,353	100	24	18	31	27
1992	1,056,570	100	25	18	31	26
1993	994,439	100	25	18	31	26
1994	1,036,553	100	24	18	32	26
1995	967,937	100	23	18	33	26
1996	883,459	100	22	18	34	26
1997	900,877	100	20	18	35	27
1998	871,787	100	19	18	36	27
1999	801,275	100	18	18	35	29

Note: See Notes, tables 3.120 and 3.138. For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, pp. 9, 92; *1965*, pp. 8, 94; *1966*, pp. 9, 96; *1967*, pp. 11, 100; *1968*, pp. 10, 96; *1969*, pp. 10, 94; *1970*, pp. 12, 104; *1971*, pp. 12, 100; *1972*, pp. 10, 102; *1973*, pp. 11, 104; *1974*, pp. 20, 160; *1975*, pp. 20, 160; *1976*, pp. 13, 153; *1977*, pp. 21, 153; *1978*, pp. 21, 168; *1979*, pp. 20, 170; *1980*, pp. 21, 73; *1981*, pp. 20, 144; *1982*, pp. 22, 149; *1983*, pp. 23, 152; *1984*, pp. 23, 145; *1985*, pp. 23, 147; *1986*, pp. 22, 147; *1987*, pp. 23, 146; *1988*, pp. 24, 150; *1989*, pp. 23, 154; *1990*, pp. 24, 156; *1991*, p. 32, Table 2.23 and p. 192; *1992*, p. 32, Table 2.23 and p. 196; *1993*, p. 32, Table 2.24 and p. 196; *1994*, p. 32, Table 2.24 and p. 196; *1995*, p. 32, Table 2.24 and p. 187; *1996*, p. 32, Table 2.24 and p. 193; *1997*, p. 34, Table 2.24 and p. 201; *1998*, p. 32, Table 2.24 and p. 188; *1999*, p. 33, Table 2.24 and p. 190 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.162

Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1999

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapons (clubs, blunt objects, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
Total	100.0%	18.0%	17.8%	35.3%	28.9%
Northeast	100.0	12.1	17.0	33.5	37.4
Midwest	100.0	20.8	18.0	34.7	26.4
South	100.0	20.0	19.9	38.2	21.8
West	100.0	15.9	14.7	31.7	37.8

Note: See Note, table 3.120. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1999* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2000), p. 33, Table 2.24.

Table 3.163

Percent distribution of burglaries known to police

By place and time of occurrence, United States, 1976-99

	Number of burglaries	Total ^a	Residence (dwelling)			Non-residence (store, office, etc.)		
			Night	Day	Unknown	Night	Day	Unknown
1976	2,912,050	100%	22%	25%	16%	23%	5%	9%
1977	2,832,287	100	23	26	16	21	5	9
1978	2,929,403	100	22	26	16	20	6	10
1979	3,142,796	100	21	26	16	21	6	10
1980	3,577,928	100	21	28	17	18	5	10
1981	3,520,825	100	22	29	17	18	5	9
1982	3,078,604	100	22	27	16	19	6	10
1983	2,859,583	100	23	26	18	18	6	10
1984	2,652,289	100	22	27	18	17	6	10
1985	2,860,605	100	21	27	18	17	6	10
1986	3,039,955	100	22	28	18	17	6	10
1987	2,945,073	100	21	28	18	16	6	10
1988	2,660,568	100	21	29	18	16	7	10
1989	2,669,009	100	20	28	17	16	8	10
1990	2,793,447	100	21	29	16	16	8	9
1991	2,763,793	100	21	28	17	16	8	10
1992	2,667,173	100	21	29	16	16	9	9
1993	2,413,232	100	21	29	16	16	8	10
1994	2,351,205	100	20	30	17	15	9	9
1995	2,136,379	100	20	29	17	14	9	10
1996	1,867,756	100	20	28	19	15	8	11
1997	1,763,253	100	19	28	19	15	8	11
1998	1,649,433	100	19	29	19	14	8	11
1999	1,294,709	100	19	29	18	14	9	11

Note: See Notes, tables 3.120 and 3.138. This table presents data from law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months (Source, p. 402). For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1976*, p. 159, Table 18; *1977*, p. 159, Table 18; *1978*, p. 174, Table 18; *1979*, p. 176, Table 18; *1980*, p. 179, Table 18; *1981*, p. 150, Table 17; *1982*, p. 155, Table 17; *1983*, p. 158, Table 17; *1984*, p. 151, Table 18; *1985*, p. 153, Table 18; *1986*, p. 153, Table 18; *1987*, p. 152, Table 18; *1988*, p. 156, Table 18; *1989*, p. 160, Table 18; *1990*, p. 162, Table 18; *1991*, p. 201, Table 23; *1992*, p. 205, Table 23; *1993*, p. 205, Table 23; *1994*, p. 205, Table 23; *1995*, p. 196, Table 23; *1996*, p. 202, Table 23; *1997*, p. 210, Table 23; *1998*, p. 197, Table 23; *1999*, p. 199, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.164

Percent distribution of larceny-thefts known to police

By type of target, United States, 1973-99

	Number of larceny-thefts	Total ^a	Type of target								All others
			Pocket-picking	Purse-snatching	Shop-lifting	From motor vehicles (except accessories)	Motor vehicle accessories	Bicycles	From buildings	From coin-operated machines	
1973	3,175,300	100%	1%	2%	11%	17%	16%	17%	17%	1%	18%
1974	4,091,787	100	1	2	11	18	16	17	17	1	17
1975	4,842,335	100	1	2	11	18	19	13	17	1	18
1976	5,799,785	100	1	2	10	20	22	10	15	1	18
1977	5,524,660	100	1	2	11	17	20	11	16	1	20
1978	5,676,249	100	1	2	11	17	19	11	17	1	21
1979	6,259,041	100	1	1	11	17	19	11	16	1	22
1980	6,764,087	100	1	2	11	17	19	10	17	1	23
1981	6,743,638	100	1	2	11	18	19	9	17	1	22
1982	6,458,876	100	1	1	12	19	20	9	16	1	21
1983	6,185,011	100	1	1	13	19	19	8	16	1	22
1984	5,899,388	100	1	1	13	19	18	8	16	1	22
1985	6,453,030	100	1	1	14	20	17	8	16	1	23
1986	6,822,986	100	1	1	15	21	17	7	15	1	22
1987	6,851,548	100	1	1	15	21	17	6	15	1	23
1988	6,528,153	100	1	1	15	22	16	6	15	1	23
1989	6,785,174	100	1	1	16	22	16	6	15	1	24
1990	7,286,075	100	1	1	16	22	15	6	14	1	24
1991	7,150,692	100	1	1	16	22	14	6	14	1	24
1992	7,100,352	100	1	1	16	23	14	6	14	1	25
1993	6,635,120	100	1	1	15	23	14	6	13	1	26
1994	6,811,362	100	1	1	15	24	13	6	13	1	27
1995	6,574,478	100	1	1	15	24	12	6	12	1	28
1996	5,977,516	100	(b)	1	15	25	11	6	13	1	29
1997	5,549,875	100	1	1	15	26	10	6	14	1	28
1998	5,175,291	100	1	1	15	26	10	5	13	1	29
1999	4,301,835	100	1	1	14	26	10	5	14	1	29

Note: See Notes, tables 3.120 and 3.138. This table presents data from law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months (Source, p. 402). For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bLess than 0.5%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1976, p. 159, Table 18; 1977, p. 159, Table 18; 1978, p. 174, Table 18; 1979, p. 176, Table 18; 1980, p. 179, Table 18; 1981, p. 150, Table 17; 1982, p. 155, Table 17; 1983, p. 158, Table 17; 1984, p. 151, Table 18; 1985, p. 153, Table 18; 1986, p. 153, Table 18; 1987, p. 152, Table 18; 1988, p. 156, Table 18; 1989, p. 160, Table 18; 1990, p. 162, Table 18; 1991, p. 201, Table 23; 1992, p. 205, Table 23; 1993, p. 205, Table 23; 1994, p. 205, Table 23; 1995, p. 196, Table 23; 1996, p. 202, Table 23; 1997, p. 210, Table 23; 1998, p. 197, Table 23; 1999, p. 199, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.165

Motor vehicle registrations and thefts

United States, 1980-99

	Number of motor vehicle registrations	Estimated number of motor vehicle thefts	Ratio of vehicles stolen to registered	Thefts per 100,000 registrations
1980	161,614,294	1,131,700	1:143	700
1981	164,287,643	1,087,800	1:151	662
1982	165,298,024	1,062,400	1:156	643
1983	167,718,000	1,007,900	1:166	601
1984	169,446,281	1,032,200	1:164	609
1985	175,709,000	1,102,900	1:159	628
1986	181,890,000	1,224,100	1:149	673
1987	186,137,000	1,288,700	1:144	692
1988	183,930,000	1,432,900	1:128	779
1989	188,981,016	1,564,800	1:121	828
1990	194,502,000	1,635,900	1:119	841
1991	194,897,000	1,661,700	1:117	853
1992	193,775,000	1,610,800	1:120	831
1993	198,041,338	1,563,100	1:127	789
1994	201,763,492	1,539,300	1:131	763
1995	205,297,050	1,472,400	1:139	717
1996	210,236,393	1,394,200	1:151	663
1997	211,580,033	1,354,200	1:156	640
1998	215,496,003	1,242,800	1:173	577
1999	220,461,056	1,147,300	1:192	520

Note: Data on motor vehicle thefts were obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Figures for number of thefts include motorcycles; beginning in 1993, figures for number of registrations also include motorcycles. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics 1999* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2000), p. II-3; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1999* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2000), p. 64. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.166

Financial institution fraud and failure matters handled by the U.S. Department of Justice

United States, 1986-99

	Cases pending		Convictions ^a		Indictments	Dollar amounts (in millions)			Failed financial institutions under investigation at end of fiscal year
	Total	Major cases ^b	Total	Major cases ^b		Recovered	Restitution	Fine	
1986	7,286	2,948	1,957	533	X	X	X	X	202
1987	7,622	3,393	2,309	740	X	X	X	X	282
1988	7,385	3,446	2,197	851	X	X	X	X	357
1989	7,819	3,605	2,174	791	X	X	X	X	404
1990	7,613	3,672	2,461	1,043	X	X	X	X	530
1991	8,678	4,336	2,559	986	2,784	\$59.4	\$490.7	\$7.8	670
1992 ^c	9,772	5,071	2,751	1,136	3,064	67.1	402.7	14.6	740
1993	10,088	5,405	3,233	1,407	3,446	89.6	1,333.5	10.5	651
1994	9,286	4,926	2,926	1,348	2,867	240.6	865.0	10.4	531
1995	8,641	4,413	2,616	1,298	2,880	185.1	1,139.9	16.8	395
1996	8,574	4,070	2,510	1,255	2,630	67.2	359.1	442.7	247
1997	8,512	3,859	2,551	1,342	2,437	41.2	537.1	25.7	200
1998	8,577	3,709	2,613	1,207	2,691	62.4	491.0	5.5	142
1999	8,799	3,855	2,878	1,488	2,878	114.5	834.3	77.8	129

Note: Financial institutions include banks, savings and loans, and credit unions. Prior to 1992, data for cases pending and convictions are reported on a fiscal year basis, data for dollar losses are reported on a calendar year basis, and data for failed financial institutions under investigation are as of February of each year. Beginning in 1992, all data are reported for the Federal fiscal year.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, *Attacking Financial Institution Fraud, Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 131, 133; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Financial Institution Fraud and Failure Report, Fiscal Year 1999* [Online], pp. 5, 8, 12, 17, 20. Available: <http://www.fbi.gov/publications/financial/1999fif.pdf> [Jan. 22, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIncludes pre-trial diversions.

^bA major case is defined as a case involving a failed financial institution, or where the amount of reported loss or exposure is \$100,000 or more.

^cSome data for 1992 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Table 3.167

Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute

By type of violation, United States, 1985-99

	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extortion
1985	5,427	359	209	106
1986	5,672	397	209	78
1987	6,078	312	187	73
1988	6,549	288	158	67
1989	6,691	273	142	65
1990	7,837	279	119	72
1991	9,388	298	124	57
1992	9,063	361	88	48
1993	8,647	310	78	39
1994	7,029	271	84	33
1995	6,758	234	75	36
1996	8,046	290	47	40
1997	7,876	413	83	42
1998	7,584	313	94	34
1999	6,599	315	74	22

Note: These bank crime statistics were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute include robbery, burglary (entry of bank and/or theft from bank during non-business hours), and larceny (theft not involving direct confrontation between offender and bank personnel or customers) of commercial banks, mutual savings banks, savings and loan institutions, and credit unions. Extortion violations also are investigated under the Statute and include extortion and kidnapping of bank officials or their families.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1985-December 31, 1985," p. 13; "January 1, 1986-December 31, 1986," p. 13; "January 1, 1987-December 31, 1987," p. 13; "January 1, 1988-December 31, 1988," p. 13; "January 1, 1989-December 31, 1989," p. 13; "January 1, 1990-December 31, 1990," p. 13; "January 1, 1991-December 31, 1991," p. 12; "January 1, 1992-December 31, 1992," p. 11; "January 1, 1993-December 31, 1993," p. 10; "January 1, 1994-December 31, 1994," p. 10; "January 1, 1995-December 31, 1995," p. 11; "January 1, 1996-December 31, 1996," p. 11; "January 1, 1997-December 31, 1997," p. 12; "January 1, 1998-December 31, 1998," p. 11; "January 1, 1999-December 31, 1999," p. 11. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.168

Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute

By type of violation and jurisdiction, 1996-99

Jurisdiction	1996				1997				1998				1999			
	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion
Total	8,046	290	47	40	7,876	413	83	42	7,584	313	94	34	6,599	315	74	22
Alabama	83	1	0	3	104	11	2	1	75	5	2	0	69	6	2	0
Alaska	10	1	0	0	12	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	23	0	2	0
Arizona	260	4	0	0	251	6	8	2	243	1	0	0	246	0	0	0
Arkansas	19	1	1	0	31	11	3	0	26	2	3	0	18	6	0	0
California	2,048	17	0	4	1,565	67	3	7	1,451	30	3	5	1,249	18	12	0
Colorado	169	3	0	1	119	2	1	0	136	2	1	1	85	3	13	1
Connecticut	66	4	3	0	48	7	1	0	35	6	0	1	26	5	0	0
Delaware	15	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	26	1	0	0
District of Columbia	68	3	2	0	47	2	0	0	36	1	0	0	21	0	0	0
Florida	628	5	3	3	707	23	6	0	631	45	7	1	467	21	1	2
Georgia	145	9	0	0	176	5	0	0	158	2	0	0	145	7	0	3
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	33	0	0	0	43	0	0	1	40	1	0	0	50	0	0	0
Idaho	9	2	0	1	11	0	1	1	9	0	0	1	14	0	0	1
Illinois	248	15	3	4	165	9	7	1	255	5	6	1	153	7	1	2
Indiana	116	1	3	1	143	6	1	0	93	3	4	1	94	2	2	1
Iowa	18	1	0	2	39	5	2	0	49	4	2	0	46	2	0	0
Kansas	45	1	0	0	26	2	1	0	27	1	0	0	56	1	0	1
Kentucky	70	3	1	1	76	5	0	0	83	2	1	0	63	0	0	0
Louisiana	113	0	4	0	104	4	1	0	84	3	1	0	60	1	0	0
Maine	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	6	1	0	0	4	0	0	0
Maryland	316	4	0	1	370	9	0	1	199	11	0	0	196	2	3	1
Massachusetts	119	0	1	0	150	3	0	0	154	3	1	1	150	0	0	0
Michigan	343	1	2	2	340	14	7	1	288	24	11	1	292	18	2	0
Minnesota	79	15	0	0	101	9	0	1	81	7	2	0	65	8	3	0
Mississippi	39	7	1	0	52	3	1	2	77	3	2	4	47	8	0	0
Missouri	75	4	1	1	90	5	1	0	113	7	0	0	82	6	2	0
Montana	4	5	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	7	1	0	0
Nebraska	19	2	2	0	22	3	1	0	81	4	2	0	37	8	0	0
Nevada	169	9	0	0	100	10	0	1	118	8	0	0	130	16	0	0
New Hampshire	6	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	21	1	0	0
New Jersey	127	28	0	1	87	17	1	2	124	17	1	0	95	8	1	0
New Mexico	85	1	0	1	65	3	0	0	43	2	0	0	51	2	0	0
New York	355	59	0	0	453	30	2	1	418	34	0	2	321	41	2	0
North Carolina	179	7	2	0	209	14	4	2	289	13	10	0	221	24	3	1
North Dakota	1	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ohio	355	15	3	0	271	12	3	1	329	5	9	0	395	21	1	0
Oklahoma	19	3	0	0	30	2	0	2	48	8	1	0	20	8	0	0
Oregon	241	2	1	1	230	5	4	4	234	4	4	1	204	2	3	0
Pennsylvania	167	14	1	3	240	30	0	1	230	14	5	1	288	7	3	3
Puerto Rico	22	1	0	0	23	0	0	0	20	1	0	0	9	0	0	0
Rhode Island	11	0	0	0	9	0	2	0	19	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
South Carolina	95	8	2	0	109	5	2	2	111	0	0	2	93	8	2	1
South Dakota	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
Tennessee	161	3	1	3	161	19	3	1	154	1	1	2	118	6	5	0
Texas	301	18	6	4	306	22	8	3	204	17	7	5	223	13	6	2
Utah	32	4	2	2	50	9	1	0	63	0	1	1	31	6	0	3
Vermont	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	168	2	1	0	219	4	0	0	210	3	2	2	182	5	2	1
Washington	262	2	1	1	321	7	0	1	351	4	1	0	320	6	2	0
West Virginia	10	1	0	0	17	3	0	0	8	0	1	0	6	0	0	0
Wisconsin	117	3	0	0	134	3	3	2	124	7	3	0	61	7	0	0
Wyoming	2	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 3.167.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1996-December 31, 1996," pp. 11-13; "January 1, 1997-December 31, 1997," pp. 12-14; "January 1, 1998-December 31, 1998," pp. 11-13; "January 1, 1999-December 31, 1999," pp. 11-13. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.169

Injuries, deaths, and hostages taken during violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute

By type of victim, United States, 1996-99

Type of victim	1996			1997			1998			1999		
	Injuries	Deaths	Hostages taken	Injuries	Deaths	Hostages taken	Injuries	Deaths	Hostages taken	Injuries	Deaths	Hostages taken
Total	270	19	57	236	40	79	226	29	91	149	27	100
Customer	44	0	9	40	2	16	30	0	8	23	0	16
Employee	160	0	38	117	7	50	120	4	71	78	2	67
Employee family	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
Perpetrator	26	17	X	31	23	X	34	23	X	15	22	X
Law officer	14	1	1	24	1	0	22	0	0	11	0	0
Guard	20	0	2	10	1	6	9	0	3	9	2	1
Other	6	1	2	13	6	6	11	2	9	13	0	11

Note: See Note, table 3.167.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1996-December 31, 1996," pp. 5, 6; "January 1, 1997-December 31, 1997," pp. 5, 6; "January 1, 1998-December 31, 1998," pp. 5, 6; "January 1, 1999-December 31, 1999," pp. 5, 6. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.170

Assaults on Federal officers

By department and agency, 1983-99

Department and agency	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	580	672	808	629	690	880	751	1,154	683	661	770	1,028	744	556	628	653	627
U.S. Department of the Interior	11	47	30	9	33	35	33	38	96	167	199	340	105	36	115	129	103
Bureau of Indian Affairs	7	20	6	6	9	9	8	5	NA	110	104	133	NA	36	41	38	37
National Park Service	4	27	24	3	24	26	25	33	96	57	95	207	105	NA	74	91	66
U.S. Department of Justice	143	143	211	192	310	312	570	968	404	376	358	395	299	320	338	300	384
Bureau of Prisons	59	60	51	61	33	146	161	185	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Drug Enforcement Administration	18	32	92	53	80	70	77	65	47	66	94	87	65	64	44	33	73
Federal Bureau of Investigation	22	32	32	37	14	18	17	24	31	50	28	31	40	53	37	22	59
Immigration and Naturalization Service	18	14	21	31	118	37	288 ^b	409	296	228 ^c	210	260	180	194	233	200	214
U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorney	5	4	8	7	45	6	6	269 ^d	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
U.S. Marshals Service	21	4	7	4	20	35	21	16	30	32	26	17	14	9	24	45	38
U.S. Department of the Treasury	396	438	524	369	270	467	99	73	127	89	181	253	306	171	149	205	121
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	15	5	17	16	5	7	18	7	31	36	69	42	112	66	50	38	13
Internal Revenue Service	334	409	465	323	220	391	18 ^e	3	1	9	10	17	10	4	7	0	9
U.S. Customs Service	19	3	15	4	21	51	21	35	66	7	67	128	138	77	61	141	76
U.S. Secret Service	28	21	27	26	24	18	42	28	29	37	35	66	46	24	31	26	23
Judicial branch	21	19	23	23	41	26	23	36	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
U.S. Capitol Police	NA	10	10	10	7	8	8	16	17	5	7	9	7	4	2	7	6
U.S. Postal Service	9	12	10	26	29	32	18	23	39	24	25	31	27	25	24	12	13

Note: These data were compiled from reports of investigations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Capitol Police, and the U.S. Postal Service. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is responsible for the investigation of assaults on personnel of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the Federal judiciary. Customarily, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Capitol Police, and the U.S. Postal Service investigate assaults against officers assigned to their agencies. All assaults and threats of assault are included in the analysis even though no injury to an officer may have resulted, as are assaults that resulted in the death of an officer (Source, **1990**, p. 2).

Beginning in 1989, totals and subtotals may not be directly comparable due to modifications in reporting procedures, failures to report, or changes in Federal agencies included. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aBeginning in 1991, assault statistics from the Bureau of Prisons, U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorneys, and the judicial branch are no longer collected.

^bBeginning in 1989, the increase in Immigration and Naturalization Service figures is due to changes in reporting procedures.

^cCovers only Border Patrol Division.

^dIncrease in U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorney figures is due to changes in reporting procedures.

^eBeginning in 1989, the decrease in Internal Revenue Service figures is due to changes in reporting procedures.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983**, p. 49, Table 1; **1985**, p. 52; **1987**, p. 51; **1989**, p. 61; **1990**, p. 51; **1992**, p. 73; **1994**, p. 79; **1996**, p. 79; **1999**, p. 89; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.171

Assaults on Federal officers

By extent of injury and type of weapon used, 1977-99

	Total victims	Firearm	Personal weapon	Knife	Blunt object	Threat	Vehicle	Bomb	Other
Total, 1977-99 ^{a,b}	15,875	2,001	5,067	353	713	5,488	998	79	1,176
<u>Killed, total</u>	71	55	2	3	2	X	1	7	1
1977	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1978	1	0	1	0	0	X	0	0	0
1979	5	5	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1980	2	2	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1981	1	1	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1982	2	2	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1983	7	4	0	2	1	X	0	0	0
1984	2	1	0	1	0	X	0	0	0
1985	1	0	0	0	1	X	0	0	0
1986	6	6	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1987	1	1	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1988 ^a	4	3	0	0	0	X	0	0	1
1989	2	2	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1990	4	3	0	0	0	X	1	0	0
1991 ^b	1	1	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1992 ^c	4	4	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1993	4	4	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1994	4	4	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1995 ^b	8	1	0	0	0	X	0	7	0
1996	3	2	1	0	0	X	0	0	0
1997	2	2	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1998	6	6	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1999	1	1	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
<u>Injured, total</u>	3,175	268	2,022	96	194	6	273	26	290
1977	140	13	88	8	22	0	8	1	0
1978	121	8	91	5	13	0	4	0	0
1979	126	15	91	3	14	0	1	0	2
1980	118	6	85	11	7	0	8	0	1
1981	133	17	80	7	19	0	8	0	2
1982	123	13	73	8	4	0	7	1	17
1983	78	8	43	7	4	0	4	0	12
1984	60	7	41	3	0	0	3	0	6
1985	62	6	46	1	1	0	5	0	3
1986	58	8	35	6	2	0	3	0	4
1987	36	11	17	1	0	0	7	0	0
1988 ^a	55	6	40	2	2	0	3	0	2
1989	130	7	88	5	17	0	11	0	2
1990	151	9	90	5	23	0	19	0	5
1991 ^b	189	7	137	2	19	0	14	0	10
1992 ^c	176	9	118	4	14	0	26	0	5
1993	215	20	150	0	6	2	14	7	16
1994	314	23	185	7	7	4	30	0	58
1995 ^b	271	9	129	0	5	0	29	11	88
1996	116	22	69	2	2	0	14	0	7
1997	157	9	89	6	5	0	16	6	26
1998	175	3	129	0	4	0	26	0	13
1999	171	32	108	3	4	0	13	0	11
<u>No injury, total</u>	12,629	1,678	3,043	254	517	5,482	724	46	885
1977	740	109	216	21	15	346	32	1	0
1978	649	83	157	14	26	336	28	4	1
1979	491	48	139	3	15	271	13	0	2
1980	604	64	154	8	18	326	23	1	10
1981	594	107	117	11	18	312	16	0	13
1982	587	69	104	16	11	324	26	0	37
1983	495	50	81	12	14	312	9	0	17
1984	610	61	112	11	1	387	17	0	21
1985	745	60	110	4	13	518	14	2	24
1986	565	41	116	14	2	357	10	2	23
1987	534	40	151	18	24	247	36	4	14
1988 ^a	643	50	108	6	12	431	25	1	10
1989	429	91	154	13	42	73	31	0	25
1990	509	58	173	11	135	80	48	2	2
1991 ^b	393	77	97	17	59	101	35	1	6
1992 ^c	481	89	144	10	51	143	37	0	7
1993	551	84	188	7	11	168	30	1	62
1994	711	94	196	22	29	166	58	2	144
1995 ^b	465	86	80	4	3	177	48	0	67
1996	437	89	92	9	1	159	29	2	56
1997	469	104	104	4	3	69	51	22	112
1998	472	57	124	9	9	88	66	1	118
1999	455	67	126	10	5	91	42	0	114

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.171

Assaults on Federal officers

By extent of injury and type of weapon used, 1977-99--Continued

Note: See Note, table 3.170. Beginning in 1984, data include assaults on officers of the U.S. Capitol Police. Data for this agency are not available for years prior to 1984. Beginning in 1991, assault statistics on Bureau of Prisons officers, U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorneys, and the judicial branch were no longer collected. Therefore, data from 1991 and beyond are not directly comparable with preceding years. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aDoes not include 1988 data from the Bureau of Prisons where 23 officers were assaulted with weapons and 123 without weapons.

^bNo reports concerning assaults on Bureau of Indian Affairs officers were received for 1991 and 1995. The data for 1991 do not include 96 National

Park Service victims and 4 Immigration and Naturalization Service victims for whom type of weapon was not reported.

^cData reported by the Immigration and Naturalization Service include the Border Patrol Division only.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Assaults on Federal Officers, 1981*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 5, Table 3; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985*, p. 54; *1990*, p. 53; *1993*, p. 79; *1999*, p. 91; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.172

Law enforcement officers killed

United States, 1972-99

	Officers killed in the line of duty	
	Feloniously	Accidentally
Total	2,374	1,654
1972	117	NA
1973	134	42
1974	132	47
1975	129	56
1976	111	29
1977	93	32
1978	93	52
1979	106	58
1980	104	61
1981	91	66
1982	92	72
1983	80	72
1984	72	75
1985	78	70
1986	66	67
1987	74	74
1988	78	77
1989	66	79
1990	66	67
1991	71	53
1992	64	66
1993	70	59
1994	79	62
1995	74	59
1996	61	51
1997	70	62
1998	61	81
1999	42	65

Note: These data are from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies participating in the UCR Program submit preliminary data on any sworn officer killed feloniously or accidentally in the line of duty within their jurisdictions. FBI field divisions and legal attaché offices also report such incidents occurring in the United States and its territories, as well as those in which a United States law enforcement officer dies while assigned to duties in another country (Source, *1999*, p. 3). Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1981*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 12; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1982*, pp. 10, 40; *1992*, pp. 23, 57; *1999*, pp. 23, 69; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.173

Law enforcement officers feloniously killed

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1978-99

Circumstances at scene of incident	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	93	106	104	91	92	80	72	78	66	74	78	66	66	71	64	70	79	74	61	70	61	42
Disturbance calls	10	17	12	19	18	15	8	13	7	23	7	13	10	17	11	10	8	8	4	14	16	7
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	5	13	6	14	11	10	7	6	5	10	4	5	5	8	2	5	4	2	1	3	7	6
Family quarrels	5	4	6	5	7	5	1	7	2	13	3	8	5	9	9	5	4	6	3	11	9	1
Arrest situations	39	47	49	38	36	31	33	29	26	27	33	24	30	14	27	28	33	21	26	21	16	12
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	3	7	8	6	3	4	2	4	1	6	3	0	1	3	5	1	4	4	3	5	0	0
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	15	19	22	17	14	11	9	12	9	4	7	8	13	4	11	9	17	7	12	10	3	4
Drug-related matters	6	6	9	2	5	6	4	6	7	4	12	7	5	3	3	3	4	4	3	1	7	2
Attempting other arrests	15	15	10	13	14	10	18	7	9	13	11	9	11	4	8	15	8	6	8	5	6	6
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	7	3	1	1	3	3	3	4	5	6	2	6	2	6	2	1	1	4	0	4	4	2
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	8	9	16	10	11	10	12	9	11	5	23	10	9	10	7	15	15	17	13	10	6	7
Ambush situations	12	11	7	9	9	9	8	7	4	4	6	4	8	11	7	5	8	14	6	12	10	6
Entrapment/premeditation	11	8	2	5	7	6	4	5	2	3	2	2	2	5	5	3	1	6	2	5	4	4
Unprovoked attack	1	3	5	4	2	3	4	2	2	1	4	2	6	6	2	2	7	8	4	7	6	2
Mentally deranged	3	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	4	1	1	1	0	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	14	15	17	12	12	11	8	16	10	8	6	7	6	13	10	10	10	9	11	8	9	8

Note: See Note, table 3.172. These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the line of duty. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987*, p. 17; *1997*, p. 29; *1999*, p. 30; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.174

Law enforcement officers feloniously killed

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1990-99 (aggregate)

Circumstances at scene of incident	Type of assignment								
	Total	2-officer vehicle		1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment	
		Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted
Total	658	87	200	120	5	7	41	95	103
Disturbance calls	105	21	29	38	1	0	2	5	9
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	43	10	7	17	0	0	0	3	6
Family quarrels	62	11	22	21	1	0	2	2	3
Arrest situations	228	23	40	42	1	6	7	57	52
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	26	3	12	4	0	0	1	3	3
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	90	9	14	16	0	2	2	6	41
Drug-related matters	35	4	3	2	0	2	3	21	0
Attempting other arrests	77	7	11	20	1	2	1	27	8
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	26	2	9	2	0	0	5	8	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	109	18	43	14	3	1	3	12	15
Ambush situations	87	9	19	7	0	0	21	8	23
Entrapment/premeditation	37	5	10	4	0	0	5	0	13
Unprovoked attack	50	4	9	3	0	0	16	8	10
Mentally deranged	9	0	2	3	0	0	0	4	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	94	14	58	14	0	0	3	1	4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.172 and 3.173.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1999*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 32.

Table 3.175

Law enforcement officers feloniously killed

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1999

Circumstances at scene of incident	Type of assignment								Off-duty
	Total	2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	42	3	19	6	1	0	2	10	1
Disturbance calls	7	0	2	2	0	X	1	2	0
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	6	0	2	2	0	X	0	2	0
Family quarrels	1	0	0	0	0	X	1	0	0
Arrest situations	12	1	4	2	0	X	0	5	0
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	4	0	3	0	0	X	0	1	0
Drug-related matters	2	1	1	0	0	X	0	0	0
Attempting other arrests	6	0	0	2	0	X	0	4	0
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	2	0	2	0	0	X	0	0	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	7	0	3	0	1	X	0	3	0
Ambush situations	6	1	3	1	0	X	0	0	1
Entrapment/premeditation	4	0	2	1	0	X	0	0	1
Unprovoked attack	2	1	1	0	0	X	0	0	0
Mentally deranged	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Traffic pursuits/stops	8	1	5	1	0	X	1	0	0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.172 and 3.173.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1999*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 31.

Table 3.176

Percent distribution of law enforcement officers feloniously killedBy selected characteristics of officers, United States, 1981-99^a

Characteristics of officers killed	1981 (N=91)	1982 (N=92)	1983 (N=80)	1984 (N=72)	1985 (N=78)	1986 (N=66)	1987 (N=73)	1988 (N=78)	1989 (N=66)	1990 (N=65)	1991 (N=71)	1992 (N=62)	1993 (N=70)	1994 (N=76)	1995 (N=74)	1996 (N=55)	1997 (N=65)	1998 (N=61)	1999 (N=42)
Race																			
White	85%	84%	84%	85%	88%	89%	90%	91%	89%	80%	87%	82%	86%	84%	84%	80%	80%	87%	88%
Black	14	15	13	14	10	11	10	9	11	18	13	16	14	14	12	15	17	11	7
Other ^b	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	4	5	3	2	5
Sex																			
Male	98	97	100	94	96	98	100	97	97	98	96	100	94	96	99	96	100	90	93
Female	2	3	0	6	4	2	0	3	3	2	4	0	6	4	1	4	0	10	7
Age^c																			
Under age 25	13	9	10	6	5	8	11	15	4	5	7	6	6	8	8	4	2	11	2
25 to 30 years	23	24	30	28	26	30	26	15	20	14	27	21	37	26	26	35	26	30	24
31 to 40 years	42	44	45	40	35	29	32	40	38	42	37	39	33	38	24	40	35	28	55
41 years and older	22	23	15	26	35	33	32	30	38	40	30	34	21	28	42	22	37	31	19
Length of service^d																			
Less than 1 year of service	4	4	4	4	6	3	8	4	3	3	6	6	3	11	12	4	6	3	2
1 to 4 years of service	34	25	38	30	20	33	22	31	23	26	38	22	34	20	20	38	17	33	26
5 to 10 years of service	33	38	32	40	24	30	29	22	29	26	24	24	24	34	27	33	48	26	38
Over 10 years of service	29	32	26	24	49	32	41	40	44	45	31	44	34	36	41	24	28	36	33
In uniform	80	52	80	75	73	67	79	68	67	63	73	64	81	63	66	78	75	79	74
Wearing protective body armor	12	15	25	24	19	24	25	26	32	25	34	27	56	47	46	56	42	57	64

Note: See Notes, tables 3.172 and 3.173. The Ns presented and the distribution of characteristics are based on the known number of victim officers at the time the initial FBI report is published. The Ns presented above may therefore differ from other tables that include totals subsequently revised by the Source.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bIncludes Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Alaskan Native.

^cFor 1993, age was not reported for two cases. Percents are computed on total number of cases and therefore may not total 100.

^dFor some years, length of service was not reported for as many as three cases. Percents are computed on total number of cases and therefore may not total 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1981**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 18; **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1982**, p. 20; **1983**, p. 20; **1984**, p. 20; **1985**, p. 21; **1986**, p. 22; **1987**, p. 20; **1988**, p. 20; **1989**, p. 21; **1990**, p. 20; **1991**, p. 31; **1992**, p. 35; **1993**, p. 35; **1994**, p. 37; **1995**, p. 35; **1996**, p. 35; **1997**, p. 35; **1998**, p. 39; **1999**, p. 37; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.177

Persons identified in the felonious killing of law enforcement officersBy demographic characteristics and prior record, United States, 1990-99 (aggregate) and 1999^a

Characteristics of persons identified	1990 to 1999		1999	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	863	100%	49	100%
Age				
Under age 18	101	12	3	6
18 to 24 years	310	36	24	49
25 to 30 years	167	19	10	20
31 to 40 years	134	16	10	20
Over 40 years	103	12	2	4
Not reported	48	6	0	X
Sex				
Male	819	95	47	96
Female	23	3	2	4
Not reported	21	2	0	X
Race				
White	429	50	27	55
Black	359	42	19	39
Other ^b	29	3	2	4
Not reported	46	5	1	2
Prior record^c				
Prior criminal arrest	550	64	41	84
Convicted on prior criminal charges	406	47	30	61
Prior arrest for crime of violence	286	33	11	22
On parole or probation at time of killing	178	21	14	29
Prior arrest on murder charge	25	3	1	2
Prior arrest on drug law violation	253	29	21	43
Prior arrest for assaulting an officer or resisting arrest	136	16	19	39
Prior arrest for weapons violation	265	31	19	39

Note: See Notes, tables 3.172 and 3.173.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bIncludes Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Alaskan Native.^cOffenders may fall into multiple categories for prior record therefore percents will not add to 100.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1999**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 38. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.178

Persons identified in the felonious killing of law enforcement officersBy type of disposition, United States, 1988-97 (aggregate)^a

Type of disposition	Number	Percent
Persons identified	952	100%
Fugitives	10	1
Justifiably killed	117	12
Murdered while at large	1	(b)
Committed suicide	62	6
Died under other circumstances	2	(b)
Arrested and charged	760	80
Persons arrested and charged	760	100%
Guilty of murder	537	71
Guilty of a lesser offense related to murder	68	9
Guilty of crime other than murder	44	6
Acquitted or otherwise dismissed	61	8
Committed to mental institution	16	2
Case pending or disposition unknown	19	2
Died in custody	10	1
Other	5	1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.172 and 3.173.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bLess than 0.5%.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1999**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 39. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.179

Law enforcement officers accidentally killed

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1980-99

	Circumstances at scene of incident									
	Total	Automobile accidents	Motorcycle accidents	Aircraft accidents	Struck by vehicles		Accidental shootings			Other (falls, drownings, etc.)
					Traffic stops, road blocks, etc.	Directing traffic, assisting motorists, etc.	Crossfires, mistaken identities, firearm mishaps	Training sessions	Self-inflicted	
Total	1,338	653	99	149	116	148	61	16	9	87
1980	61	35	2	6	6	6	4	0	1	1
1981	66	21	3	11	12	11	3	0	3	2
1982	72	22	6	11	12	11	3	1	1	5
1983	72	28	8	10	10	8	1	3	1	3
1984	75	34	6	11	6	6	5	1	1	5
1985	70	32	3	8	9	10	3	1	1	3
1986	67	24	5	12	2	10	8	2	0	4
1987	74	36	5	5	7	11	4	1	0	5
1988	77	35	6	7	7	9	6	0	1	6
1989	79	43	5	10	8	4	4	0	0	5
1990	67	27	10	7	6	9	4	1	0	3
1991	53	24	6	7	5	3	1	0	0	7
1992	66	34	5	5	6	5	3	0	0	8
1993	59	38	1	9	1	3	2	3	0	2
1994	62	32	8	10	3	4	1	1	0	3
1995	59	33	3	8	1	9	2	0	0	3
1996	51	33	4	0	4	3	1	1	0	5
1997	62	33	4	4	4	10	1	0	0	6
1998	81	48	3	4	4	10	3	0	0	9
1999	65	41	6	4	3	6	2	1	0	2

Note: See Note, table 3.172. These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers who lost their lives due to accidents occurring while performing official duties. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*, 1989, p. 47; 1999, p. 63; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.180

Law enforcement officers assaultedBy circumstances at scene of incident and type of weapon, United States, 1999^a

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	Personal weapon
Total	55,026	1,783	990	7,392	44,861
Percent of total	100%	3.2	1.8	13.4	81.5
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	16,193	558	432	1,475	13,728
Percent	100%	3.4	2.7	9.1	84.8
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	835	39	17	167	612
Percent	100%	4.7	2.0	20.0	73.3
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	506	89	28	108	281
Percent	100%	17.6	5.5	21.3	55.5
Attempting other arrests	9,842	203	120	1,075	8,444
Percent	100%	2.1	1.2	10.9	85.8
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	573	6	9	77	481
Percent	100%	1.0	1.6	13.4	83.9
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	6,640	36	45	581	5,978
Percent	100%	0.5	0.7	8.8	90.0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	5,887	274	100	763	4,750
Percent	100%	4.7	1.7	13.0	80.7
Ambush (no warning)	217	73	3	63	78
Percent	100%	33.6	1.4	29.0	35.9
Mentally deranged	899	41	81	113	664
Percent	100%	4.6	9.0	12.6	73.9
Traffic pursuits/stops	6,048	208	40	1,851	3,949
Percent	100%	3.4	0.7	30.6	65.3
All other	7,386	256	115	1,119	5,896
Percent	100%	3.5	1.6	15.2	79.8

Note: These data are based on 8,174 agencies reporting assaults to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program for all 12 months of 1999. These agencies cover approximately 72% of the total U.S. population. In 1999, data for Alabama, Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma, Vermont, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia were not available for inclusion in the tabulations. (Source, p. 75.)

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1999**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 83.

Table 3.181

Law enforcement officers assaultedBy circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1999^a

Circumstances at scene of incident	Type of assignment							
	Total	2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Detective, special assignment		Other	
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted
Total	55,026	11,404	12,123	20,821	1,054	2,331	2,190	5,103
Percent of total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	16,193	3,758	3,359	7,592	143	231	300	810
Percent	29.4	33.0	27.7	36.5	13.6	9.9	13.7	15.9
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	835	176	172	407	10	30	13	27
Percent	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.0	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.5
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	506	136	80	161	10	47	32	40
Percent	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.9	2.0	1.5	0.8
Attempting other arrests	9,842	2,152	2,141	3,475	162	743	332	837
Percent	17.9	18.9	17.7	16.7	15.4	31.9	15.2	16.4
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	573	57	83	231	39	44	24	95
Percent	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.1	3.7	1.9	1.1	1.9
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	6,640	843	1,235	1,833	204	316	546	1,663
Percent	12.1	7.4	10.2	8.8	19.4	13.6	24.9	32.6
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	5,887	1,718	1,327	1,806	126	298	173	439
Percent	10.7	15.1	10.9	8.7	12.0	12.8	7.9	8.6
Ambush (no warning)	217	38	60	55	10	14	16	24
Percent	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5
Mentally deranged	899	176	135	456	15	15	28	74
Percent	1.6	1.5	1.1	2.2	1.4	0.6	1.3	1.5
Traffic pursuits/stops	6,048	1,307	1,751	2,523	74	135	81	177
Percent	11.0	11.5	14.4	12.1	7.0	5.8	3.7	3.5
All other	7,386	1,043	1,780	2,282	261	458	645	917
Percent	13.4	9.1	14.7	11.0	24.8	19.6	29.5	18.0

Note: See Note, table 3.180.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1999**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 82.^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 3.182

Assaults on law enforcement officers and percent sustaining personal injury

By type of weapon used, 1980-99

	Total victims	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Personal weapon	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon
Total					
1980	57,847	3,295	47,484	1,653	5,415
1981	57,174	3,334	47,304	1,733	4,803
1982	55,775	2,642	46,802	1,452	4,879
1983	62,324	3,067	51,901	1,829	5,527
1984	60,153	2,654	50,689	1,662	5,148
1985	61,724	2,793	51,953	1,715	5,263
1986	64,259	2,852	54,072	1,614	5,721
1987	63,842	2,789	53,807	1,561	5,685
1988	58,916	2,760	49,209	1,368	5,579
1989	62,172	3,154	51,861	1,379	5,778
1990	72,091	3,651	59,370	1,647	7,423
1991	64,803	3,619	52,451	1,536	7,197
1992	81,150	4,445	66,013	2,093	8,599
1993	62,933	3,880	50,412	1,486	7,155
1994	64,967	3,174	53,086	1,510	7,197
1995	57,762	2,354	47,638	1,356	6,414
1996	46,608	1,878	38,790	871	5,069
1997	52,149	2,110	43,268	971	5,800
1998	60,673	2,126	50,034	1,098	7,415
1999	55,026	1,783	44,861	990	7,392
Percent sustaining personal injury					
1980	37.2%	22.5%	38.2%	34.4%	38.0%
1981	35.5	18.3	36.2	34.3	40.6
1982	30.7	16.4	30.7	27.0	39.1
1983	33.4	21.8	33.4	31.4	40.2
1984	33.6	20.1	33.5	30.0	42.2
1985	33.7	20.8	33.9	27.4	41.1
1986	33.7	22.3	33.9	29.9	38.3
1987	33.3	21.7	33.5	30.7	38.4
1988	35.8	27.3	35.6	32.4	42.1
1989	35.2	30.2	35.0	30.5	40.8
1990	36.3	29.4	36.2	29.6	42.6
1991	37.1	30.2	36.9	30.2	43.0
1992	36.5	25.5	36.9	30.3	40.9
1993	36.3	27.7	37.1	31.6	36.2
1994	35.8	26.6	36.4	29.3	36.7
1995	30.1	19.3	30.7	23.9	31.1
1996	32.1	24.8	31.5	30.7	39.4
1997	30.4	23.1	30.6	25.4	32.1
1998	30.7	20.7	31.3	23.7	30.2
1999	29.6	15.7	30.5	22.1	28.4

Note: These data are based on agencies reporting assaults to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program; the number of agencies reporting and percent of total population represented vary from year to year. Data for 1999 are based on 8,174 agencies covering approximately 72% of the total population. Data for previous years are from agencies covering from 63% to 85% of the total population. Data for 1990-98 have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989*, p. 55; *1999*, p. 80; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.183

Felons killed by police in justifiable homicides

By sex and race, United States, 1976-98

	Total number of justifiable homicides ^a	Sex ^b				Race ^c					
		Male		Female		White		Black		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Annual average	373	364	97.7%	9	2.3%	208	56%	155	42%	7	2%
1976	415	410	98.8	5	1.2	193	46	215	52	7	2
1977	311	305	98.1	6	1.9	148	47	158	51	5	2
1978	313	307	98.1	6	1.9	156	50	155	49	2	1
1979	442	430	97.3	12	2.7	221	50	213	48	8	2
1980	457	447	97.8	10	2.2	229	51	217	48	3	1
1981	381	378	99.2	3	0.8	205	54	172	45	3	1
1982	376	369	98.1	7	1.9	192	52	172	46	7	2
1983	406	402	99.0	4	1.0	216	54	177	44	7	2
1984	332	325	97.9	7	2.1	191	58	136	41	4	1
1985	321	314	97.8	7	2.2	195	61	113	35	12	4
1986	298	294	98.7	4	1.3	170	58	119	40	5	2
1987	296	290	98.0	6	2.0	188	64	100	34	5	2
1988	339	333	98.2	6	1.8	196	59	132	39	6	2
1989	362	347	95.9	15	4.1	217	60	136	38	6	2
1990	379	366	96.6	13	3.4	232	62	135	36	8	2
1991	359	344	95.8	15	4.2	190	54	154	43	12	3
1992	414	405	97.8	9	2.2	245	60	155	38	9	2
1993	453	439	96.9	14	3.1	246	55	191	42	13	3
1994	459	440	95.9	19	4.1	261	57	185	40	12	3
1995	382	377	98.7	5	1.3	226	59	143	38	10	3
1996	355	347	97.7	8	2.3	218	61	130	37	7	2
1997	361	349	96.7	12	3.3	226	63	127	35	6	2
1998	367	358	97.5	9	2.5	225	62	127	35	12	3

Note: These tables were prepared by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR). When a police officer deliberately kills someone, a determination is made as to whether the homicide occurred in the line of duty and whether the homicide was justified to prevent imminent death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person. If an investigation determines that the homicide did occur in the line of duty and that circumstances did warrant lethal force, a record of a justifiable homicide is voluntarily sent by the officer's agency to the FBI and entered into the SHR database. (Source, p. 1.) Data shown in table do not include justifiable homicides by police for the following years and States: 1988, Florida, Kentucky; 1989, 1990, and 1991, Florida; 1993 and 1994, Kansas; 1995, Illinois, Kansas; 1996, District of Columbia, Kansas; 1997, Florida, Kansas; 1998, District of Columbia, Florida, Kansas, and Wisconsin.

^aIncludes all instances of justifiable homicide by police whether or not the demographic characteristics are known.

^bSex of felon is known in 99.9% of the justifiable homicides by police between 1976 and 1998.

^cRace of felon is known in 99.3% of the justifiable homicides by police between 1976 and 1998.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Policing and Homicide, 1976-98: Justifiable Homicide by Police, Police Officers Murdered by Felons*, NCJ 180987 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), pp. 33-36. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.184

Race of police officer and felon in justifiable homicide of felons by police

United States, 1976-98

	Total number of justifiable homicides by police ^a	Percent of all justifiable homicides by police ^b			
		Officer is white, felon is: ^c		Officer is black, felon is: ^c	
		White	Black	White	Black
Annual average	373	53%	30%	3%	12%
1976	415	41	41	2	14
1977	311	43	38	3	15
1978	313	46	38	2	14
1979	442	46	35	3	13
1980	457	50	35	1	13
1981	381	51	34	2	12
1982	376	46	39	1	13
1983	406	52	36	1	8
1984	332	53	32	3	9
1985	321	58	25	5	8
1986	298	56	31	2	8
1987	296	60	25	5	7
1988	339	57	27	3	10
1989	362	60	25	2	11
1990	379	56	24	5	12
1991	359	55	23	2	16
1992	414	56	24	4	12
1993	453	53	26	3	14
1994	459	54	22	2	20
1995	382	57	26	2	12
1996	355	57	28	3	8
1997	361	58	22	4	13
1998	367	56	24	5	12

Note: See Note, table 3.183.

^aIncludes all instances of justifiable homicide by police whether or not the demographic characteristics are known.^bPercents do not add to 100 because table does not show all racial combinations.^cThe officer's race is known in 76.9% of the justifiable homicides by police between 1976 and 1998. The felon's race is known in 99.3% of the justifiable homicides by police between 1976 and 1998.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Policing and Homicide, 1976-98: Justifiable Homicide by Police, Police Officers Murdered by Felons*, NCJ 180987 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 42. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.185

Explosives incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of incident, United States, 1976-97

	Type of incident									Threats to U.S. Department of the Treasury facilities
	Total	Bombings	Recoveries and seizures of explosives	Incendiary bombings	Thefts of explosives	Attempted bombings	Attempted incendiary bombings	Hoax devices	Noncriminal accidents	
1976	2,706	870	579	352	327	319	101	67	47	44
1977	3,177	1,058	853	339	227	319	81	105	62	33
1978	3,256	963	987	446	362	287	71	47	71	22
1979	3,093	901	1,167	346	335	179	44	26	60	35
1980	2,875	922	908	368	349	163	68	11	64	22
1981	2,338	805	637	329	243	152	99	12	37	24
1982	1,762	597	503	235	201	127	41	8	40	10
1983	1,690	575	499	164	208	131	40	15	49	9
1984	1,828	648	566	155	212	144	34	10	52	7
1985	2,226	720	828	151	219	169	63	17	51	8
1986	2,432	842	879	204	170	167	58	75	31	6
1987	2,228	816	740	169	122	157	45	127	42	10
1988	2,507	912	684	196	191	189	35	253	40	7
1989	2,960	1,065	769	319	126	268	47	317	44	5
1990	3,541	1,275	896	389	138	298	100	404	36	5
1991	3,961	1,585	848	414	127	380	111	438	56	2
1992	4,638	1,911	1,066	582	93	384	112	448	39	3
1993	4,862	1,880	1,350	538	83	375	187	404	36	9
1994	5,290	1,916	1,538	545	81	522	180	474	33	1
1995	5,196	1,562	1,997	406	97	417	192	481	28	16
1996	5,168	1,457	1,831	427	79	504	185	643	26	16
1997	4,777	1,212	1,619	378	80	473	154	831	27	3

Note: These figures are from reports to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) and other law enforcement agencies; these reports may not include all explosives incidents that occurred each year. "Explosives incidents" are any explosives-involved situations that have an impact on BATF jurisdiction. "Bombings" are any incidents in which a device constructed with criminal intent and using high explosives, low explosives, or blasting agents explodes. This includes incidents where premature detonation occurs during preparation, transportation, or placement of a device so constructed. "Attempted bombings" are incidents in which a device designed or purposely contrived to detonate/ignite fails to function but the intent of the activity was criminal in nature. This pertains to malfunctioning, recovered, and/or disarmed devices. "Incendiary bombings" are criminally-motivated bombing incidents in

which an incendiary/chemical device that induces burning is used. "Hoax devices" are inactive or "dummy" devices designed to appear as bombs or explosive materials. (Source, **1993**, p. 89.)

Bombing figures for the years 1976 and 1977 include 30 and 21 criminal accidents, respectively, that were separately enumerated by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, **Explosives Incidents Report 1985**, p. 9; **1990**, p. 11; **1993**, p. 13 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); and U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, **1995 Arson and Explosives Incidents Report**, p. 13; **1997**, p. 13 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.186

Bombing incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By jurisdiction, 1980-97

Jurisdiction	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Alabama	13	11	9	11	15	9	13	11	10	13	7	10	8	17	16	10	17	13
Alaska	4	0	3	3	0	1	6	3	4	0	2	4	1	5	4	4	2	1
Arizona	27	16	24	11	17	10	10	16	28	13	48	65	191	155	132	98	106	71
Arkansas	5	7	9	2	10	9	5	9	15	8	15	12	37	12	4	13	11	4
California	162	124	106	61	99	124	154	183	149	203	283	382	326	405	418	376	385	346
Colorado	28	27	11	17	22	30	57	31	20	22	39	50	46	63	43	28	35	17
Connecticut	7	13	4	7	6	7	9	9	14	13	7	19	26	20	15	15	12	11
Delaware	2	2	1	0	2	5	3	0	5	2	7	3	7	3	2	6	9	4
District of Columbia	7	2	2	8	6	6	2	0	2	0	0	9	4	4	2	1	0	6
Florida	25	27	25	28	27	29	60	77	83	119	128	166	191	218	277	190	186	171
Georgia	17	15	20	14	16	17	8	13	15	20	14	21	31	18	21	19	23	18
Hawaii	8	1	13	0	3	3	1	4	1	2	2	7	2	28	4	0	0	0
Idaho	15	8	4	4	7	5	11	2	10	1	5	8	6	6	7	7	30	4
Illinois	97	102	62	76	49	65	72	69	65	53	85	122	202	155	188	134	165	124
Indiana	16	12	10	13	12	15	15	17	38	41	23	39	49	47	26	38	21	29
Iowa	11	8	0	6	4	2	4	1	5	23	22	42	64	57	47	28	23	30
Kansas	10	10	3	4	11	19	11	19	15	17	24	22	20	13	15	9	12	32
Kentucky	27	32	31	21	18	25	13	9	18	28	23	33	18	14	43	32	10	17
Louisiana	4	4	9	3	6	9	10	4	9	11	24	17	40	35	25	17	16	10
Maine	0	2	1	1	3	6	2	4	10	0	4	7	4	2	11	2	6	6
Maryland	28	24	11	16	39	18	17	18	28	34	40	46	50	35	55	39	51	35
Massachusetts	15	13	13	14	9	9	12	6	12	17	18	23	13	16	15	11	16	23
Michigan	29	28	21	19	23	20	26	37	28	60	74	102	109	87	105	93	52	42
Minnesota	23	23	6	4	11	8	8	13	7	17	25	27	30	67	60	70	26	34
Mississippi	4	5	5	1	7	5	9	3	1	7	4	8	4	12	9	5	2	5
Missouri	41	34	17	13	13	15	10	20	11	13	19	23	39	22	39	31	33	25
Montana	2	7	3	1	1	1	5	10	3	12	6	6	5	11	10	3	10	4
Nebraska	4	4	3	6	1	10	4	3	1	3	5	7	15	15	9	9	6	12
Nevada	19	6	8	9	20	8	11	8	12	9	17	20	19	14	29	19	15	9
New Hampshire	0	1	3	2	2	7	3	2	7	4	8	6	1	5	7	4	3	2
New Jersey	29	15	17	19	10	9	16	22	23	35	24	54	44	34	39	31	30	16
New Mexico	9	18	7	7	10	26	12	12	21	16	28	44	31	37	29	16	24	4
New York	57	52	71	56	55	57	77	48	66	87	91	98	84	97	88	64	64	63
North Carolina	22	8	10	20	14	12	11	12	13	18	16	14	30	19	13	32	21	15
North Dakota	2	5	3	0	0	1	4	1	3	2	5	4	3	3	18	13	13	3
Ohio	50	45	30	26	36	40	49	44	41	48	58	59	90	74	125	74	82	43
Oklahoma	10	11	12	11	17	16	33	22	21	23	25	24	17	26	31	29	26	12
Oregon	14	15	10	9	8	5	2	9	27	26	30	47	39	30	50	54	59	60
Pennsylvania	34	14	17	23	11	23	28	25	46	33	52	44	54	39	59	34	37	49
Rhode Island	4	1	4	3	4	2	1	5	7	2	5	9	3	3	2	6	0	7
South Carolina	14	10	5	12	5	4	10	5	4	6	4	7	5	8	10	4	4	11
South Dakota	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	6	5	4	7	2	1	6	6	7	2	1
Tennessee	31	32	20	26	35	21	36	16	18	23	29	31	54	25	34	27	37	42
Texas	43	19	18	35	37	74	44	53	60	75	72	51	109	113	108	85	75	70
Utah	11	15	6	13	6	8	12	7	5	9	19	10	25	16	22	42	47	26
Vermont	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	1	4	3	2	6	8	3	5	1	0	2
Virginia	19	20	12	7	17	26	45	30	34	75	35	45	34	44	46	38	36	18
Washington	27	44	12	35	35	27	11	32	40	44	44	51	47	53	65	49	58	94
West Virginia	21	7	2	1	2	19	8	1	11	17	8	18	7	14	7	6	15	9
Wisconsin	12	15	12	6	17	9	4	10	13	10	24	17	35	22	30	27	22	14
Wyoming	6	6	4	5	3	2	2	2	6	4	3	15	5	9	11	5	8	3
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Puerto Rico	18	33	15	17	9	8	28	9	7	8	13	8	12	18	2	22	17	17
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Note: See Note, table 3.185. Bombing incidents include "bombings" and "attempted bombings."

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1985*, pp. 10, 11; *1990*, pp. 12, 13; (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); and U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *1995 Arson and Explosives Incidents Report*, pp. 14, 15; *1997*, pp. 14, 15 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.187

Bombing incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of target, United States, 1993-97

Type of target	Total		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	Number	Percent					
Total	13,510	100%	2,980	3,163	2,577	2,573	2,217
Residential	3,461	25	699	881	597	713	571
Commercial	1,596	12	335	398	298	304	261
Vehicles	1,753	13	408	373	348	339	285
Educational facilities	617	5	167	112	116	115	107
Mail boxes	3,365	26	872	815	699	523	456
Open areas	940	6	146	238	192	212	152
Utilities	108	1	16	25	29	17	21
Law enforcement	115	1	24	34	21	18	18
State/local governments	188	2	36	51	32	33	36
Federal government	44	0	10	6	15	7	6
Banks	79	0	15	25	13	16	10
Military	13	0	8	2	0	1	2
Airports/aircraft	10	0	2	1	2	2	3
Apartments	375	3	98	66	59	87	65
Religious facilities	121	1	16	17	16	37	35
Energy facilities	24	0	7	6	5	4	2
Parks	223	2	44	38	44	52	45
Medical facilities	57	0	14	12	11	7	13
Other	421	3	63	63	80	86	129

Note: See Note, table 3.185. These data include bombings, attempted bombings, incendiary bombings, and attempted incendiary bombings.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, **1997 Arson and Explosives Incidents Report** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1999), p. 21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.188

Bombing incidents known to police

By type of incident and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1973-97

	Total actual and attempted bombings		Actual		Attempted		Property damage (dollar value) ^a	Persons injured	Deaths
	Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary			
Total	41,476	24,171	8,824	5,749	2,675		\$875,959,405	6,505	815
1973	1,955	742	787	253	173		7,261,832	187	22
1974	2,044	893	758	236	157		9,886,563	207	24
1975	2,074	1,088	613	238	135		27,003,981 ^b	326 ^b	69 ^b
1976	1,570	852	405	188	125		11,265,426	212	50
1977	1,318	867	248	118	85		8,943,300	162	22
1978	1,301	768	349	105	79		9,161,485	135	18
1979	1,220	728	305	104	83		9,273,024	173	22
1980	1,249	742	336	99	72		12,562,257	160	34
1981	1,142	637	315	92	98		67,082,456 ^b	133 ^b	30
1982	795	485	194	77	39		7,202,848	99	16
1983	687	442	127	77	41		6,342,652	100	12
1984	803	518	127	118	40		5,618,581	112	6
1985	847	575	102	113	57		6,352,000	144	28
1986	858	580	129	101	48		3,405,000 ^b	185 ^b	14
1987	848	600	104	102	42		4,201,000	107	21
1988	977 ^c	593	156	161	40		2,257,000	145	20
1989	1,208 ^d	641	203	243	91		5,000,000	202	11
1990	1,582	931	267	254	130		9,600,000	222	27
1991	2,499	1,551	423	395	130		6,440,000	230	29
1992	2,989	1,911	582	384	112		12,500,000	349	26
1993	2,980	1,880	538	375	187		518,000,000 ^e	1,323 ^e	49
1994	3,163	1,916	545	522	180		7,500,000	308	31
1995	2,577	1,562	406	417	192		105,100,000 ^f	744 ^f	193 ^f
1996	2,573	1,457	427	504	185		5,000,000	336	23
1997	2,217	1,212	378	473	154		9,000,000	204	18

Note: Prior to 1988, detailed information concerning bombing incidents occurring in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands was gathered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Since 1988, the FBI Bomb Data Center has collected these data. Reports of bombing incidents are gathered from State and local public safety agencies, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal units, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Bombing incidents refer to actual and attempted detonations of explosive or incendiary devices in violation of a State, local, or Federal law. Prior to 1990, these tabulations excluded threats to bomb, hoax bomb devices, accidental explosions, recoveries of explosive or incendiary devices, and such misdemeanor offenses as the illegal use of fireworks. Beginning in 1990, only bomb threats and such violations as the illegal use of fireworks were excluded from the tabulations.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding. Beginning in 1985, the Source presented only rounded dollar values.

^bIncludes major bombing incidents resulting in an unusually high number of personal injuries and deaths, or substantial damage to property.

^cIncludes 27 incidents involving combination devices.

^dIncludes 30 incidents involving combination devices.

^eThese figures include \$510,000,000 in property damage and 1,042 persons injured resulting from the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City on Feb. 26, 1993.

^fThese figures include \$100,000,000 in property damage, 518 persons injured, and 168 deaths resulting from the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal building in Oklahoma City on Apr. 19, 1995.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Bomb Summary 1982**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1983), Table 1; U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **1993 Bomb Summary** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 15; U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "1994 Bombing Incidents," FBI Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center General Information Bulletin 95-2, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. (Mimeographed.) P. 3; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **1996 Bomb Summary**, FBI Bomb Data Center General Information Bulletin 96-1, p. 6; **1997 Bomb Summary**, FBI Bomb Data Center General Information Bulletin 97-1, p. 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.189

Bombing incidents known to police

By type of target and device, and value of property damage, United States, 1997

Type of target	Number		Property damage
	Explosive	Incendiary	
Total	1,685	532	\$9,328,422
Residential properties			
Private residences	136	134	854,160
Mailboxes/other private property	670	103	153,869
Commercial properties			
Financial institutions	9	2	31,400
Commercial/retail	90	36	4,328,450
Restaurants	21	19	402,470
Offices	5	2	372,750
Other commercial operations	34	18	81,480
Vehicles			
Automobiles	162	106	1,265,946
Other vehicles	11	5	210,600
Federal Government property			
Postal facility/equipment	18	1	3,723
Law enforcement/judiciary	5	3	0
Military facilities	3	0	0
Other Federal Government	6	0	8,250
Utilities			
Electric facilities	5	0	50
Water/sewer	1	0	0
Medical facilities			
Hospitals	1	3	6,000
Abortion clinics	3	0	802,000
Other medical	1	4	9,500
Other targets			
State/local government property	48	14	412,240
Law enforcement/judiciary	6	1	56,500
Bridge/highway	48	11	1,670
Academic facilities	80	13	240,882
Radio/television/telecommunications	17	1	7,150
Church/synagogue/temple	20	13	16,465
Vending machines	10	0	3,720
Open area	176	34	12,547
Other	48	4	17,800
Accidental detonation/unknown target	51	5	28,800

Note: See Note, table 3.188.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **1997 Bomb Summary**, FBI Bomb Data Center General Information Bulletin 97-1 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1999), p. 12.

Table 3.190

Bombing incidents known to police

By type of incident and device, and region and jurisdiction, 1997

Region and jurisdiction	Explosive		Incendiary	
	Actual	Attempted	Actual	Attempted
East	119	63	35	14
Connecticut	5	7	1	2
Maine	3	3	0	0
Massachusetts	14	9	6	0
New Hampshire	2	0	0	0
New Jersey	13	3	4	1
New York	45	18	13	3
Pennsylvania	31	21	11	5
Rhode Island	5	1	0	3
Vermont	1	1	0	0
North Central	289	123	95	47
Illinois	100	59	21	24
Indiana	17	5	12	4
Iowa	24	7	6	1
Kansas	23	7	9	3
Michigan	30	4	12	0
Minnesota	25	24	8	9
Missouri	19	9	5	2
Nebraska	6	1	6	0
North Dakota	2	0	1	0
Ohio	33	7	10	3
South Dakota	1	0	0	0
Wisconsin	9	0	5	1
South	359	95	119	49
Alabama	7	1	6	2
Arkansas	4	2	0	1
Delaware	2	1	2	1
District of Columbia	1	1	5	0
Florida	135	26	36	11
Georgia	17	7	1	0
Kentucky	12	2	5	0
Louisiana	7	8	3	2
Maryland	29	8	5	7
Mississippi	3	1	2	2
North Carolina	11	3	4	1
Oklahoma	10	2	2	0
Puerto Rico	9	3	8	2
South Carolina	10	0	1	0
Tennessee	25	1	18	10
Texas	61	25	9	8
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0
Virginia	9	3	9	2
West Virginia	6	1	3	0
West	445	116	196	53
Alaska	1	3	0	0
Arizona	59	5	11	7
California	228	81	121	28
Colorado	14	13	3	4
Guam	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0
Idaho	1	0	3	0
Montana	4	0	0	0
Nevada	6	7	3	3
New Mexico	3	0	1	0
Oregon	37	0	23	5
Utah	26	5	0	1
Washington	63	2	31	5
Wyoming	3	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 3.188.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **1997 Bomb Summary**, FBI Bomb Data Center General Information Bulletin 97-1 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1999), pp. 8-11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.191

Explosives stolen and recovered as reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of explosive, United States, 1981-97

	Type of explosive										
	Low explosives (lbs.)			High explosives (lbs.)				Detonators (each)	Detonating cord, safety fuse, ignitor cord (ft.)	Grenades (each)	Other (lbs.) ^a
	Blasting agents (lbs.)	Black powder	Smokeless powder	Boosters	Military explosives, TNT	Dynamite	Primers				
Amount stolen											
1981	24,036	325	973	494	20	21,317	1,461	33,990	80,356	40	291
1982	31,476	558	73	243	1,871	29,267	474	42,466	56,047	0	150
1983	4,975	1,034	47	1,331	75	25,588	821	26,455	85,813	191	0
1984	35,891	418	0	1,017	135	28,468	2,171	33,086	106,537	93	NA
1985	7,132	428	87	491	235	24,013	562	46,352	85,066	1	NA
1986	8,210	170	115	788	2	24,945	1,676	31,497	172,588	35	NA
1987	4,705	150	0	696	1	8,372	1,304	33,112	47,450	10	NA
1988	9,439	347	0	1,306	244	12,730	339	43,092	57,058	1	NA
1989	3,584	318	0	544	5	10,801	1,485	21,797	68,807	36	NA
1990	3,895	25	0	304	1	11,599	563	13,562	30,337	13	NA
1991	9,576	158	30	487	85	6,023	0	11,527	60,397	6	NA
1992	1,063	0	20	531	2	7,983	89	11,067	29,640	0	NA
1993	4,022	303	24	127	74	4,409	25	7,075	28,534	224	NA
1994	6,905	100	0	2,593	22	5,320	0	5,226	83,771	69	NA
1995	5,300	25	0	76	16	3,234	78	7,818	19,267	58	NA
1996	5,703	252	200	358	0	2,620	5	5,428	30,637	0	NA
1997	4,483	25	0	114	63	3,332	0	3,867	33,346	0	NA
Amount recovered											
1981	12,822	19	114	377	502	24,546	47	11,386	48,375	96	580
1982	16,046	41	6	604	2,661	22,574	124	17,000	82,887	138	175
1983	319	363	49	298	143	20,755	170	15,053	57,492	49	184
1984	3,065	319	312	87	304	9,962	247	12,061	79,306	402	2,319
1985	3,793	1,044	162	1,179	329	22,536	339	29,571	87,820	314	NA
1986	1,603	261	625	200	424	16,635	148	17,017	111,033	295	NA
1987	4,147	588	414	171	285	14,226	1,004	15,619	31,311	299	NA
1988	8,695	1,720	340	1,545	377	15,305	219	35,389	55,212	144	NA
1989	7,318	1,224	174	371	1,955	11,810	0	19,512	100,752	356	NA
1990	9,028	149	121	841	350	77,005	90	11,653	47,078	461	NA
1991	1,960	281	285	746	363	9,498	1	18,132	57,606	461	NA
1992	7,369	276	80	233	223	5,694	28	9,382	32,802	661	NA
1993	3,347	244	35	496	163	6,102	41	11,689	80,862	615	NA
1994	1,584	295	487	2,392	131	39,392	0	7,429	26,518	440	25,662
1995	8,031	215	205	162	320	7,201	48	9,205	66,126	717	NA
1996	8,533	300	154	321	82	4,581	6	13,219	27,833	506	NA
1997	5,194	463	139	2,092	267	5,010	0	8,814	82,284	2,069	5,939

Note: See Note, table 3.185. "Blasting agents" refers to any material or mixture of materials, consisting of fuel and oxidizer, intended for blasting purposes, not otherwise defined as an explosive (e.g., ammonium nitrate and fuel oil composition).

^aMay include photoflash cartridge powder, potassium chlorate, RDX (an extremely powerful military explosive), nitroglycerine, as well as small quantities of other types of explosives.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1988*, pp. 28, 35; *1993*, p. 29; p. 37, Table 18 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); and U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *1995 Arson and Explosives Incidents Report*, p. 29; p. 36, Table 19; *1997*, p. 28; p. 35, Table 20 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.192

Deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting from criminal bombings and accidental explosions

Reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States, 1976-97

	Deaths	Injuries	Property damage (in millions)
1976	73	272	\$12.1
1977	127	374	61.3
1978	68	707	27.5
1979	54	328	16.0
1980	91	483	31.2
1981	75	262	105.6
1982	56	221	12.3
1983	71	400	34.3
1984	47	288	74.9
1985	104	477	26.5
1986	64	373	29.3
1987	57	384	45.6
1988	60	691	165.9
1989	74	495	48.9
1990	64	385	16.3
1991	75	695	27.1
1992	45	469	22.6
1993	70	1,375	528.2
1994	52	478	15.6
1995	214	842	110.7
1996	34	365	17.4
1997	45	368	16.6

Note: See Note, table 3.185. These data include detonated and incendiary bombings, and criminal and noncriminal explosives incidents. The increase in the 1978 injury figure is due to two major incidents: 150 people in New York City were injured in the accidental, noncriminal explosion of an ice cream truck; 250 people in Kentucky and West Virginia were injured by illegal fireworks. The increases in 1993 for injuries and property damage are due to the explosion at the World Trade Center in New York City on February 26. The increases in 1995 for deaths and injuries are due to the explosion at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal building in Oklahoma City on April 19.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, **Explosives Incidents Report 1985**, p. 9; **1990**, p. 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); and U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, **1995 Arson and Explosives Incidents Report**, p. 13; **1997**, p. 13 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.193

Bombing incidents with juvenile perpetrators

Reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States, 1993-97

Reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States, 1993-97									
	Juvenile bombing incidents						Deaths	Injuries	Property damage (in thousands)
	Total	Bombing		Incendiary					
		Actual	Attempted	Actual	Attempted				
Total	4,619	3,566	593	306	154	16	436	\$4,480	
1993	982	803	87	72	20	4	83	1,249	
1994	1,126	888	151	55	32	6	103	287	
1995	931	698	110	77	46	2	99	419	
1996	818	618	129	46	25	3	80	223	
1997	762	559	116	56	31	1	71	2,302	

Note: See Note, table 3.185. These data refer to bombing incidents in which the perpetrator(s) were under 18 years of age.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, **1997 Arson and Explosives Incidents Report** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1999), p. 27. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.194

Estimated number of structure fires, civilian fire deaths, and value of property loss due to fires of incendiary or suspicious origin

United States, 1999

	Structure fires		
	Estimated number of fires	Estimated number of civilian fire deaths	Estimated value of property loss (in thousands)
Total, all fires in structures	523,000	3,040	\$8,490,000
Total, incendiary and suspicious structure fires	72,000	370	1,281,000
Incendiary fires	43,500	290	828,000
Suspicious fires	28,500	80	453,000

Note: These data are weighted estimates from an annual survey of fire departments conducted by the National Fire Protection Association. All U.S. fire departments that protect communities of 100,000 population or more are included in the sample. For departments that protect communities of less than 100,000 population, the sample is stratified by community size. A total of 2,725 fire departments responded to the 1999 survey. Readers are advised to consult the Source for more detailed information on methodology and weighting procedures.

"Incendiary fires" are fires in which a legal decision or physical evidence indicates that a fire was deliberately set. "Suspicious fires" are those that are suspected of having been deliberately set. "Civilians" include anyone other than a fire fighter. "Property loss" includes all forms of direct loss to contents, structure, machinery, etc., but does not include indirect losses, such as interruption of business or temporary shelter provisions. (Source, pp. 13, 36.)

Source: Michael J. Karter, Jr., *Fire Loss in the United States During 1999* (Quincy, MA: National Fire Protection Association, 2000), pp. 6, 9, 16. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.195

Estimated number of structure fires, civilian fire deaths, vehicle fires, and dollar losses resulting from fires of incendiary or suspicious origin

United States, 1977-99

	Fires of incendiary or suspicious origin ^a				
	Structure fires			Vehicle fires	
	Estimated number	Estimated dollar losses (in millions)	Estimated civilian fire deaths ^b	Estimated number	Estimated dollar losses (in millions)
1977	167,500	\$1,067	635	NA	NA
1978	160,000	1,111	930	48,000	\$55
1979	148,500	1,328	675	63,500	167
1980	146,000	1,706	770	45,000	75
1981	154,500	1,658	820	44,500	107
1982	129,000	1,604	910	48,000	138
1983	122,000	1,421	970	48,000	122
1984	110,500	1,417	530	50,500	138
1985	117,000	1,670	670	45,500	134
1986	111,000	1,677	705	57,000	151
1987	105,000	1,590	730	51,000	135
1988	99,500	1,594	740	53,000	151
1989	97,000	1,558	615	46,000	139
1990	97,000	1,394	705	51,000	167
1991	98,000	1,531 ^c	490	49,000	182
1992	94,000	1,999	605	44,000	158
1993	84,500	2,351	560	41,500	137
1994	86,000	1,447	550	43,500	156
1995	90,500	1,647	740	47,000	175
1996	85,500	1,405	520	47,000	202
1997	78,500	1,309	445	46,500	214
1998	76,000	1,249	470	45,000	215
1999	72,000	1,281	370	45,000	195

Note: See Note, table 3.194.

^aDoes not include fires with cause unknown or unreported.

^bIncludes deaths occurring in incendiary or suspicious structure fires only.

^cDoes not include Oakland fire storm.

Source: John R. Hall, Jr., *U.S. Arson Trends and Patterns* (Quincy, MA: National Fire Protection Association, 2001), pp. 12-14, 16, 17. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.196

Arson offenses and average value of property damage

By type of target, 1999

(11,550 agencies; 1999 estimated population 205,609,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent ^a	Average damage
Total	66,321	100.0%	\$10,882
Total structure	29,934	45.1	19,533
Single occupancy residential	12,905	19.5	15,611
Other residential	5,346	8.1	17,598
Storage	2,282	3.4	15,375
Industrial/manufacturing	352	0.5	152,464
Other commercial	3,158	4.8	34,704
Community/public	3,557	5.4	18,344
Other structure	2,334	3.5	10,960
Total mobile	19,965	30.1	5,425
Motor vehicles	18,945	28.6	4,945
Other mobile	1,020	1.5	14,350
Other	16,422	24.8	1,750

Note: Arson was designated as a Part I Index Offense in October 1978; data collection began in 1979. In 1999, 11,617 law enforcement agencies reported 76,045 arson offenses to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The data presented above are from 11,550 agencies that furnished detailed reports. Readers should be aware that these data do not represent the Nation's total arson experience (Source, p. 55). For a definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1999* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2000), p. 55, Table 2.32; p. 56, Table 2.34. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.197

Arson of structures and percent not in use

By type of structure, 1999

(11,550 agencies; 1999 estimated population 205,609,000)

Structure	Arson of structures	
	Number	Percent not in use
Total	29,934	19.6%
Single occupancy residential	12,905	22.7
Other residential	5,346	16.7
Storage	2,282	19.7
Industrial/manufacturing	352	20.2
Other commercial	3,158	16.2
Community/public	3,557	10.7
Other structure	2,334	27.2

Note: See Note, table 3.196. Structures not in use are structures that were uninhabited or abandoned at the time the arson occurred. For a definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1999* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2000), p. 56, Table 2.33.

Table 3.198

Investigations of church arsons, bombings and attempted bombings, and arrests						
United States, 1995-2000 ^a						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^a
Investigations						
United States, total	52	297	209	165	140	82
African American churches	25	120	54	43	37	31
All other churches	27	177	155	122	103	51
Southern States, total^b						
African American churches	24	87	32	26	24	20
All other churches	18	82	57	48	45	23
Arrests						
Persons arrested	18	139	99	80	59	36
Incidents solved by arrest	16	108	69	53	66	30

Note: These data were collected from Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies for the National Church Arson Task Force, established in June 1996. The data reflect investigations of arsons, bombings, and attempted bombings at houses of worship in the United States that were reported since Jan. 1, 1995.

^aIncludes incidents as of Aug. 15, 2000.

^bIncludes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury and U.S. Department of Justice, National Church Arson Task Force, *Fourth Year Report for the President*, Appendix 1, Charts Q-Y. [Online]. Available: <http://www.atf.treas.gov/pub/gen/pub/report2000/fullrpt.pdf> [Feb. 7, 2001]. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.199

Terrorist incidents and preventions			
United States, 1980-99			
	Terrorist incidents	Suspected terrorist incidents	Terrorism preventions
Total	272	55	130
1980	29	0	1
1981	42	4	0
1982	51	1	3
1983	31	2	6
1984	13	3	9
1985	7	6	23
1986	25	2	9
1987	9	8	5
1988	9	5	3
1989	4	16	7
1990	7	1	5
1991	5	1	5
1992	4	0	0
1993	12	2	7
1994	1	1	0
1995	1	1	2
1996	3	0	5
1997	4	0	21
1998	5	0	12
1999	10	2	7

Note: A terrorist incident is a violent act, or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives. A suspected terrorist incident is a potential act of terrorism in which responsibility for the act cannot be attributed at the time to a known or suspected terrorist group or individual(s). A terrorism prevention is a documented instance in which a violent act by a known or suspected terrorist group or individual(s) with the means and a proven propensity for violence is successfully interdicted through investigative activity. (Source, p. ii.) Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Terrorism in the United States, 1999* [Online]. Available: <http://www.fbi.gov/publications/terror/terror99.pdf> [Aug. 28, 2001], p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.200

Terrorist incidents	
By type of incident and region, United States, 1980-99 (aggregate)	
	Number
Total	457
Type of incident	
Bombing attacks ^a	321
Malicious destruction of property; sabotage	15
Shootings	19
Hostile takeover	10
Arson	19
Kidnaping; assaults; hijackings; assassinations	31
Robbery; attempted robbery	13
Other	29
Region	
Northeast	140
North Central	52
South	68
West	82
Puerto Rico	103
Other/unknown	12

Note: See Note, table 3.199.

^aIncludes detonated and undetonated devices, tear gas, pipebombs, letterbombs, and firebombs.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Terrorism in the United States, 1999* [Online]. Available: <http://www.fbi.gov/publications/terror/terror99.pdf> [Aug. 28, 2001], pp. 28, 41. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.201

Casualties resulting from international terrorism involving U.S. citizens			
By type of casualty, 1981-2000			
	Total	U.S. citizens	
		Killed	Wounded
Total	2,939	670	2,269
1981	47	7	40
1982	19	8	11
1983	386	271	115
1984	42	11	31
1985	195	38	157
1986	112	12	100
1987	54	7	47
1988	231	192	39
1989	34	16	18
1990	43	9	34
1991	23	7	16
1992	3	2	1
1993	1,011 ^a	7	1,004
1994	11	6	5
1995	70	10	60
1996	535 ^b	25	510
1997	27	6	21
1998	23	12	11
1999	11	5	6
2000	62	19	43

Note: Terrorism is defined as premeditated, politically-motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience. International terrorism is terrorism involving citizens or territory of more than one country. (Source, 2000, p. vi.) Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aThe bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City on Feb. 26, 1993 accounts for this increase.

^bThe bombing of the Al Khubar U.S. military housing complex near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia on June 25, 1996 accounts for this increase.

Source: U.S. Department of State, *Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1987*, p. 1; *1988*, p. 4; *1995*, p. 74; *2000*, p. 87 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.202

International terrorist attacks against the United States

By type of event, 1994-2000

Type of event	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total	66	99	73	123	111	169	200
Armed attack	9	8	3	5	5	11	4
Arson	0	6	7	2	1	6	2
Assault	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bombing	43	65	55	108	96	111	179
Firebombing	2	0	1	0	5	12	1
Kidnaping/hostage	10	11	6	8	4	21	11
Vandalism	1	9	0	0	0	0	0
Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	3

Note: See Note, table 3.201. Includes attacks against U.S. facilities and attacks in which U.S. citizens suffered casualties.

Source: U.S. Department of State, *Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1994*, p. 67; *1995*, p. 73; *1996*, p. 74; *1997*, p. 86; *1998*, p. 96; *1999*, p. 106; *2000*, p. 88 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.203

Results of airline passenger screening

United States, 1977-99

	Persons screened (in millions)	Weapons detected				Explosive/ incendiary devices	Other dangerous articles	Persons arrested	
		Total	Handguns	Long guns	Other			For carrying firearms/ explosives	For giving false information
1977	508.8	2,034	1,730	64	240	5	NA	810	44
1978	579.7	2,058	1,827	67	164	3	NA	896	64
1979	592.5	2,161	1,962	55	144	3	NA	1,060	47
1980	585.0	2,022	1,878	36	108	8	NA	1,031	32
1981	598.5	2,255	2,124	44	87	11	NA	1,187	49
1982	630.2	2,676	2,559	57	60	1	NA	1,314	27
1983	709.1	2,784	2,634	67	83	4	NA	1,282	34
1984	775.6	2,957	2,766	100	91	6	NA	1,285	27
1985	992.9	2,987	2,823	90	74	12	NA	1,310	42
1986	1,055.3	3,241	2,981	146	114	11	NA	1,415	89
1987	1,095.6	3,252	3,012	99	141	14	NA	1,581	81
1988	1,054.9	2,773	2,591	74	108	11	NA	1,493	222
1989	1,113.3	2,879	2,397	92	390	26	NA	1,436	83
1990	1,145.1	2,853	2,490	59	304	15	NA	1,337	18
1991	1,015.1	1,919	1,597	47	275	94	NA	893	28
1992	1,110.8	2,608	2,503	105	NA	167	2,341	1,282	13
1993	1,150.0	2,798	2,707	91	NA	251	3,867	1,354	31
1994	1,261.3	2,994	2,860	134	NA	505	6,051	1,433	35
1995	1,263.0	2,390	2,230	160	NA	631	4,414	1,194	68
1996	1,496.9	2,155	1,999	156	NA	NA	NA	999	131
1997	1,659.7	2,067	1,905	162	NA	NA	NA	924	72
1998	1,666.5	1,515	1,401	114	NA	NA	NA	660	86
1999	1,822.0	1,552	1,421	131	NA	NA	NA	633	58

Note: Screening consists of "the systematic examination of persons and property using weapons-detecting procedures or facilities (electronic or physical search) for the purpose of detecting weapons and dangerous articles and to prevent their unauthorized introduction into sterile areas or aboard aircraft." (Source, *1993*, p. 42.) Prior to 1992, the firearm category of "other" included items such as starter pistols, flare pistols, and BB guns. Beginning in 1992, this category was expanded and now also includes stunning devices, chemical agents, martial arts equipment, knives, bludgeons, and certain other designated items. From 1992 to 1994, the method of counting "explosive/incendiary devices" was revised. Individual items were counted rather than packages (i.e., one box of firecrackers counted as 20 firecrackers; one box of ammunition counted as 50 cartridges).

Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Semiannual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1 to December 31, 1978*, Exhibit 10; *July 1 to December 31, 1982*, Exhibit 10; *July 1 to December 31, 1984*, Exhibit 7; *July 1 to December 31, 1989*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation); U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Annual Report to Congress on Civil Aviation Security, January 1, 1993-December 31, 1993*, p. 9; *January 1, 1995-December 31, 1995*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Appendix 3

Crime in the United States Definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Crime in the United States, 1999** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2000), pp. 397-400, 405-408. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. See U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984) for further definitions and information on classification and counting rules.

Population definitions

For purposes of statistical presentation, the cities and counties in the United States are divided into groups based on population size. The population group classifications used by the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Population group, political label, and population coverage

Population group	Political label	Population coverage
I	City	250,000 and over
II	City	100,000 to 249,999
III	City	50,000 to 99,999
IV	City	25,000 to 49,999
V	City	10,000 to 24,999
VI	City ^a	Less than 10,000
VIII (Rural county)	County ^b	-
IX (Suburban county)	County ^b	-

^aIncludes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

^bIncludes State police to which no population is attributed.

Metropolitan Statistical Area

(MSA)--This includes a central city of at least 50,000 people or an urbanized area of at least 50,000. The county containing the central city and other contiguous counties having strong economic and social ties to the central city and county also are included. Counties in an MSA are designated "suburban" for UCR purposes. An MSA may cross State lines. Due to changes in the geographic composition of MSAs, no year-to-year comparisons of

data for those areas should be attempted. New England MSAs are comprised of cities and towns instead of counties. For purposes of tabular presentation, the UCR Program assigns New England cities and towns to the proper MSAs. Some counties, however, have both suburban and rural portions. Data for State police and sheriffs in those jurisdictions are included in statistics for the rural areas. MSAs made up approximately 80% of the total U.S. population in 1999.

Rural counties--Rural counties are those outside MSAs and are comprised of mostly unincorporated areas. Law enforcement agencies in rural counties cover areas that are not under the jurisdiction of city police departments. Rural county law enforcement agencies served 12% of the national population in 1999.

Suburban areas--These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000 in addition to counties (unincorporated areas) that are within an MSA. Suburban areas can, therefore, be divided into suburban cities and suburban counties.

Other cities--Other cities are urban places outside MSAs; most of these areas are incorporated. These cities comprised 8% of the 1999 national population.

As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and State police report on crimes committed within the limits of counties, but outside cities; local police report on crimes committed within city limits.

The major source of UCR data is the individual law enforcement agency. The number of agencies included in each population group will vary slightly from year to year due to population growth, geopolitical consolidation, municipal incorporation, etc. Population figures for individual jurisdictions are estimated by the UCR Program in non-census years. State and national population figures used are 1999 U.S. Census Bureau provisional estimates. Population figures for individual jurisdictions were updated by applying 1999 State growth rates to the 1998 U.S. Census Bureau city/county estimates to obtain 1999 city/county estimates. The State growth rates were calculated using 1998 and 1999 U.S. Census Bureau provisional estimates for the States. The estimate of United States population showed a 1% increase from 1998 to 1999. Table 2 shows the number of contributing agencies within each population group in 1999.

Regions and divisions

The United States is divided into four regions; these regions are further divided into nine divisions. The following is a list of States within divisions and regions.

Northeast:

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Middle Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

Midwest:

East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.

West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

South:

South Atlantic--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee.

West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

West:

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

Pacific--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

Table 2. Population group and number of contributing agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	67
II	158
III	396
IV	764
V	1,834
VI	8,359 ^a
VIII (Rural county)	3,420 ^b
IX (Suburban county)	1,790 ^b
Total	16,788

^aIncludes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

^bIncludes State police to which no population is attributed.

The Crime Index, Part I, and Part II offenses

The Crime Index

The following offenses and attempts to commit these offenses are used in compiling the Crime Index: (1) murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, (2) forcible rape, (3) robbery, (4) aggravated assault, (5) burglary, (6) larceny-theft, (7) motor vehicle theft, and (8) arson. Arson was added as the eighth index offense in October 1978. (Manslaughter by negligence and simple or minor assaults are not included in the Crime Index.)

Offenses in the UCR program are divided into two groups, Part I and Part II. Information on the volume of Part I offenses known to law enforcement, those cleared by arrest or exceptional means, and the number of persons arrested is reported monthly. Only arrest data are reported for Part II offenses.

Part I offenses

Criminal homicide--a. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty and (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen. b. Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

Forcible rape--The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used--victim under age of consent) are excluded.

Robbery--The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated assault--An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

Burglary--breaking or entering--The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)--The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Motor vehicle theft--The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are

motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

Arson--Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Part II offenses

Other assaults (simple)--Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

Forgery and counterfeiting--Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.

Fraud--Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.

Embezzlement--Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing--Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

Vandalism--Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control.

Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.--All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Attempts are included.

Prostitution and commercialized vice--Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, and procuring or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)--Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

Drug abuse violations--State and local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics--manufactured narcotics that can cause addiction (demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

Gambling--Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

Offenses against the family and children--Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

Driving under the influence--Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

Liquor laws--State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence." Federal violations are excluded.

Drunkenness--Offenses relating to drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is "driving under the influence."

Disorderly conduct--Breach of the peace.

Vagrancy--Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

All other offenses--All violations of State or local laws, except those listed above and traffic offenses.

Suspicion--No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

Curfew and loitering laws (persons under age 18)--Offenses relating to violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

Runaways (persons under age 18)--Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

Offense estimation

The inability of some State UCR Programs to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines as well as other reporting problems at the State-level have required the use of unique estimation procedures. In addition, because of efforts to convert to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), it has become necessary for the Source to estimate totals for some States.

The Illinois (1985 to 1999), Michigan (1993), and Minnesota (1993) State UCR Programs were unable to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to each State. The Delaware State UCR program was unable to provide 1998 forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines; the 1998 forcible rape total was estimated by reducing the number of reported offenses by the proportion of male forcible rape victims statewide.

In recent years, a number of States have been involved in the NIBRS conversion process. During the conversion process, little or no data were available from law enforcement agencies in these States. The following is a summary of States providing either incomplete data or no data for certain years, either due to NIBRS conversion or due to other reporting problems:

1988:	Florida, Kentucky
1991:	Iowa
1993:	Illinois, Kansas
1994:	Illinois, Kansas, Montana

1995: Illinois, Kansas, Montana
 1996: Florida, Illinois, Kansas,
 Kentucky, Montana
 1997: Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky,
 Montana, New Hampshire,
 Vermont
 1998: Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky,
 Montana, New Hampshire,
 Wisconsin
 1999: Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky,
 Maine, Montana, New
 Hampshire

State totals were estimated using procedures based on data availability specific to each State, and the population group and geographic division to which the State belongs.

Table 3. Total U.S. population, 1960-99^a

	Population
1960	179,323,175
1961	182,992,000
1962	185,771,000
1963	188,483,000
1964	191,141,000
1965	193,526,000
1966	195,576,000
1967	197,457,000
1968	199,399,000
1969	201,385,000
1970	203,235,298
1971	206,212,000
1972	208,230,000
1973	209,851,000
1974	211,392,000
1975	213,124,000
1976	214,659,000
1977	216,332,000
1978	218,059,000
1979	220,099,000
1980	225,349,264
1981	229,146,000
1982	231,534,000
1983	233,981,000
1984	236,158,000
1985	238,740,000
1986	241,077,000
1987	243,400,000
1988	245,807,000
1989	248,239,000
1990	248,709,873
1991	252,177,000
1992	255,082,000
1993	257,908,000
1994	260,341,000
1995	262,755,000
1996	265,284,000
1997	267,637,000
1998	270,296,000
1999	272,691,000

^aPopulation figures are U.S. Census Bureau provisional estimates as of July 1 for each year except 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990, which are the decennial census counts.

Appendix 4

Public opinion survey sampling procedures

Note: Information on Gallup survey sampling procedures was excerpted from George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll, Public Opinion 1934-1971, Vol. 1, 1935-1948* (New York: Random House, 1972), pp. vi-viii; George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 162 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1979), pp. 29, 30; George Gallup, *The Sophisticated Poll Watcher's Guide* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton Opinion Press, 1976), p. 102; and from information provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Information on the Harris Poll survey sampling procedures was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Harris Interactive, Inc., formerly Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.; similar procedures used in earlier surveys are described in Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., *The Harris Yearbook of Public Opinion 1970: A Compendium of Current American Attitudes* (New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1971), pp. 511-514. Information on the survey procedures employed by the National Opinion Research Center was excerpted from the National Opinion Research Center, *General Social Surveys, 1972-2000: Cumulative Codebook* (Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 2001), pp. v, vi, 61, 1288, 1289, 1525, 1526. Information on the Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll was excerpted from Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 28th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1996), p. 58; Lowell C. Rose, Alec M. Gallup, and Stanley M. Elam, "The 29th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappa* [Online]. Available: <http://www.pdkintl.org/kappan/kpoll97.htm> [Dec. 31, 1997]; Lowell C. Rose and Alec M. Gallup, "The 30th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappa* [Online]. Available: <http://www.pdkintl.org/kappan/kp9809-a.htm> [Jan. 5, 1999]; Lowell C. Rose and Alec M. Gallup, "The 31st Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1999), pp. 55, 56; and Lowell C. Rose and Alec M. Gallup, "The 32nd Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 2000), pp. 57, 58. Information on the Youth Risk Behavior

Surveillance System was excerpted from Laura Kann et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1999," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 49 SS-5 (Washington, DC: USGPO, June 9, 2000), pp. 1, 3, 4. Information on the Alternative High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey was excerpted from Jo Anne Grunbaum et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--National Alternative High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey, United States, 1998," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 48 SS-7 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Oct. 29, 1999), pp. 1, 3, 4.

The sampling procedures of six public opinion surveys or survey organizations are presented in this appendix: The Gallup Poll, the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll, the Harris Poll, the National Opinion Research Center, the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, and the national Alternative High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

GALLUP POLLS

All Gallup polls since 1950, excluding certain special surveys, have been based on a national probability sample of interviewing areas. Refinements in the sample design have been introduced at various points in time since then. However, over this period the design essentially has conformed to the current procedure, as described in the following paragraphs.

The United States is divided into seven size-of-community strata: cities of population 1,000,000 and over, 250,000 to 999,999, and 50,000 to 249,999, with the urbanized areas of all these cities forming a single stratum; cities of 2,500 to 49,999; rural villages; and farm or open country rural areas. Within each of these strata, the population is further divided into seven regions: New England, Middle Atlantic, East Central, West Central, South, Mountain, and Pacific Coast. Within each size-of-community and regional stratum the population is arrayed in geographic order and zoned into equal size groups of sampling units. Pairs of localities in each zone are selected with probability of selection proportional to the size of each locality's population--producing two replicated samples of localities.

Within selected cities for which population data are reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, these sample subdivisions are drawn with probability of selection proportional to the size of the population. For other cities, minor civil divisions, and rural areas in the sample for which population data are not reported by census tracts or

enumeration districts, small, definable geographic areas are drawn, with the probability of selection proportional to size where available data permit; otherwise with equal probability.

A block or block cluster is drawn with probability of selection proportional to the number of dwelling units from within each subdivision selected for which block statistics are available. In cities and towns for which block statistics are not available, blocks are drawn at random, that is, with equal probability. In subdivisions that are rural or open country in character, segments approximately equal in size of population are delineated and drawn with equal probability.

In each cluster of blocks and each segment so selected, a randomly selected starting point is designated on the interviewer's map of the area. Starting at this point, interviewers are required to follow a given direction in the selection of households, taking households in sequence, until their assigned number of interviews has been completed. Within each occupied dwelling unit or household reached, the interviewer asks to speak to the youngest male 18 or older at home, or if no male is at home, the oldest female 18 or older. This method of selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution of males and females separately that compares closely with the age distribution of the population. It increases the probability of selecting younger males, who are at home relatively infrequently, and the probability of reaching older females in the household who tend to be under-represented unless given a disproportionate chance of being drawn from among those at home. The method of selection among those at home within the household is not strictly random, but it is systematic and objective, and eliminates interviewer judgment in the selection process. Interviewing is conducted at times when adults are most likely to be at home, which means on weekends or if on weekdays, after 4 p.m. for females and after 6 p.m. for males. Allowance for persons not at home is made by a "times-at-home" weighting procedure rather than by "call-backs." This procedure is a standard method for reducing the sample bias that would otherwise result from under-representation of persons who are difficult to find at home.

The pre-stratification by regions is routinely supplemented by fitting each obtained sample to the latest available U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the regional distribution of the population. Also, minor adjustments of the sample are made by educational attainment (for males and females separately), based on the annual estimates of the U.S. Census Bureau derived from their Current Population Survey. The sample procedure

described is designed to produce an approximation of the adult civilian population living in the United States, except for those persons in institutions such as prisons or hospitals. The four regions of the country, as reported in Gallup public opinion surveys, have been defined in the following manner:

East--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, District of Columbia;

Midwest--Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas;

South--Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West--Montana, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska.

Urbanization--Central cities have populations of 50,000 and above. Suburbs constitute the fringe and include populations of 2,500 to 49,999. Rural areas are those that have populations of under 2,500.

Race, ethnicity--Nonwhite is comprised of individuals who report themselves as any combination of the following classifications: Hispanic, American Indian, other Indian, Asian, and black. Black and Hispanic are subcategories of nonwhite. However, due to variation in respondent reporting the category white may also include some Hispanics.

According to Gallup policy, if the interviewee does not hear or does not understand a question, the interviewer repeats the question and if on the second reading the person does not understand or does not get the point of the question, the interviewer checks the "no opinion" box. It should also be noted that seldom more than 10% of all those contacted refuse to be interviewed. Gallup Poll surveys of a nationwide sample usually include approximately 1,000 respondents.

Sampling error

All sample surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the extent to which the results may differ from those that would be obtained if the entire population surveyed had been interviewed. The size of sampling errors depends largely on the number of interviews. The following table may be used in estimating sampling error. The computed allowances have taken into account the effect of the sample design upon sampling error. They may be interpreted as indicating

the range (plus or minus the figure shown) within which the results of repeated samplings in the same time period could be expected to vary, 95% of the time, assuming the same sampling procedure, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95% confidence level

Percent- ages near	Sample size					
	1,000	750	600	400	200	100
10	2	3	3	4	5	7
20	3	4	4	5	7	9
30	4	4	4	6	8	10
40	4	4	5	6	8	11
50	4	4	5	6	8	11
60	4	4	5	6	8	11
70	4	4	4	6	8	10
80	3	4	4	5	7	9
90	2	3	3	4	5	7

The table would be used in the following manner: Assume a reported percentage is 33 for a group that includes 1,000 respondents. Proceed to row "Percentages near 30" in the table and then to the column headed, "1,000." The figure in this cell is four, which means that at the 95% confidence level, the 33% result obtained in the sample is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus four points.

PHI DELTA KAPPA/GALLUP POLL

The Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup polls are modified probability samples of adults, 18 years of age and older, living in the United States. The 1996 sample was comprised of 1,329 adults; interviewing took place May 2-22, 1996. The 1997 sample was comprised of 1,517 adults; interviewing took place June 3-22, 1997. The 1998 sample was comprised of 1,151 adults; interviewing took place June 5-23, 1998. The 1999 sample was comprised of 1,103 adults; interviewing took place May 18-June 11, 1999. The 2000 sample was comprised of 1,093 adults; interviewing took place June 5-29, 2000. The data collection design employed the Gallup Organization's standard national telephone sample, i.e., an unclustered, directory-assisted, random-digit telephone sample, based on a proportionate stratified sampling design. For further information on the survey sampling procedures see Lowell C. Rose and Alec M. Gallup, "The 32nd Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 2000), pp. 57, 58.

HARRIS POLLS

Harris Poll surveys are based on a national sample of the civilian population of the continental United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not represented in the sample, nor are those

in prisons, hospitals, or religious and educational institutions. The sample is based on census information on the population of each State in the country, and on the population living in standard metropolitan areas and in the rest of the country. These population figures are updated by intercensal estimates produced annually by the U.S. Census Bureau, and sample locations are selected biennially to reflect changes in the country's demographic profile.

National samples are stratified in two dimensions--geographic region and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) residence. Stratification insures that the samples will reflect, within 1%, the actual proportions of those living in the country in different regions and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) areas. Within each stratum the selection of the ultimate sampling unit is achieved through a series of steps, a process that is technically called multi-stage unclustered sampling. Each sampling unit yields one interview. First States, then counties, and then minor civil divisions (cities, towns, townships) are selected with probability proportional to census estimates of their respective household populations.

The Harris Poll survey has four of these national samples, and they are used in rotation from study to study. The specific sample locations in one study generally are adjacent to those used in the next study. For most surveys covering the entire country, more than one national sample may be employed. Harris Poll surveys of nationwide samples usually include approximately 1,250 respondents.

All interviews prior to 1978 were conducted in person, in the homes of respondents. At each household the respondent was chosen by means of a random selection pattern, geared to the number of adults of each sex who live in the household. Interviews lasted approximately 1 hour. Almost all interviews conducted as of 1978 have been telephone interviews. Respondents are selected on the basis of random digit dialing. When the completed interviews are received in New York, a subsample of the respondents are re-contacted to verify that the data have been accurately recorded. Questionnaires are edited and coded in the New York office. The Harris sampling procedure is designed to produce a national cross-section that accurately reflects the actual population of the country 18 years of age and older living in private households. This means that the results of a survey among a national sample can be projected as representative of the country's civilian population 18 years of age and older.

Harris Poll survey national results are reported for the East, Midwest, South, and

West regions of the country, defined as follows:

East--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia;

Midwest--North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio;

South--Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West--Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico.

Sampling error

The results of the surveys are subject to sampling error, i.e., the difference between the results obtained from the sample and those that would be obtained by surveying the entire population. The size of a possible sampling error varies to some extent with the size of the sample and with the percentage giving a particular answer. The following table sets forth the range of error in samples of different sizes and at different percentages of response.

For example, if the response for a sample size of 1,200 is 30%, in 95 cases out of 100 the response in the population will be between 27% and 33%. This error accounts only for sampling error. Survey research also is susceptible to other errors, such as data handling and interview recording.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95% confidence level

Re- sponse percent	Sample size					
	1,600	1,200	900	500	250	100
10(90)	2	2	2	3	5	7
20(80)	2	3	3	4	6	10
30(70)	3	3	4	5	7	11
40(60)	3	3	4	5	7	12
50	3	3	4	5	8	12

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) maintains a national probability sample. The General Social Surveys (GSS) are interviews administered to the NORC national samples using a standard questionnaire. They have been conducted during February, March, and April from 1972 to 1978, 1980, 1982 to 1991, 1993, 1994, 1996, 1998, and 2000. There are a total of 40,933 completed interviews (1,613 in 1972; 1,504 in 1973; 1,484 in 1974; 1,490 in 1975; 1,499 in 1976; 1,530 in 1977; 1,532 in 1978;

1,468 in 1980; 1,506 and an oversample of 354 blacks in 1982; 1,599 in 1983; 1,473 in 1984; 1,534 in 1985; 1,470 in 1986; 1,466 and an oversample of 353 blacks in 1987; 1,481 in 1988; 1,537 in 1989; 1,372 in 1990; 1,517 in 1991; 1,606 in 1993; 2,992 in 1994; 2,904 in 1996; 2,832 in 1998; and 2,817 in 2000). Sampling frames are based on 1970 census information for surveys conducted in 1972-78, 1980, and 1982. For all interviews conducted from 1984-91, the national sampling frame was based on 1980 census information. A split sample transition design was used in the 1983 survey; one-half of the sample was drawn from the 1970 frame and one-half from the 1980 frame. Again in 1993, a split sample transition design was employed on the 1993 survey to measure the effect of switching from the 1980 sample frame to the 1990 sample frame. Half the sample was drawn from each frame. Beginning in 1994, the 1990 sample frame has been used. Since 1973, the median length of the interview has been about one and a half hours. This study employed standard field procedures for national surveys, including interviewer hiring and training by area supervisors in interviewing locations when necessary.

Each survey is an independently drawn sample of English-speaking persons 18 years of age and older, living in non-institutional arrangements within the United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not included in samples drawn from the 1970 sampling frame, but are represented in one-half of the 1983 surveys and all those conducted from 1984-2000. Block quota sampling was used in the 1972, 1973, and 1974 surveys and for half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys. Full probability sampling was employed in half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys and in all of the surveys conducted subsequent to 1976.

The sample is a multi-stage area probability sample to the block or segment level. At the block level, quota sampling is used with quotas based on sex, age, and employment status. The cost of the quota samples is substantially less than the cost of a full probability sample of the same size, but there is, of course, the chance of sample biases mainly due to not-at-homes, which are not controlled by the quotas. However, in order to reduce this bias, the interviewers are given instructions to canvass and interview only after 3:00 p.m. on weekdays or during the weekend or holidays. The first stage of sample selection includes selection of the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). The PSUs employed are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) or nonmetropolitan counties selected in NORC's Master Sample. These SMSAs and counties were stratified by region, age, and race before selection. The units of selection of the

second stage were block groups (BGs) and enumeration districts (EDs). These EDs and BGs were stratified according to race and income of the residents. The third stage of selection was that of blocks, which were selected with probabilities proportional to size. In places without block statistics, measures of size for the blocks were obtained by field counting. The average cluster size is five respondents per cluster.

The quotas call for approximately equal numbers of males and females with the exact proportion in each segment determined by the 1970 census tract data. For women, the additional requirement is imposed that there be the proper proportion of employed and unemployed females in the location. Again, these quotas are based on the 1970 census tract data. For males, the added requirement is that there be the proper proportion of males over and under age 35 in the location. Past experience suggests that, for most purposes, this quota sample of 1,500 could be considered as having about the same efficiency as a simple random sample of 1,000 cases.

The 1975 and 1976 studies were conducted with a traditional sample design, one-half full probability and one-half block quota. The sample was divided into two parts for several reasons: (1) to provide data for possibly interesting methodological comparisons; and (2) on the chance that there are some differences over time, that it would be possible to assign these differences to either shifts in sample designs, or changes in response patterns. Having allowed for the appearance of all items in the transitional sample design, the GSS then switched to a full probability sample beginning with the 1977 survey.

Rotation

Since its inception, the GSS has employed a *rotation design* under which most of its items appeared on two out of every three surveys. While this design proved to be useful for both monitoring change and augmenting the content of the GSS, it had the disadvantage of irregularly spacing the data and allowing gaps in the time series. This situation was particularly acute during 1978-82 because of the lack of funding for surveys in 1979 and 1981. At that juncture 4-year gaps regularly appeared in the data and 6-year lapses existed for bivariate correlations between items from different rotations. Even with annual surveys 2-year gaps and 3-year intervals for bivariate correlations occur. To reduce this imbalance in the time series and reduce the length of intervals, in 1988 the rotation, across-time design previously used was changed to a *split-ballot design*. Under this design rotations 1, 2, and 3 occur across random sub-samples within each

survey rather than across surveys (and years). Each sub-sample (known as ballots) consists of 1/3 of the sample. Permanent items are not affected by this switch. They continue to appear for all cases on all surveys. Rotating items now appear on all surveys and are asked of two-thirds of respondents on each survey. Over a 3-year cycle the same number of respondents are asked the "rotating" items as before (3,000), but instead of coming in two segments of 1,500 each from two surveys, they appear in three segments of 1,000 each from three surveys.

The 1993 GSS was the last survey conducted under this design. In 1994 two major innovations were introduced to the GSS.

First, the traditional core was substantially reduced to allow for the creation of mini-modules (i.e., blocks of about 15 minutes devoted to some combination of small- to medium-sized supplements). The mini-modules space provides greater flexibility to incorporate innovations and to include important items proposed by the social science community.

Second, a new biennial, split-sample design was used. The sample consists of two parallel sub-samples of approximately 1,500 cases each. The two sub-samples both contain the identical core. The A sample also contains a standard, topical module, the mini-modules, and an International Social Survey Program (ISSP) module (on women, work, and the family). The B sample has a second topical module, mini-modules, and an ISSP module (on the environment). In effect, one can think of the A sample as representing a traditional GSS for 1994 and the B sample representing a traditional GSS for 1995. Rather than being fielded separately in two different years they are fielded together.

Beginning in 1996, and in subsequent even-numbered years, the same design described for 1994 was repeated. In addition, in 1994 only, a transitional design was utilized to calibrate any impact of deletions from the core.

Survey results are reported for four regional categories, with the States classified in the following way:

Northeast--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont;

North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin;

South--Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia,

Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **West**--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) is conducted biennially by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and monitors priority health risk behaviors among youth and adults. The 1999 national school-based survey, a component of the YRBSS, employed a three-stage cluster sample design to produce a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9 through 12. The first-stage sampling frame contained 1,270 primary sampling units (PSUs), consisting of large counties or groups of smaller, adjacent counties. From the 1,270 PSUs, 52 were selected from 16 strata formed on the basis of the degree of urbanization and the relative percentage of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students in the PSU. The PSUs were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. At the second sampling stage, 187 schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. To enable separate analysis of black and Hispanic students, schools with substantial numbers of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students were sampled at higher rates than all other schools. The third stage of sampling consisted of randomly selecting one or two intact classes of a required subject (e.g., English or social studies) from grades 9 through 12 at each chosen school. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the study. The school response rate was 77% and the student response rate was 86%, for an overall response rate of 66%. A total of 15,349 questionnaires were completed in 144 schools.

A weighting factor was applied to each student record to adjust for nonresponse and for the varying probabilities of selection, including those resulting from the oversampling of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students. Numbers of students in racial/ethnic groups other than white (non-Hispanic), black (non-Hispanic), and Hispanic were too low for meaningful analysis. The weights were scaled so that the weighted count of students was equal to the total sample size and so that the weighted proportions of students in each grade matched national population proportions.

The data are representative of students in grades 9 through 12 in public and private

schools in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

ALTERNATIVE HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

The Alternative High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey (ALT-YRBS) was conducted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The ALT-YRBS is a component of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, described above. The 1998 ALT-YRBS is the first national survey measuring health-risk behaviors among students at alternative high schools. Alternative high schools serve students in grades 9 through 12 who are at high risk for failing or dropping out of regular high school or who have been expelled from regular high school because of illegal activity or behavior problems.

The 1998 ALT-YRBS used a three-stage cluster sample design to produce a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9 through 12 in the United States who attend alternative high schools. The target population consisted of 1,390 secondary schools in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. These schools included public, private, and Catholic schools that had designated themselves as alternative and: (a) contained at least one of the grades 9 through 12, (b) were not a school within another school, and (c) served students at risk for not graduating from regular high schools. Small schools, which make up less than 1% of the total enrollment of all alternative high schools, and vocational schools were excluded. The first-stage sampling frame included 121 primary sampling units (PSUs) consisting of groups of alternative high schools in close geographic proximity. From the 121 PSUs, 48 were selected without replacement, with probabilities proportional to school enrollment size and the relative percentage of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students in the PSU. For the second stage of sampling, 142 schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. To enable separate analysis of data for black and Hispanic students, schools with substantial numbers of black and Hispanic students were sampled at higher rates than all other schools. For the third stage of sampling, classes were randomly selected within each school, so that each student had an equal chance of being selected. A total of 8,918 students completed questionnaires in 115 schools. Of these schools, five (6% of students) served pregnant teenagers, 13 (8% of students) served adjudicated students, 17 (13% of students) served students with emotional or behavioral

problems, and 80 (74% of students) served multiple types of student populations. Thirteen (11% of students) of the 115 schools were residential facilities, one (1% of students) contained both residential and day treatment programs, and 101 (87% of students) were nonresidential.

The school response rate was 81%, and the student response rate was 81.9%, resulting in an overall response rate of 66.3%.

A weighting factor was applied to each student record to adjust for nonresponse and for varying probabilities of selection, including those resulting from the oversampling of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students. Numbers of students in other racial/ethnic groups were too low for meaningful analysis. The weights were scaled so that the weighted count of students was equal to the total sample size and the weighted proportions of students in each grade matched national population proportions for students at alternative high schools.

The data are representative of students in grades 9 through 12 in public and private alternative high schools in the 50 States and the District of Columbia that serve students who are at high risk for failing or dropping out of regular high school and students who have been removed from their regular high school because of drug use, violence, or other illegal activity or behavioral problems.

Appendix 5

Monitoring the Future Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1995* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1997), pp. 2-11, 13, 14; Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-2000*, Volumes I and II (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming); and information provided by the Monitoring the Future Project. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The research design involves annual data collections from high school seniors during the spring of each year, beginning with the class of 1975. Each data collection takes place in approximately 130 public and private high schools selected to provide an accurate cross-section of high school seniors throughout the coterminous United States.

Since 1986, the results of a followup survey of those young adults 1 to 10 years beyond high school have been presented. These results should accurately characterize approximately 85% of the young adults in the class cohorts 1 to 10 years beyond high school who are high school graduates. The high school dropout segment, missing from the senior year surveys, also is missing from the followup segments.

Also, since 1980, the results of followup surveys of those high school students who have continued on to college have been presented. The college sample is limited to the most typical one for college attendance: 1 to 4 years past high school, which corresponds to the modal ages of 19 to 22 years old. This age category should encompass approximately 70% to 75% of all students enrolled in college full-time.

Sampling procedures

The procedure for securing a nationwide sample of high school seniors is a multi-stage one. Stage 1 is the selection of particular geographic areas, Stage 2 is the selection of one or more high schools in each area, and Stage 3 is the selection of seniors within each high school.

Stage 1: Geographic areas. The geographic areas used in this study are the primary sampling units (PSUs) developed by the Sampling Section of the Survey Research Center (SRC) for use in the Center's nationwide interview studies. These consist of 74 primary areas throughout the coterminous United States--including the 12 largest metropolitan areas, which contain about 30% of the Nation's population. Of the 62 other primary areas, 10 are in the Northeast, 18 in the North Central area, 24 in the South, and 10 in the West. Because these same PSUs are used for personal interview studies by the SRC, local field representatives can be assigned to administer the data collections in practically all schools.

Stage 2: Schools. In the major metropolitan areas more than one high school is often included in the sampling design; in most other sampling areas a single high school is sampled. In all cases, the selections of high schools are made such that the probability of drawing a school is proportionate to the size of its senior class. The larger the senior class (according to recent records), the higher the selection probability assigned to the high school. When a sampled school is unwilling to participate, a replacement school as similar to it as possible is selected from the same geographic area.

Stage 3: Students. Within each selected school, up to about 400 seniors may be included in the data collection. In schools with fewer than 400 seniors, the usual procedure is to include all of them in the data collection. In larger schools, a subset of seniors is selected either by randomly sampling classrooms or by some other random method that is convenient for the school and judged to be unbiased. Sample weights are assigned to each respondent so as to take account of variations in the sizes of samples from one school to another, as well as the (smaller) variations in selection probabilities occurring at the earlier stages of sampling.

The three-stage sampling procedure described above yielded the number of participating schools and students indicated in Table 1.

One limitation in the design is that it does not include in the target population those young men and women who drop out of high school before graduation (or before the last few months of the senior year, to be more precise). This excludes a relatively small proportion of each age cohort--between 15% and 20%. This is not an unimportant segment, since certain behaviors such as illicit drug use and delinquency tend to be higher than average in this group. However, the addition of a representative sample of dropouts would increase the cost of the present research enormously, because of

their dispersion and generally higher level of resistance to being located and interviewed.

For the purposes of estimating characteristics of the entire age group, the omission of high school dropouts does introduce certain biases; however, their small proportion sets outer limits on the bias. For the purposes of estimating changes from one cohort of high school seniors to another, the omission of dropouts represents a problem only if different cohorts have considerably different proportions who drop out. The Source has no reason to expect dramatic changes in those rates for the foreseeable future, and recently published government statistics indicate a great deal of stability in dropout rates since 1970.

Some may use the high school data to draw conclusions about changes for the entire age group. While the Source does not encourage such extrapolation, the Source suspects that the conclusions reached often would be valid, since over 80% of the age group is in the surveyed segment of the population and the Source expects that changes among those not in school are very likely to parallel the changes among those who are. Nevertheless, for purposes of characterizing the entire age group, the Source urges the user to compare the results from the present monitoring system with those from other data collection systems using different methods, such as household interviews.

One other important feature of the base-year sampling procedures should be noted. All schools (except for half of the initial 1975 sample) are asked to participate in two data collections, thereby permitting replacement of half of the total sample of schools each year. One motivation for requesting that schools participate for 2 years is administrative efficiency; it is a costly and time-consuming procedure to secure the cooperation of schools, and a 2-year period of participation cuts down that effort substantially. Another important advantage is that whenever an appreciable shift in scores from one graduating class to the next is observed, it is possible to compare whether the shift might be attributable to some differences in the newly sampled schools. This is done simply by repeating the analysis using only the 60 or so schools that participated both years. Thus far, the half-sample approach has worked quite well; and examination of drug prevalence data from the "matched half-samples" shows that the half samples of repeat schools yielded drug prevalence trends that were virtually identical to trends based on all schools.

Questionnaire administration

Questionnaire administration in each school is carried out by the local SRC representatives and their assistants, following standardized procedures detailed in a project instruction manual. The questionnaires are administered in classrooms during normal class periods whenever possible, although circumstances in some schools require the use of larger group administrations. Teachers are not asked to do anything more than introduce the SRC staff members and (in most cases) remain in the classroom to help guarantee an orderly atmosphere for the survey. Teachers are urged to avoid walking around the room, so that students may feel free to write their answers without fear of being observed.

The actual process of completing the questionnaires is quite straightforward. Respondents are given sharpened pencils and asked to use them because the questionnaires are designed for automatic scanning. Most respondents can finish within a 45-minute class period; for those who cannot, an effort is made to provide a few minutes of additional time.

Content areas and questionnaire design

Drug use and related attitudes are the topics that receive the most extensive coverage in the Monitoring the Future Project; but the questionnaires also deal with a wide range of other subject areas, including attitudes about government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans, as well as a variety of background and demographic factors. The list below provides an outline of the 20 general subject areas into which all items are categorized. Given this breadth of content, the study is not presented to respondents as a "drug use study," nor do they tend to view it as such.

Measurement content areas

A. Drugs. Drug use and related attitudes and beliefs, drug availability and exposure, surrounding conditions and social meanings of drug use. Views of significant others regarding drugs.

B. Education. Educational lifestyle, values, experiences, and environments.

C. Work and leisure. Vocational values, meaning of work and leisure, work and leisure activities, preferences regarding occupational characteristics and type of work setting.

D. Sex roles and family. Values, attitudes, and expectations about marriage, family structure, sex roles, and sex discrimination.

E. Population concerns. Values and attitudes about overpopulation and birth control.

F. Conservation, materialism, equity, etc. Values, attitudes, and expectations related to conservation, pollution, materialism, equity, and the sharing of resources. Preferences regarding type of dwelling and urbanicity.

G. Religion. Religious affiliation, practices, and views.

H. Politics. Political affiliation, activities, and views.

I. Social change. Values, attitudes, and expectations about social change.

J. Social problems. Concern with various social problems facing the Nation and the world.

K. Major social institutions. Confidence in and commitment to various major social institutions (business, unions, branches of government, press, organized religion, military, etc.).

L. Military. Views about the armed services and the use of military force. Personal plans for military service.

M. Interpersonal relationships. Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of cross-age and peer relationships. Interpersonal conflict.

N. Race relations. Attitudes toward and experiences with other racial groups.

O. Concern for others. Concern for others; voluntary and charitable activities.

P. Happiness. Happiness and life satisfaction, overall and in specific life domains.

Q. Other personality variables. Attitudes about self (including self-esteem), locus of control, loneliness, risk-taking, trust in others, importance placed on various life goals, counter-culture orientation, hostility.

R. Background. Demographic and family background characteristics, living arrangements.

S. Deviant behavior and victimization. Delinquent behaviors, driving violations and accidents (including those under the influence of drugs), victimization experiences.

T. Health. Health habits, somatic symptoms, medical treatments.

Because many questions are needed to cover all of these topic areas, much of the questionnaire content was divided into five different questionnaire forms in 1976-88 and six different questionnaire forms for 1989 and beyond, which are distributed to participants in an ordered sequence that produces virtually identical subsamples. About one-third of each questionnaire form consists of key or "core" variables that are common to all forms. All demographic variables and some measures of drug use are included in this "core" set of measures. This use of the full sample for drug and demographic measures provides a more accurate estimation on these dimensions and also makes it possible to link them statistically to all of the other measures that are included in a single form only.

Representativeness and validity

The samples for this study are intended to be representative of high school seniors throughout the 48 coterminous States. As previously mentioned, this definition of the sample excludes one important portion of the age cohort: those who have dropped out of high school before nearing the end of the senior year. But given the aim of representing high school seniors, it is useful to consider the extent to which the obtained samples of schools and students are likely to be representative of all seniors and the degree to which the data obtained are likely to be valid.

There are at least four ways in which survey data of this sort might fall short of being fully accurate. First, some sampled schools refuse to participate, which could introduce some bias. Second, the failure to obtain questionnaire data from 100% of the students sampled in participating schools would also introduce bias. Third, the answers provided by participating students are open to both conscious and unconscious distortions, which could reduce validity. Finally, limitations in sample size and/or design could place limits on the accuracy of estimates.

School participation

As noted in the description of the sampling design, schools are invited to participate in the study for a 2-year period. With very few exceptions, each school that has participated for one data collection has agreed to participate for a second. Thus far, approximately 65% of the schools initially invited to participate have agreed to do so each year; for each school refusal, a similar school (in terms of size, geographic area, urbanicity, etc.) was recruited as a replacement.

The selection of replacement schools almost entirely removes problems of bias in region, urbanicity, and the like that might result from certain schools refusing to participate. Other potential biases are more subtle, however. For example, if it turned out that most schools with "drug problems" refused to participate, that could seriously bias the drug estimates derived from the sample. And if any other single factor was dominant in most refusals, that also might suggest a source of serious bias. In fact, however, the reason for schools' refusals to participate are varied and largely a function of happenstance events of the particular year. Thus, there is a fair amount of confidence that school refusals have not seriously biased the surveys.

Student participation

Completed questionnaires are obtained from approximately 83% of all students sampled. The single most important reason that students are missed is that they are absent from class at the time of data collection, and in most cases it is not workable to schedule a special followup data collection for them.

In addition to absenteeism, student nonparticipation occurs because of schedule conflicts with school trips and other activities that tend to be more frequent than usual during the final months of the senior year. Of course, some students refuse to complete or turn in a questionnaire. However, the SRC representatives in the field estimate this proportion to be only about 1%.

Research design for the surveys of lower grades

Beginning in 1991 the study was expanded to include nationally representative samples of eighth and tenth grade students. In general, the procedures used for the annual surveys of eighth and tenth grade students closely parallel those used for high school seniors, including the procedures for selecting schools and students, questionnaire administrations, and questionnaire formats. A major exception is that only two different questionnaire forms were used in 1991-96 and four forms were used beginning in 1997, rather than the six forms used with seniors. Identical forms are used for both eighth and tenth grades, and, for the most part, questionnaire content is drawn from the twelfth grade questionnaires. Thus, key demographic variables and measures of drug use and related attitudes and beliefs are generally identical for all three grades. Fewer questions about lifestyles and values are included in these forms than in the twelfth grade forms, in part because it is believed that many of these attitudes are more likely to be formed by twelfth grade, and therefore are best monitored there. For the national survey of eighth graders,

approximately 160 schools are sampled, and approximately 17,000 to 19,000 students are surveyed. For the tenth graders, approximately 130 schools are sampled, and approximately 15,000 students are surveyed. (See Table 2.)

Research design for the followup surveys after high school

Beginning with the graduating class of 1976, each class is followed up and surveyed each year after high school for seven followup data collections. From the approximately 15,000 to 17,000 seniors originally participating in a given class, a representative sample of 2,400 individuals was chosen for followup. In order to ensure sufficient numbers of drug users in the followup surveys, those fitting certain criteria of current drug use (that is, those reporting 20 or more uses of marijuana or use of any of the other illicit drugs in the previous 30 days) were selected with higher probability (by a factor of 3.0) than the remaining seniors. Differential weighting is used in all followup analyses to compensate for the differential sampling probabilities.

The 2,400 selected respondents from each class were randomly assigned to one of two matching groups of 1,200 each; one group was surveyed on even-numbered calendar years, while the other group was surveyed on odd-numbered years. This biannual procedure was intended to reduce respondent burden.

Followup procedures

Using information provided by respondents at the time of the senior survey (name, address, phone number, and the name and address of someone who would always know how to reach them), students selected for the panels were contacted by mail. Newsletters were sent each year, and name and address corrections were requested. Questionnaires were sent by certified mail in the spring of each year. A check for \$5.00 made out to the respondent was attached to the front. Beginning with the class of 1992, the followup checks have been raised to \$10.00 to compensate for the effects of inflation over the life of the study. Reminder letters and post cards went out at fixed intervals thereafter and finally, those not responding received a prompting phone call from the Survey Research Center's phone interviewing facility in Ann Arbor, MI. If requested, a second copy of the questionnaire was sent.

Panel retention rates

To date, the panel retention rates have remained quite high. In the first followup

after high school, about 80% of the original panel returned questionnaires. The retention rate decreases ordinally with time; however, the 2000 panel retention from the class of 1986--the oldest of the panels, now age 32 (14 years past their first data collection in high school)--is 53%.

Since attrition is to a modest degree associated with drug use, corrections to the prevalence estimates are presented for the followup panels. These raise the prevalence estimates from what they would be uncorrected, but only slightly. It is believed that the resulting estimates are the most accurate obtainable, but still low for the age group as a whole due to the omission of dropouts and absentees from the population covered by the original panels.

Validity of self-report data

Survey measures of delinquency and drug use depend upon respondents reporting what are, in many cases, illegal acts. Thus, a critical question is whether such self-reports are likely to be valid. Like most studies dealing with these areas, there is no direct, objective validation of the present measures; however, the considerable amount of inferential evidence that exists strongly suggests that the self-report questions produce largely valid data. A number of factors suggest a reasonable amount of confidence about the validity of the responses to what are presumably among the most sensitive questions in the study: a low nonresponse on the drug question, a large proportion admitting to some illicit drug use, the consistency of findings across several years of the present study, strong evidence of construct validity (based on relationships observed between variables), a close match between these data and the findings from other studies using other methods, and the findings from several methodological studies that have used objective validation methods.

Accuracy of the sample

A sample survey never can provide the same level of accuracy as would be obtained if the entire target population were to participate in the survey--in the case of the present study, about 2.8 million seniors per year. But perfect accuracy of this sort would be extremely expensive and certainly not worthwhile considering the fact that a high level of accuracy can be provided by a carefully designed probability sample. The accuracy of the sample in this study is affected both by the size of the student sample and by the number of schools in which they are clustered. Virtually all estimates based on the total sample have confidence intervals of plus or minus 1.5

percentage points or smaller--sometimes considerably smaller.

Interpreting racial differences

Data are given for the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population--those who identify themselves as white or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as black or African-American. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories (American Indians, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, or other Latin Americans) since each of these groups comprises a small percentage of the sample in any given year, which means that their small Ns (in combination with their clustered groupings in a limited number of schools) would yield estimates that would be too unreliable. In fact, even blacks--who constitute approximately 12% of each year's sample--are represented by only 350 to 425 respondents per year on any single questionnaire form. Further, because the sample is a stratified clustered sample, it yields less accuracy than would be yielded by a pure random sample of equal size. Therefore, because of the limited number of cases, the margin of sampling error around any statistic describing blacks is larger than for most other subgroups described in this survey.

There are factors in addition to unreliability, however, that could be misleading in the interpretation of racial differences. Given the importance that has been placed on various racial differences reported in the social science literature, the reader is cautioned to consider the various factors that could account for differences. These factors fall into three categories: differential representation in the sample, differential response tendencies, and the confounding of race with a number of other background and demographic characteristics.

Differential representation--A smaller segment of the black population than of the white population of high school age is represented by the data contained here. Insofar as any characteristic is associated with being a school dropout or absentee, it is likely to be somewhat disproportionately underrepresented among blacks in the sample.

Differential response tendencies--In examining the full range of variables, certain racial differences in response tendencies were noted. First, the tendency to state agreement in response to agree-disagree questions is generally somewhat greater among blacks than among whites.

There also is a somewhat greater than average tendency for black respondents to select extreme answer categories on

attitudinal scales. For example, even if the same proportion of blacks as whites felt positively (or negatively) about some subject, fewer whites are likely to say they feel very positively (or very negatively). In the process of interpreting racial differences, the reader should be aware that differences in responses to particular questions may be related to these more general tendencies.

A somewhat separate issue in response tendency is a respondent's willingness to answer particular questions. An exaggerated missing data rate for black males on the set of questions dealing with the respondent's own use of illicit drugs has been observed. Clearly, a respondent's willingness to be candid on such questions depends on his or her trust of the research process and of the researchers themselves. The reader is advised to check for exceptional levels of missing data when making comparisons on any variable in which candor is likely to be reduced by lower system trust. One bit of additional evidence related to trust in the research process is that higher proportions of blacks than whites indicated that if they had used marijuana or heroin they would not have been willing to report it in the survey.

Covariance with other factors--Some characteristics such as race are highly confounded (correlated) with other variables--variables that may in fact explain some observed racial differences. Put another way, at the aggregate level one might observe a considerable racial difference on some characteristic, but once one controls for certain background characteristics such as socioeconomic level or region of the country--that is, comparing the black respondents with whites who come from similar backgrounds--there may be no racial difference at all.

Definitions of terms

Drug types--Definitions or identifiers used in survey forms include:

Marijuana--pot, grass or hashish;
Other psychedelics--mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, PCP;
Amphetamines--uppers, pep pills, bennies, speed;
Quaaludes--quads, methaqualone;
Barbiturates--downers, goofballs, reds, yellows;
Heroin--smack, horse;
Other narcotics--methadone, opium, codeine, paregoric;
Inhalants--glue, aerosols, laughing gas;
Tranquilizers--Librium, Valium, Miltown.

Beginning with the 1979 survey, amyl and butyl nitrites were considered "other inhalants" for questions on one alternate survey form (N=one-fifth of total sample size in 1979-88 and N is one-sixth of total sample size in 1989-2000). This change was made

because not all users of this subclass of inhalants were reporting themselves as inhalant users. Hallucinogen use had been similarly underestimated because some users of the hallucinogenic drug PCP do not report themselves as users of hallucinogens--even though PCP was included as an example of a hallucinogenic drug in earlier surveys and on other questions. The alternate questionnaire form contained a special set of questions about PCP that provided other street names for it (e.g., angel dust). As a result of these definition changes, since 1979 data for drug use in these two drug classes have been adjusted for underreporting. For more information, see the Source.

Four-year college plans--Percentage distributions are given separately for (1) respondents who indicate that they "definitely will" or "probably will" graduate from a four-year college program and (2) those who say that they "definitely won't" or "probably won't" graduate from a four-year college program. Respondents not responding are omitted from both columns. A number of those who do not expect to complete a four-year college program do expect to get some post-secondary education.

Illicit drug use: Lifetime--Percentage distributions are given separately for five mutually exclusive subgroups differentiated by their degree of involvement with illicit drugs. Eligibility for each category is defined below.

None--This column contains data from respondents who indicated that they had not used marijuana at any time and did not report use of any of the following illicit drugs in their lifetime: LSD, other psychedelics, cocaine, amphetamines, tranquilizers, methaqualone, barbiturates, heroin, or other narcotics.

Marijuana only--This column contains data from other respondents who indicated that they had used marijuana (or hashish) but had never used any of the other illicit drugs listed above.

Few pills--This column contains data from respondents who indicated having used one or more of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions and who had not used heroin at all.

More pills--This column contains data from respondents who had used any of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) on three or more occasions but who had never used heroin.

Any heroin--This column contains data from respondents who indicated having used heroin on one or more occasions in their lifetime.

Race--Percentage distributions are given separately for those describing

themselves as "white or Caucasian" and "black or African-American." Comparable data for the other racial or ethnic groups (Mexican Americans, Asian Americans, American Indians, etc.) are not shown because of the low number of cases in each group.

Region--Percentage distributions are given separately for respondents living in each of four mutually exclusive regions of the country. The regional classifications are based on U.S. Census Bureau categories and are defined as follows:

Northeast--Census classifications of New England and Middle Atlantic States; includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

North Central--Census classifications of East North Central and West North Central States; includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

South--Census classifications of South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central States; includes Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

West--Census classifications of Mountain and Pacific States; includes Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Sex--Percentage distributions are given separately for males and females. Respondents with missing data on the question asking the respondent's sex are omitted from both groupings.

Weighted number of cases (N)--The number of cases is stated in terms of the weighted number of respondents rather than the actual number, since all percentages have been calculated using weighted cases. The actual number of respondents is about 15% higher than the weighted number for data collected in 1975, 1976, and 1977. For data collected in 1978 or later, the actual number of respondents is roughly equal to the weighted number. Weighting is used to improve the accuracy of estimates by correcting for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedures. Table 3 presents the number of weighted cases for each subgroup of the high school seniors samples.

Table 1. Sample sizes and student response rates for high school seniors

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number of public schools	113	111	114	117	120	121	119	120	118	125	124	124	116
Number of private schools	19	22	23	19	18	18	20	24	21	21	20	19	18
Total number of schools	132	133	137	136	138	139	139	144	139	146	144	143	134
Actual number of participating students ^a	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,763	15,929	15,876	14,824	15,963	15,780	14,056	13,286
Student response rate (percent) ^b	83	86	86	83	84	84	84	84	83	83	82	83	83

^aSample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

^bThe student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample (both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based on listings provided by schools. Because such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.

Table 2. Sample sizes and student response rates for eighth and tenth grades

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<u>Tenth grade</u>										
Number of public schools	107	106	111	116	117	113	113	110	117	121
Number of private schools	14	19	17	14	22	20	18	19	23	24
Total number of schools	121	125	128	130	139	133	131	129	140	145
Total number of participating students ^a	14,996	14,997	15,516	16,080	17,285	15,873	15,778	15,419	13,885	14,576
Student response rate (percent) ^b	87	88	86	88	87	87	86	87	85	86
<u>Eighth grade</u>										
Number of public schools	131	133	126	116	118	122	125	122	120	125
Number of private schools	31	26	30	34	34	30	27	27	30	31
Total number of schools	162	159	156	150	152	152	152	149	150	156
Total number of participating students ^a	17,844	19,015	18,820	17,708	17,929	18,368	19,066	18,667	17,287	17,311
Student response rate (percent) ^b	90	90	90	89	89	91	89	88	87	89

^aSample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

^bThe student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample (both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based on listings provided by schools. Because such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.

Table 3. Weighted sample sizes in subgroups for high school seniors

	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	Class of 1996	Class of 1997	Class of 1998	Class of 1999	Class of 2000
Total sample	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,251	15,389	15,876	14,824	15,963	15,780	14,056	13,286
<u>Sex</u>													
Male	7,861	8,156	7,862	7,617	7,582	7,582	6,918	7,293	6,806	7,269	7,286	6,485	5,991
Female	8,342	8,471	7,241	7,277	8,053	8,053	7,957	7,891	7,261	7,793	7,618	6,804	6,492
<u>Race</u>													
White	12,051	12,250	11,410	10,754	11,029	11,029	10,656	11,012	9,890	10,210	10,280	9,499	8,447
Black	2,063	2,038	1,614	1,757	2,244	2,244	1,671	1,693	1,719	2,001	1,885	1,692	1,707
<u>Region</u>													
Northeast	3,348	3,305	3,358	2,862	2,887	2,887	2,695	2,881	3,122	3,405	2,952	2,572	2,616
North Central	4,435	4,589	4,284	4,089	4,529	4,529	4,031	4,380	3,878	4,249	3,948	3,668	3,252
South	5,753	6,255	5,262	5,330	5,787	5,787	5,636	5,593	5,345	5,469	5,928	5,108	4,687
West	3,260	2,992	2,773	3,202	3,048	3,048	3,027	3,022	2,479	2,839	2,952	2,708	2,732
<u>College plans</u>													
Complete 4 years	10,774	11,108	10,245	10,402	11,339	11,339	11,064	11,396	10,954	11,226	11,260	10,344	9,471
None or under 4 years	4,822	4,889	4,332	4,089	3,813	3,813	3,424	3,351	2,746	3,342	3,157	2,848	2,654
<u>Illicit drug use</u>													
None	7,606	8,253	8,006	8,464	9,441	9,441	8,395	7,996	7,101	7,054	7,024	6,206	5,917
Marijuana only	3,605	3,374	2,901	2,657	2,523	2,523	2,854	3,255	3,254	3,835	3,818	3,483	3,210
Few pills	2,133	2,057	1,872	1,742	1,757	1,757	1,736	1,756	1,654	1,708	1,710	1,467	1,348
More pills	2,896	2,889	2,380	2,128	1,974	1,974	2,221	2,247	2,149	2,532	2,443	2,252	2,056
Any heroin	186	222	194	141	199	199	171	250	263	320	301	283	316

Note: Data for 1988 are based on five questionnaire forms; Ns for one-form questions are approximately one-fifth of the total sample N. Data for 1989-2000 are based on six questionnaire forms; Ns for one-form questions are approximately one-sixth of the total sample N.

Appendix 6

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse Survey methodology

Note: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1998** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), pp. 1-13; and **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1998** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000), pp. 7-13, Appendices A, B, D, E. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) is an ongoing series of annual national surveys measuring the prevalence of drug, alcohol, and tobacco product use among the American household population age 12 and older. Estimates of drug use prevalence for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States are presented.

The NHSDA is based on a stratified, multistage area probability sample. A national probability sample of dwelling units was selected in 1998 from the same 115 primary sampling units (PSUs) used since 1988, plus 24 supplemental PSUs. PSUs are defined as counties or groups of counties, such as metropolitan areas. As did the 1991-97 NHSDAs, the 1998 sample design used a composite size measure methodology and a specially designed within-dwelling unit selection procedure to meet specified precision constraints for subgroups defined by age, race, and ethnicity. The sample design oversampled blacks, Hispanics, and young people to improve the accuracy of estimates for those populations. Sampling involved several selection stages: the selection of PSUs (e.g., counties), subareas (blocks or block groups) within these primary areas, sample dwelling units within subareas, age domains within sampled dwelling units, and eligible residents (if any) within the sampled age domains.

The target population included all civilian residents of households (including civilians residing on military installations) and noninstitutional group quarters (e.g.,

college dormitories, homeless shelters, rooming houses) 12 years of age and older. Persons excluded from the universe are military personnel on active duty, transient populations (such as homeless people who do not reside in shelters), and residents of institutional group quarters (e.g., jails, hospitals, etc.). Data collection was continuous over the calendar year with approximately one-fourth of the sample allocated to each quarter.

Survey data were collected through personal visits to each selected residence. Introductory letters were mailed to each residence, explaining the survey prior to the interviewer's visit. To reduce the number of required screenings, two selections per household were allowed. In each selected dwelling unit, a roster recording the age, race/ethnicity, gender, and marital status of all household members age 12 and older was completed. Two, one, or no household members were selected to be interviewed using a random sampling procedure, with selection probabilities based on the race/ethnicity of the head of household and the ages of household members. The procedure was designed to ensure adequate sample sizes for the four age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, and 35 or older) and the three racial/ethnic groups (Hispanic, black, and white). Selected individuals were then asked if they would complete a voluntary interview. NHSDA field representatives conducted the interviews using a paper and pencil questionnaire that included both interviewer-administered questions and self-administered answer sheets (for collection of sensitive information). All screening and interview responses are kept confidential.

In 1998, a total of 33,128 eligible dwelling unit members were selected for an interview; of these, a total of 25,500 interviews were completed. Response rates for screening and interviewing were 93% and 77%, respectively.

Age and race/ethnicity were the two primary correlates of drug use on which the samples were stratified. The sample design ensured adequate sample sizes for four age groups and three race/ethnicity groups. This oversampling allowed certain subgroups to be large enough to support estimation. Based on the respondents' self-classifications the race/ethnicity groups were classified as: (1) Hispanic in origin, regardless of race; (2) white, not of Hispanic origin; and (3) black, not of Hispanic origin. As defined, these groups are mutually exclusive. Those who did not identify themselves as Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, or non-Hispanic black were included in the category "other." This includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Pacific

Islanders, Asians, and other groups. Separate estimates are not provided for this category because the sample size is too small.

The NHSDA surveys have used basically the same multistage area probability sample design that has been employed since the 1988 survey. However, in some survey years, oversampling was used to meet specified precision constraints for certain subpopulations. The 1993 through 1998 NHSDAs oversampled Hispanics in areas of high Hispanic concentration to reduce survey costs. In addition, the 1993 through 1995 NHSDAs oversampled cigarette smokers ages 18 to 34.

Beginning with the 1997 study, data from a special supplemental sample were collected beginning with the second quarter of data collection. This supplemental sample was designed to increase the number of respondents who reside in California and Arizona in order to measure the impact of voter initiatives to legalize certain drugs for medical purposes. In 1998, of the 25,500 interviews completed, 4,903 interviews were conducted in California and 3,869 were conducted in Arizona. The final sample weights for NHSDA respondents were appropriately adjusted to account for this supplemental sample, thereby eliminating any potential bias in estimates that might otherwise exist.

A revised questionnaire and editing procedure were introduced beginning with the 1994 NHSDA. Data for 1994 through 1998 presented in SOURCEBOOK are based on the new questionnaire; data for years prior to 1994 presented in SOURCEBOOK have been adjusted by the Source in order to facilitate trend presentations (see discussion on next page).

In addition, beginning in 1991, the survey differs from previous years in two ways: Alaska and Hawaii were included in the sample and some individuals living in group quarters (e.g., civilians living on military installations, individuals living in college dormitories, rooming houses, and homeless shelters) were included.

Development of weights

An analysis weight was calculated for each completed interview to reflect selection probabilities and to compensate for nonresponse and undercoverage. Poststratification adjustments are made to force the respondent weight totals to equal U.S. Census Bureau projections for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population according to age group, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Each weight can be viewed as the number of U.S. population members that the responding sample member represents.

Table 1. 1998 NHSDA sample size and U.S. population represented, by demographic characteristics

	1998	
	Sample	Population
Total	25,500	218,444,761
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	11,261	105,197,605
Female	14,239	113,247,156
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>		
White	11,709	161,991,470
Black	5,815	24,775,260
Hispanic	6,795	22,342,431
Other	1,181	9,335,601
<u>Age</u>		
12 to 17	6,778	22,740,443
18 to 25	7,318	27,965,867
26 to 34	4,537	34,602,931
35 years and older	6,867	133,135,519
<u>Region</u>		
Northeast	3,121	42,354,805
North Central	3,680	51,140,084
South	8,504	77,329,477
West	10,195	47,620,394

Note: Sample size is the unweighted number of respondents in the 1998 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. These 1998 population projections are based on the 1990 U.S. Census Bureau counts.

Adjusting for nonresponse through imputation

The prevalence estimates are based on the total sample or all cases in a subgroup, including some cases for which missing data for some recency-of-use and frequency-of-use variables were replaced with logically or statistically imputed (replaced) values. Prior to determining the completeness of a case, an editing procedure is implemented to check for inconsistencies and to determine if missing information is retrievable by using other information in the questionnaire. Logical imputation also is employed to replace other inconsistent, missing, or invalid data. Determination of completeness of a case is then made. To be classified as a minimally complete interview, and therefore included in the database, data on the recency of use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine had to have been provided by the respondent or logically imputed from other answers supplied by the respondent.

For some key variables that still had missing values after the application of logical imputation, statistical imputation was used to replace the missing responses with appropriate valid response

codes. Data still missing for recency-of-use questions (for drugs other than alcohol, cocaine, and marijuana) were statistically imputed using a technique known as "hot deck imputation." The first step in this procedure involves sorting the data file progressively using data on recency-of-use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine; age; sex; Hispanic origin; race; and a State indicator variable. The hot deck imputation procedure replaces a missing item on a particular record by the last encountered nonmissing response for that item (from the previous record) on the sorted database. This procedure is appropriate for recency-of-use and demographic variables because the level of item nonresponse is low. Missing data for personal and family income items and the frequency-of-use-in-the-past-12-months for alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine are statistically imputed using a logistic model based method of imputation. The potential for bias due to item nonresponse or imputation is minimal because item nonresponse is less than 2% for drug use recency questions.

Sampling error and confidence intervals

In the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, as in every sample survey, there is some degree of statistical uncertainty or error. The estimates provided are subject to uncertainties of two types: nonsampling and sampling errors. Some sources of nonsampling error are recording and coding errors, nonresponse, computer processing errors, differences in respondents' interpretations of questions, and purposely false answers. Nonsampling errors cannot be quantified, however, rigorous attempts are made to minimize their occurrence through pretesting, interviewer training and evaluation, interview verification, coder training, coding verification, and other quality control measures.

Sampling errors denote the random fluctuations that occur in estimates when a sample of the population is drawn rather than conducting a complete census. Different samples drawn using the same procedures from the same population would be expected to result in different estimates. Many of these observed estimates would differ to some degree from the "true" population value and these differences are due to sampling error. The variance of an estimate is the measure of this type of error.

Regions

North Central--Includes the East North Central States--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; and the West North Central States--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Northeast--Includes the New England States--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; and the Middle Atlantic States--New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

South--Includes the South Atlantic States--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; the East South Central States--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; and the West South Central States--Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma.

West--Includes the Mountain States--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and the Pacific States--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Adjustment procedures for trend data

Beginning in 1994, the NHSDA began using an improved questionnaire and estimation procedure based on a series of studies and consultations with drug survey experts and data users. When the new questionnaire was introduced in 1994, a supplemental sample was selected for use with the old methodology (i.e., a questionnaire identical to previous years). This provided the capability to assess the impact of the new questionnaire and to measure the effects of the change in methodology. Because this new methodology produces estimates that are not directly comparable to previous estimates, the 1985-93 NHSDA estimates presented in tables 3.89-3.91 and 3.95 were adjusted to account for the new methodology that was implemented in 1994. The substance use prevalence estimates, for nearly all of the substances presented, were adjusted using a simple ratio correction factor. The simple ratio correction factor measured the effect of the new methodology, relative to the old methodology, using data from the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs. For the remaining substances, the prevalence estimates were adjusted by using a model-based method. Similar to the ratio adjustment, this method of adjusting previous estimates models the combined effect of all measurement error differences between the new and old methodologies.

Appendix 7

National Crime Victimization Survey

Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001]; and information provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) collects data from residents living throughout the United States, including persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, were not included in the survey. Similarly, U.S. citizens residing abroad and foreign visitors to this country were excluded. With these exceptions, individuals age 12 and older living in units selected for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Data collection

Each housing unit selected for the NCVS remains in the sample for 3 years, with each of seven interviews taking place at 6-month intervals. An NCVS interviewer's first contact with a housing unit selected for the survey is in person. The interviewer may then conduct subsequent contacts by telephone.

To elicit more accurate reporting of incidents, the NCVS uses the self-respondent method which calls for the direct interviewing of each person 12 years and older in the household. An exception is made to use proxy interviewing instead of direct interviewing for the following three cases: 12- and 13-year-old persons when a knowledgeable household member insists they not be interviewed directly, incapacitated persons, and individuals absent from the household during the entire field-interviewing period. In the case of temporarily absent household members and persons who are physically or mentally

incapable of granting interviews, interviewers may accept other household members as proxy respondents, and in certain situations non-household members may provide information for incapacitated persons.

Some interviews in the 1999 sample were assigned to Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI), a data collection method that involves interviewing from centralized facilities and using a computerized instrument. In the CATI-eligible part of the sample, all interviews are done by telephone whenever possible, except for the first interview, which is primarily conducted in person. The telephone interviews are conducted by CATI facilities in Hagerstown, MD and Tucson, AZ.

Sample design and size

Survey estimates are derived from a stratified, multi-stage cluster sample. The primary sampling units (PSUs) comprising the first stage of the sample were counties, groups of counties, or large metropolitan areas. Large PSUs were included in the sample automatically and are considered to be self-representing (SR) since all of them were selected. The remaining PSUs, called non-self-representing (NSR) because only a subset of them was selected, were combined into strata by grouping PSUs with similar geographic and demographic characteristics, as determined by the 1990 census.

The initial 1990 design consisted of 93 SR PSUs and 152 NSR strata, with one PSU per stratum selected with probability proportionate to population size. A sample reduction was done in October of 1996, reducing the number of NSR PSUs by 42. So, the current NCVS sample consists of 110 NSR PSUs. The NCVS sample design continued use of both 1980- and 1990-based samples through 1997. Beginning in 1998 only the 1990-based sample remains.

In the second stage of sampling, each selected stratification PSU is divided into four nonoverlapping frames (unit, area, permit, and group quarter) from which the NCVS independently selects its sample. From each selected stratification PSU, clusters of approximately four housing units or housing unit equivalents are selected from each frame. For the unit and group quarter frames, addresses come from the 1990 census files. For the permit frame, addresses come from building permit data obtained from building permit offices. For the area frame, sample blocks come from the 1990 census files. Then, addresses are listed and sampled in the field.

In order to conduct field interviews, the sample is divided into six groups, or rotations, and each group of households is

interviewed once every 6 months over a period of 3 years. The initial interview is used to bound the interviews (bounding establishes a timeframe to avoid duplication of crimes on subsequent interviews), but is not used to compute the annual estimates. Each rotation group is further divided into six panels. A different panel of households, corresponding to one-sixth of each rotation group, is interviewed each month during the 6-month period. Because the survey is continuous, newly constructed housing units are selected as described, and assigned to rotation groups and panels for subsequent incorporation into the sample. A new rotation group enters the sample every 6 months, replacing a group phased out after being in the sample for 3 years.

For the 1999 survey, approximately 43,000 households and 77,750 persons age 12 and older were interviewed. The response rates were 93% of eligible households and 89% of eligible individuals.

Collection year estimates

Beginning with data for 1996 (and 1995 data printed in selected reports), all NCVS estimates are now based on interviews conducted during the calendar year being estimated. This procedure is referred to as "collection year" reporting. Previously, estimates were based on victimizations occurring during a given calendar year. This procedure is referred to as "data year" reporting. This change in the reporting procedure was undertaken in an effort to expedite publication of NCVS data. NCVS respondents are interviewed every 6 months and asked to recall any crime incidents that have occurred in the 6 months since the previous interview. For this reason, 6 months of data collection beyond the end of the calendar year were needed to gather information on all incidents occurring during a calendar year. Under the collection year procedure estimates for any given year will include some incidents that actually took place during the previous calendar year, and will exclude some incidents that would have been reported in interviews conducted in the following calendar year.

Data year estimates differ slightly from calendar year estimates. The differences will be greater during periods of changing crime rates and less during periods of stable rates.

Series victimizations

A series victimization is defined as six or more similar but separate crimes that the victim is unable to recall individually or describe in detail to an interviewer. These series crimes have been excluded from the tables because victims were unable to provide details for each separate event.

Estimation procedure

Annual collection year estimates of the levels and rates of victimization are derived by accumulating four quarterly estimates. The estimation procedure involves the application of a base weight to the data for each individual interviewed. Readers interested in detailed information on the estimation procedure should consult the original source.

Accuracy of estimates

The accuracy of an estimate is a measure of its total error, that is, the sum of all the errors affecting the estimate: sampling error as well as nonsampling error.

The sample used for the NCVS is one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been obtained by using the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from one another due to sampling variability, or sampling error.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples. Therefore, it is a measure of the precision (reliability) with which a particular estimate approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval. A confidence interval is a range of numbers that has a specified probability that the average of all possible samples, which is the true unknown value of interest in an unbiased design, is contained within the interval. About 68% of the time, the survey estimate will differ from the true average by less than one standard error. Only 10% of the time will the difference be more than 1.6 standard errors, and just 1 time in 100 will it be greater than 2.5 standard errors. A 95% confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus twice the standard error. Thus there is a 95% chance that the result of a complete census would fall within the confidence interval.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates are subject to nonsampling error. While substantial care is taken in the NCVS to reduce the sources of nonsampling error throughout all the survey operations, by means of a quality assurance program, quality controls, operational controls, and error-correcting procedures, an unquantified amount of nonsampling error remains.

A major source of nonsampling error is related to the inability of respondents to recall in detail the crimes that occurred during the 6 months prior to the interview.

Research based on interviews of victims obtained from police files indicates that assault is recalled with the least accuracy of any crime measured by the NCVS. This may be related to the tendency of victims to avoid reporting crimes committed by offenders who are not strangers, especially if they are relatives. In addition, among certain groups, crimes that contain elements of assault could be a part of everyday life, and are therefore forgotten or not considered important enough to mention to a survey interviewer. These recall problems may result in an understatement of the actual rate of assault.

Another source of nonsampling error is the inability of some respondents to recall the exact month a crime occurred, even though it was placed in the correct reference period. This error source is partially offset by interviewing monthly and using the estimation procedure mentioned earlier. Telescoping is another problem in which incidents that occurred before the reference period are placed within the period. The effect of telescoping is minimized by using the bounding procedure previously described. The interviewer is provided with a summary of the incidents reported in the preceding interview and, if a similar incident is reported, it can be determined whether or not it is a new one by discussing it with the victim. Events that occurred after the reference period are set aside for inclusion with the data from the following interview.

Other sources of nonsampling error can result from other types of response mistakes, including errors in reporting incidents as crimes, misclassification of crimes, systematic data errors introduced by the interviewer, and errors made in coding and processing the data. Quality control and editing procedures were used to minimize the number of errors made by the respondents and the interviewers.

Since field representatives conducting the interviews usually reside in the area in which they interview, the race and ethnicity of the field representatives generally match that of the local population. Special efforts are made to further match field representatives and the people they interview in areas where English is not commonly spoken. About 90% of all NCVS field representatives are female. Standard errors measure only those nonsampling errors arising from transient factors affecting individual responses completely at random (simple response variance); they do not reveal any systematic biases in the data. As calculated in the NCVS, the standard errors would partially measure nonsampling error arising from some of the above sources, such as transient memory errors, or accidental errors in recording or coding answers, for example.

Definitions of terms

Age--The appropriate age category is determined by the respondent's age on the last day of the month before the interview.

Aggravated assault--Attack or attempted attack with a weapon, regardless of whether an injury occurred, and attack without a weapon when serious injury results.

With injury--An attack without a weapon when serious injury results, or an attack with a weapon involving any injury. Serious injury includes broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, and any unspecified injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization.

Threatened with a weapon--Threat or attempted attack by an offender armed with a gun, knife, or other object used as a weapon, not resulting in victim injury.

Annual household income--The total income of the household head and all members of the household for the 12 months preceding the interview. Includes wages, salaries, net income from businesses or farms, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income.

Assault--An unlawful physical attack or threat of attack. Assaults may be classified as aggravated or simple. Rape, attempted rape, and sexual assaults are excluded from this category, as well as robbery and attempted robbery. The severity of assaults ranges from minor threats to incidents that are nearly fatal.

Ethnicity--A classification based on Hispanic culture and origin, regardless of race.

Head of household--A classification that defines one and only one person in each housing unit as the head. Head of household implies that the person rents or owns (or is in the process of buying) the household unit. The head of household must be at least 18, unless all members of the household are under 18, or the head is married to someone 18 or older.

Hispanic--Persons who describe themselves as Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, Mexicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central American, South American, or from some other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Household--A person or group of people meeting either of the following criteria: (1) people whose usual place of residence is the same housing unit, even if they are temporarily absent; (2) people staying in a housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household burglary--Unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of a residence. This crime usually, but not always, involves theft. The illegal entry may be by force, such as breaking a window or slashing a screen, or may be without force by entering through an unlocked door or an open window. If the person entering has no legal right to be present in the structure a burglary has

occurred. The structure need not be the house itself for a burglary to take place; illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes household burglary. If breaking and entering occurs in a hotel or vacation residence, it is still classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were staying there at the time the entry occurred.

Completed burglary--To successfully gain entry to a residence by a person who has no legal right to be present in the structure, by use of force, or without force.

Forcible entry--A form of completed burglary in which force is used to gain entry to a residence. Examples include breaking a window or slashing a screen.

Unlawful entry without force--A form of completed burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be on the premises, even though no force is used.

Attempted forcible entry--A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.

Incident--A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. For example, if two people are robbed at the same time and place, this is classified as two robbery victimizations but only one robbery incident.

Marital status--Every person is assigned to one of the following classifications: (1) married, which includes persons in common-law unions and those who are currently living apart for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) separated or divorced, which includes married persons who are legally separated and those who are not living together because of marital discord; (3) widowed; and (4) never married, which includes persons whose marriages have been annulled and those who are living together and not in a common-law union.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)--Office of Management and Budget defines this as a population nucleus of 50,000 or more, generally consisting of a city and its immediate suburbs, along with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with the nucleus. MSAs are designated by counties, the smallest geographic units for which a wide range of statistical data can be obtained. However, in New England, MSAs are designated by cities and towns since these subcounty units are of great local significance and considerable data are available for them. Currently, an area is defined as an MSA if it meets one of two standards: (1) a city has a population of at least 50,000; (2) the Census Bureau defines an urbanized area of at least 50,000 people with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (or 75,000 in

New England). The Census Bureau's definition of urbanized areas, data on commuting to work, and the strength of the economic and social ties between the surrounding counties and the central city determine which counties not containing a main city are included in an MSA. For New England, MSAs are determined by a core area and related cities and towns, not counties. A metropolitan statistical area may contain more than one city of 50,000 and may cross State lines. Within this general classification unit, there are three subclassifications: urban, suburban, and rural. They are defined as follows:

Urban areas--The largest city or grouping of cities in a metropolitan statistical area.

Suburban areas--A county or group of counties containing a central city, plus any contiguous counties that are linked socially and economically to the central city. Suburban areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas situated "outside central cities."

Rural areas--A place not located inside a metropolitan statistical area. This category includes a variety of localities, ranging from sparsely populated rural areas to cities with populations less than 50,000.

Motor vehicle--An automobile, truck, motorcycle, or any other motorized vehicle legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Motor vehicle theft--Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempted thefts.

Completed motor vehicle theft--The successful taking of a vehicle by an unauthorized person.

Attempted motor vehicle theft--The unsuccessful attempt by an unauthorized person to take a vehicle.

Non-Hispanic--Persons who report their culture or origin as something other than "Hispanic" as defined above. This distinction is made regardless of race.

Nonstranger--A classification of a crime victim's relationship to the offender. An offender who is either related to, well known to, or casually acquainted with the victim is a nonstranger. For crimes with more than one offender, if any of the offenders are nonstrangers, then the group of offenders as a whole is classified as nonstranger. This category only applies to crimes that involve contact between the victim and the offender; the distinction is not made for crimes of theft since victims of this offense rarely see the offenders.

Offender--The perpetrator of a crime; this term usually applies to crimes involving contact between the victim and the offender.

Offense--A crime. When referring to personal crimes, the term can be used to refer to both victimizations and incidents.

Personal crimes--Rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, assault, purse

snatching and pocket picking. Includes both attempted and completed crimes.

Personal crimes of violence--Rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, or assault. Includes both attempted and completed crimes; does not include purse snatching and pocket picking. Murder is not measured by the NCVS because of the inability to question the victim.

Completed violence--The sum of all completed rapes, sexual assaults, robberies, and assaults.

Attempted/threatened violence--The unsuccessful attempt of rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, or assault. Includes attempted attacks or sexual assaults by means of verbal threats.

Property crimes--Burglary, motor vehicle theft, or theft. Includes both attempted and completed crimes.

Purse snatching/pocket picking--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash directly from the victim by stealth, without force or threat of force.

Race--Racial categories for this survey are white, black, and other. The category "other" is composed mainly of Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos. The race of the head of household is used in determining the race of the household for computing household crime demographics.

Rape--Forced sexual intercourse including both psychological coercion as well as physical force. Forced sexual intercourse means vaginal, anal, or oral penetration by the offender(s). This category also includes incidents involving penetration using a foreign object such as a bottle. Includes attempted rapes, male as well as female victims, and both heterosexual and homosexual rape. Attempted rape includes verbal threats of rape.

Rate of victimization--See "Victimization rate."

Robbery--Completed or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

Completed/property taken--The successful taking of property from a person by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

Completed with injury--The successful taking of property from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury.

Completed without injury--The successful taking of property from a person by force or the threat of force, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Attempted to take property--The attempt to take property from a person by force or threat of force without success, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

Attempted without injury--The attempt to take property from a person by

force or threat of force without success, with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Attempted with injury--The attempt to take property from a person without success, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury.

Sexual assault--A wide range of victimizations, separate from rape or attempted rape. Includes attacks or attempted attacks generally involving unwanted sexual contact between victim and offender. Sexual assaults may or may not involve force and include such things as grabbing or fondling. Sexual assault also includes verbal threats.

Simple assault--Attack without a weapon resulting either in no injury, minor injury (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling), or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

With minor injury--An attack without a weapon resulting in minor injury (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, etc.) or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization.

Without injury--An attempted assault without a weapon not resulting in injury.

Stranger--A classification of the victim's relationship to the offender for crimes involving direct contact between the two. Incidents are classified as involving strangers if the victim identifies the offender as a stranger, did not see or recognize the offender, or knew the offender only by sight. Crimes involving multiple offenders are classified as involving nonstrangers if any of the offenders was a nonstranger. Since victims of theft without contact rarely see the offender, no distinction is made between strangers and nonstrangers for this crime.

Tenure--The NCVS recognizes two forms of household tenancy: (1) owned, which includes dwellings that are mortgaged, and (2) rented, which includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupants and situations where rental payments are in kind or in services.

Theft--Completed or attempted theft of property or cash without personal contact. Incidents involving theft of property from within the sample household would classify as theft if the offender has a legal right to be in the house (such as a maid, delivery person, or guest). If the offender has no legal right to be in the house, the incident would classify as a burglary.

Completed--To successfully take without permission property or cash without personal contact between the victim and offender.

Attempted--To unsuccessfully attempt to take property or cash without personal contact.

Victim--The recipient of a criminal act, usually used in relation to personal crimes, but also applicable to households.

Victimization--A crime as it affects one individual person or household. For personal crimes, the number of victimizations is equal to the number of victims involved. The number of victimizations may be greater than the number of incidents because more than one person may be victimized during an incident. Each crime against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate--A measure of the occurrence of victimizations among a specified population group. For personal crimes, this is based on the number of victimizations per 1,000 residents age 12 and older. For household crimes, the victimization rates are calculated using the number of incidents per 1,000 households.

Victimize--To commit a crime against a person or household.

Appendix 8

Drug Abuse Warning Network

Methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations

This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Year-End 2000 Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network*, Drug Abuse Warning Network Series: D-18 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, July 2001), pp. 1, 6, 7, 41-46, 49-51. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

These data were collected by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). The data are weighted estimates representing all drug abuse-related emergency department episodes in the 48 contiguous States, the District of Columbia, and 21 metropolitan areas. For 2000, the sample consisted of 578 eligible hospitals; 466 sample hospitals provided data to DAWN. These data yielded an estimated total of 601,776 drug-related episodes and 1,100,539 drug mentions. The table below details hospital participation in DAWN and the estimates of total drug-related episodes and drug mentions for 1993-2000.

	Hospitals		Estimated number of:	
	Number providing data	Response rate	Drug-related episodes	Drug mentions
1993	508	74%	460,910	796,762
1994	488	76	518,521	900,317
1995	489	77	513,633	901,206
1996	452	74	514,347	907,561
1997	465	77	527,058	943,937
1998	471	79	542,544	982,856
1999	488	82	554,932	1,015,206
2000	466	81	601,776	1,100,539

Hospitals eligible for DAWN are non-Federal, short-stay general surgical and medical hospitals in the coterminous United States that have a 24-hour emergency department. The American Hospital Association's (AHA) 1984 and 1985 Annual Surveys of Hospitals were used to obtain a sampling frame. Hospitals in the sampling frame were stratified according to several characteristics. First, the sampling frame was

divided into the 21 DAWN metropolitan areas and the remainder of the country (called the National Panel). Hospitals having 80,000 or more annual emergency department visits were assigned to a single stratum for selection with certainty. Then, the remaining hospitals in the 21 metropolitan areas were classified by location--inside or outside the central city--and by whether the hospital had an organized outpatient department and/or a chemical/alcohol inpatient unit--whether they had zero, one, or both types of units. Similarly, hospitals in the National Panel were classified by the presence/absence of such units. Total eligible hospitals in the original sample numbered 685.

The number of eligible sample facilities has not remained at the original 685 because some hospitals have closed or become ineligible since the sample was selected. To preserve the integrity of the sample, a sample maintenance procedure is employed to randomly select "newly eligible" hospitals from the AHA survey each year using the same selection probabilities. This procedure allows the sample to be kept up-to-date and representative of DAWN-eligible hospitals in the coterminous U.S.

The national response rate was 81% in 2000; this rate is based on the number of eligible hospitals in the sample and the number actually responding. Data from the 21 oversampled metropolitan areas were pooled with data from the National Panel to produce the national estimates.

For the purpose of reporting to the DAWN system, drug abuse is defined as the nonmedical use of a substance for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide attempt/gesture. Nonmedical use includes: the use of prescription drugs in a manner inconsistent with accepted medical practice; the use of over-the-counter drugs contrary to approved labeling; or the use of any other substance (heroin/morphine, cocaine, marijuana/hashish, glue, aerosols, etc.) for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide.

Within each facility participating in the DAWN system, a designated DAWN reporter, usually a member of the emergency department or medical records staff, is responsible for reviewing medical charts to identify drug abuse episodes, and recording and submitting data on each case. An episode report is submitted for each drug abuse patient who visits a DAWN emergency department and meets the following criteria: (1) the patient was treated in the hospital's emergency department; (2) the patient's presenting problem(s) was induced by or related to drug use, regardless of when the drug use occurred; (3) the case involved the use of an illegal drug or the use

of a legal drug or other chemical substance contrary to directions; and (4) the patient's reason for using the substance(s) included one of the following: dependence, suicide attempt or gesture, or psychic effects. Each report of a drug abuse episode includes demographic information about the patient and information about the circumstances of the episode. In addition to drug overdoses, drug abuse emergency department episodes may result from the chronic effects of habitual drug use or from unexpected reactions. Unexpected reactions include cases where the drug's effect was different than anticipated (e.g., caused hallucinations). DAWN cases do not include accidental ingestion or inhalation of a substance with no intent of abuse, or adverse reactions to prescription or over-the-counter medications taken as prescribed. Up to four different substances, in addition to alcohol-in-combination, can be specified for each episode. It should be noted that alcohol is reported to DAWN only when used in combination with a reportable substance. It also should be noted that episodes involving children under 6 years of age are not reported to DAWN.

A drug episode is defined as an emergency department visit that was induced by or related to the use of an illegal drug, or the nonmedical use of a legal drug or substance for persons age 6 years and older. The number of emergency department episodes reported in DAWN is not synonymous with the number of individuals involved. One person may make repeated visits to an emergency department or to several emergency departments, thus producing a number of episodes. No patient identifiers are collected, therefore it is impossible to determine the number of individuals involved in the reported episodes.

A drug mention refers to a substance that was mentioned during a drug-related emergency department episode. In addition to alcohol-in-combination, up to four substances may be reported for each drug-related episode; thus, the total number of mentions exceeds the number of total episodes. It should be noted that a particular drug mentioned may or may not be the confirmed "cause" of the episode when multiple drugs have been mentioned. Even when only one substance is reported for an episode, allowance still should be made for reportable drugs not mentioned or for other contributory factors.

Estimation procedures

The national estimates of total emergency department drug episodes and drug mentions are obtained by adding the estimates from the 21 metropolitan areas and the estimate from the National Panel for each estimation category. The weights are

calculated each quarter for each hospital in the sample and are the product of a four-component model that considers (1) the base sampling weight calculated as the reciprocal of the sampling probability; (2) an adjustment for atypical reporting, applicable to certain hospitals that merge, split, or respond in an unusual way; (3) an adjustment for nonresponse, based either on complete nonparticipation or failure to provide data on all the reporting days in a given time period; and (4) a correction factor, applied within metropolitan areas, that adjusts the total number of emergency department visits among participating sample hospitals to the total for the population of hospitals as determined from the sampling frame.

Correction of the estimation system

In 1995, a comprehensive review and correction of the DAWN estimation system was completed. The changes have been fully implemented for the 1993 data. Estimates for 1993 reflect those changes as do the data for subsequent years. Most of the errors were due to miscalculation of the weights of hospitals that had undergone organizational changes since they were selected into the sample. Readers should note that estimates presented for years prior to 1993 may not be directly comparable to the estimates for 1993 and subsequent years. (For additional information see U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***Drug Abuse Warning Network Annual Emergency Department Data, 1997***, Drug Abuse Warning Network Series: D-9 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), p. 139.)

In 1997 and 1998, an additional review of the DAWN estimation system was undertaken. As a result of this review, the computer programs that generate the weighted estimates were rewritten to make them more accurate and efficient. While the methodology for computing weights did not change, errors were discovered in the prior programs that affected the estimates for 1995 and 1996. The 1995 estimate of total drug-related episodes decreased by less than 1% (from 517,800 to 513,600) while the 1996 estimate increased by 5.5% (from 487,600 to 514,300). These changes are reflected in the 1995 and 1996 data presented in this edition of SOURCEBOOK.

Preliminary versus final estimates

Final estimates are produced once a year when all hospitals participating in DAWN have submitted their data for that year and when additional ancillary data used in estimation become available. The

differences between preliminary and final estimates are due to several factors:

(1) Final estimates include data from a small number of late-reporting hospitals. Data from some late-reporting facilities are received for each time period. Therefore, later files will usually include more complete data (i.e., have a higher response rate).

(2) Additional hospitals are added to the sample and incorporated into the final estimates for a given year (not the preliminary estimates for that same year). Most of these hospitals are "newly eligible" because they became DAWN eligible sometime after the original sample was selected. The final DAWN estimates are produced after the most current AHA's Annual Survey of Hospitals file is received. This file was used initially to establish a sampling frame for DAWN. Subsequently, the most current AHA file is used once a year to maintain the representativeness of the sample. Between the releases of the preliminary and final estimates, the use of the newer AHA survey can result in hospitals being added to the sample and incorporated into the final estimates.

(3) Data from the most current AHA file are used to produce the final weights.

Data limitations

When producing estimates from any sample survey, two types of errors are possible--sampling and nonsampling errors. The sampling error of an estimate is the error caused by the selection of a sample instead of utilizing a census of hospitals. Sampling error is reduced by selecting a large sample or by using efficient sample design and estimation strategies such as stratification, optimal allocation, and ratio estimation. Nonsampling errors occur from nonresponse, difficulties in the interpretation of the collection form, coding errors, computer processing errors, errors in the sampling frame, reporting errors, and other errors. Many procedures are in place to minimize nonsampling errors such as data auditing and periodic retraining of data collectors. Further, nonrespondent hospitals are identified for additional recruitment. Late reporters are assigned for priority data collection and respondents with changes in reporting are designated for followup.

It also is important to recognize that DAWN does not provide a complete picture of medical problems associated with drug use, but rather focuses on the impact that these problems have on hospital emergency departments in the United States. If a person is admitted to another part of the hospital for treatment, treated in a

physician's office, or treated at a drug treatment center, the episode is not included in DAWN.